HISTORY OF MERRIMACK & BELKNAP CO'S. NEW HAMPSHIRE

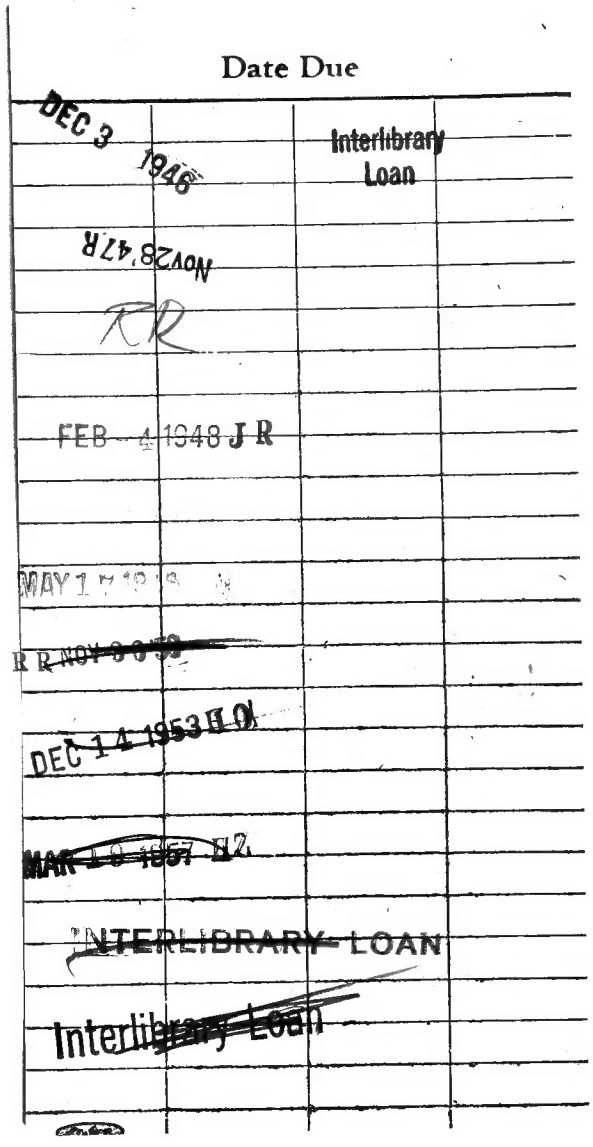
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HISTORY

OF

MERRIMACK AND BELKNAP

COUNTIES,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EDITED BY

D. HAMILTON HURD.

PHILADELPHIA:
J. W. LEWIS & CO.
1885.

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PHILADELPHIA.

PREFACE.

In presenting this work to the public, the publishers claim that they have at least endeavored to faithfully fulfill their promises. The most competent persons have been employed for the work, and it is sincerely hoped that readers in the various towns of the counties will find the narratives of their special localities interesting and instructive. The work has been compiled from authenticated and original sources.

The preparation of the "History of Merrimack and Belknap Counties" upon the within elaborate plan, imposed upon both Editors and Publishers a task which they have keenly felt. They submit the work to the public, trusting that their just expectations may be fully realized.

The Publishers.

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GRAFTON CO.
CARROLL CO.
VAN CO.
FORD CO.
Squam Lake
Center Harbor P.O
Ashland Sta & P.O
CENTER HARBOR
Meredith Village P.O
Meredith Neck
New Hampton Sta
WESTERN RAILROAD
NEW MEREDITH
New Hampton Center
Meredith Center P.O.
Weirs Sta
Weirs
Bridge P.O
Pemigewasset River
Alexandria P.O
HAMPTON
New Hampton Sta & P.O. & Sta
Bristol
NORTHERN RAILROAD
LACONIA
Lake Village
Gilford Village P.O
West Alton P.O
Blodgett's Landing
Abrams Id
North Sanbornton P.O.
Laconia P.O & Sta
GILFORD
East Alton P.O.
Danbury
DANBURY
Hill Sta & P.O
Sta & P.O
HILL
SANBORNTON
Pipers Mills
Winnisquam Sta
Sanbornton P.O
Mohawk P.O
ALTON
Young's P.O
Alton Bay Sta & P.O
Merrymeeting Lake
South Danbury Sta & P.O
East Tilton P.O
BELMONT
BELKNAP
River
Little Bay
Farrarville
WILMOT
East Andover Sta & P.O
FRANKLIN
Tilton
Belmont P.O
Laugee P.O
Alton Sta & P.O
Wilmot P.O
West Andover
ANDOVER
Franklin Falls P.O
Sta
Franklin Sta & P.O
Andover
Sutleyville P.O
Citleyville
Gilmanton P.O
GILMANTON
Gilmanton Iron Works P.O
New London P.O
Wilmot Flat P.O
NEW LONDON
Webster Place Sta
NORTHFIELD
Northfield Depot P.O
Hills Corner
Lower Gilmanton P.O
West Salisbury
Salisbury Center
SALISBURY
Salisbury P.O
Sta
North
Shaker Village P.O
North Barnstead P.O.
Locke's Corner
North Sutton P.O
Barnstead


MERRIMACK
NEWBURY
WEARE
WEBSTER
BOSCAWEN
CONCORD
LOUDON
CHICHESTER
PITTSFIELD
BRADFORD
HOPKINTON
HENNIKER
PEMBROKE
ALLENSTOWN
SUNCOOK
BOW
DUNBARTON
HOOKSETT
MANCHESTER
GOFFSTOWN
HILLSBOROUGH
ROCKINGHAM CO.
SULLIVAN CO.
Contoocook River
Suncook River
Merrimack River
Lake Massabesic
Outline Map of
MERRIMACK
AND
BELKNAP
COUNTIES
Engraved Expressly for this Work.

HISTORY

OF

MERRIMACK COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION AND STATISTICAL.

BY DANIEL F. SECOMB.

MERRIMACK COUNTY was formed, in 1823, from towns in the northerly parts of Hillsborough and Rockingham Counties, to which have since been added towns from Grafton County and a portion of Sanbornton, in Strafford County, and it now contains portions of four of the five counties into which the province was divided in 1769.

It is now the second county in the State in population, and the third in the valuation of taxable property. Its population, as given in the United States census, has been as follows: In 1830, 34,614; 1840, 36,253; 1850, 40,337; 1860, 41,408; 1870, 42,151; 1880, 46,300. It includes the city of Concord and twenty-six towns, as follows:

Allenstown, taken from Rockingham County in 1823; incorporated, 1831; population in 1830, 483; in 1880, 1708.

Andover, from Hillsborough County, 1823; first known as New Breton; incorporated, 1779; population, 1830, 1324; 1880, 1204.

Bradford, from Hillsborough County, 1823; first known as New Bradford; incorporated, 1787; population, 1830, 1285; 1880, 950.

Boscawen, from Hillsborough County, 1823; formerly called Contoocook; incorporated, 1760; population, 1830, 2093; 1880, 1380.

Bow, from Rockingham County, 1823; chartered, 1727; population, 1830, 1065; 1880, 734.

Canterbury, from Rockingham County, 1823; chartered, 1727; population, 1830, 1663; 1880, 1034.

Chichester, from Rockingham County, 1823; chartered, 1727; population, 1830, 1084; 1880, 784.

Concord, from Rockingham County, 1823; incorporated, 1765; formerly known as Penacook and Rumford; adopted a city charter, 1853; population, 1830, 3727; 1880, 13,845.

Danbury, from Grafton County, 1874; incorporated, 1795; population, 1830, 785; 1880, 760.

Dunbarton, from Hillsborough County, 1823; incorporated, 1765; formerly called Starkstown; population, 1830, 1067; 1880, 708.

Epsom, from Rockingham County, 1823; chartered, 1727; population, 1830, 1418; 1880, 909.

Franklin, from parts of Andover, Northfield and Salisbury, in Merrimack County, and Sanbornton, in Strafford County; incorporated, 1828; population, 1830, 1870; 1880, 3265.

Henniker, from Hillsborough County, 1823; incorporated, 1768; population, 1830, 1725; 1880, 1326.

Hill, from Grafton County, 1868; incorporated, 1778; formerly called New Chester; name changed, 1836; population, 1830, 1090; 1880, 667.

Hooksett, from Hillsborough County, 1823; incorporated, 1822, and included parts of Goffstown and Dunbarton, in Hillsborough County, and Chester, in Rockingham; population, 1830, 880; 1880, 1766.

Hopkinton, from Hillsborough County, 1823; incorporated, 1765; formerly called New Hopkinton; population, 1830, 2474; 1880, 1836.

Loudon, from Rockingham County, 1823; incorporated, 1773; was originally a part of Canterbury; population, 1830, 1642; 1880, 1221.

Newbury, from Hillsborough County, 1823; incorporated, 1778; formerly known as Fishersfield; name changed, 1836; population, 1830, 798; 1880, 590.

New London, from Hillsborough County, 1823; incorporated, 1779; formerly called Dantzic; population, 1830, 913; 1880, 875.

Northfield, from Rockingham County, 1823; incorporated, 1780; was originally a part of Canterbury; population, 1830, 1169; 1880, 918.

Pembroke, from Rockingham County, 1823; incorporated, 1759; formerly called Suncook, and granted by the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1727, to Captain John Lovewell and his associates in the fight at Lovewell's Pond in 1725; population, 1830, 1312; 1880, 2797.

Pittsfield, from Rockingham County, 1823; incorporated, 1782; formerly a part of Chichester; population, 1830, 1271; 1880, 1974.

Salisbury, from Hillsborough County, 1823; incorporated, 1768; formerly known as Stevenstown; population, 1830, 1379; 1880, 795.

Sutton, from Hillsborough County, 1823; incorporated, 1784; formerly called Perrystown; population, 1830, 1424; 1880, 923.

Warner, from Hillsborough County, 1823; incorporated, 1774; formerly known as New Almsbury and Jennistown, and includes what was formerly called Kearsarge Gore; population, 1830, 2221; 1880, 1537.

Webster, formerly West Boscawen, taken from Boscawen, 1860; population, 1870, 689; 1880, 647.

Wilmot, from Hillsborough County, 1823; incorporated, 1807; formerly called Kearsarge; population, 1830, 934; 1880, 1080.

Of the 46,300 inhabitants of the county in 1880, 46,133 were whites, 158 colored, 1 Chinese and 8 Indians; 40,521 were natives of the United States, and 5779 of foreign birth; 34,808 were natives of New Hampshire, and 5713 of other States; 5116 males and 5075 females were from five to eighteen years of age; 14,286 males were above twenty-one years of age; 9380 males were between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and one-half of the entire population was above twenty-six years of age.

Agricultural Statistics of Merrimack County, from the United States census of 1880, were as follows: Number of farms, June 1, 1880, 4334; number of acres of improved land, 305,282; value of farms, buildings and fences, $11,392,721; value of farm implements and machines, $426,083; estimated value of farm products for the year 1879–80, $1,878,149. Live stock and some of its products for the year ending June 1, 1880: Horses, 5998; working oxen, 4121; milch cows, 11,800; other cattle, 17,296; sheep, 27,755; swine, 8138. Gallons of milk produced, 586,662; pounds of butter made, 908,728; pounds of cheese made, 190,809. Vegetable products, 1879: Barley, 6279 bushels; buckwheat, 2976 bushels; Indian corn, 229,877 bushels; oats, 7503 bushels; rye, 4932 bushels; wheat, 25,403 bushels; hay, 75,713 tons; hops, 3219 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 375,653 bushels. Orchard products valued at $117,382.

Manufacturing Statistics.—Number of manufacturing establishments, June 1, 1880, 449; males above sixteen years of age employed, 3580; females, 1477; children and youth, 628.

Of the population of the county in 1880, there were 22,751 males and 23,549 females; 40,521 were natives of the United States, and 5779 of foreign birth; 5116 males and 5075 females were from 5 to 18 years of age, 9380 males were between 18 and 40 years of age, and 14,286 males were 21 years of age and above, and one-half of the whole population was over 26 years of age.

Capital invested, $6,089,215; value of materials used, $4,974,224; value of products, $8,742,560.

VALUATION AND TAXATION.

Valuation of the county, April 1, 1879		$24,882,550
Valuation of real estate		18,522,356
Valuation of personal property		6,360,194
State tax assessed	$58,552	
County tax assessed	78,000	
City, town and school taxes	257,873	
Whole amount of taxes		393,925
Total		$50,159,025

Indebtedness of the county, city, towns and school districts in the county, June 1, 1880.

Bonded debt	$956,400
Floating debt	158,662
Aggregate debt	$1,115,062

Number of post-offices in the county July 1, 1883, 60; compensation of postmasters the preceding year, $18,515.94.

CHAPTER II.

BENCH AND BAR.

THE first term of the Superior Court of Judicature in Merrimack County was held in Concord in January, 1824. This was the first time that Concord had enjoyed the presence of a duly established court of law. The members of the bar of the county at this term convened and were duly organized as the Merrimack County bar, and during one of the first evenings of the session a bar supper was celebrated at the inn of J. P. Gass, which was located near the present site of Sanborn's block, on Main Street. The venerable George W. Nesmith, of Franklin, is the only surviving member of those present on that occasion.

PETER GREEN, son of Nathaniel Green, was one of the earliest lawyers in the State. He was born in Worcester, Mass., 1746; opened an office in Concord, 1767. He was chosen State councilor in 1788 and 1789. He died March 27, 1798, aged fifty-two.

HON. TIMOTHY WALKER was the only son of Rev. Timothy Walker, and was born upon the paternal farm in Rumford, June 27, 1737. He is said, when a boy, to have been a great favorite of the Indians living in the vicinity. Entertaining a deep reverence and affection for his father, they naturally inclined to him, and, as tradition says, were wont to take him on visits to their wigwams, assuring his mother, who did not altogether relish such civilities, that "Indians no hurt minister's pappoose." This promise was never broken, and he was always returned in safety, although oftentimes modified much in appearance, from the Indians having painted his face in glowing colors, and garlanded his head with gaudy feathers.

His father gave early attention to his education, and sent him, when fifteen years of age, to Harvard College. He remained there during the regular course and graduated in 1756. The two years ensuing he spent in teaching school at Bradford, Mass. Upon

leaving Bradford, having in the mean time chosen theology as his profession, he commenced a course of study and pursued it most probably with his father. Having completed his theological studies, he was examined at the association meeting in Haverhill, Mass., and licensed to preach September 11, 1759.

Mr. Walker was never a settled pastor, but preached occasionally for about six years. During the last absence of his father in England, in 1762–63, he supplied his pulpit in Rumford. He preached many times from 1761 to 1764 in Rindge, where he received a call to settle, which he declined. In the summer of 1765 he preached six Sabbaths at Pigwacket (now Fryeburg), Me., which seems to have been about the last of his preaching, soon after which he relinquished the profession of the ministry.

From his diary it appears that on the 25th of November, 1765, he concluded a partnership agreement with Colonel Andrew McMillan, and engaged with him in trade in Rumford, in the southerly part of the village. They continued in business together but for a single year. Soon after their separation Mr. Walker opened a store near the residence of his father, and there continued his mercantile pursuits until about the beginning of the Revolution. During this period he was also engaged in the manufacture of potash, which was disposed of in the lower towns of the province. Some portions of the works erected for this purpose remained until within a recent period, the well, stoned up from the bottom, being in good condition to-day.

Mr. Walker was married, some time previous to 1764, to his cousin, Susannah Burbeen, daughter of Rev. Joseph Burbeen, of Woburn, Mass., who died in Concord, September 28, 1828, at the age of eighty-two. They had fourteen children, ten of whom lived to mature life.

Upon the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain, Mr. Walker, like his father, warmly espoused the patriot cause, and seconded with zeal the measures adopted for the security of American liberty. His whole time seems now to have been devoted to the service of his country. The town of Concord chose him a delegate to the Fourth Provincial Congress, which assembled at Exeter, on the 17th of May, 1775, and he took an active interest in the very important measures which came before that body.

On the 20th of May he was appointed a member of the Committee of Supplies, constituted to act in conjunction with the Committee of Safety, and procure supplies for the New Hampshire troops, at this time in the vicinity of Boston. On the 20th of August he, with Ichabod Rawlings, Esq., was sent to the army to ascertain the losses sustained at the battle of Bunker Hill by each of the officers and soldiers of the New Hampshire forces, and in behalf of the province to make them compensation, as well as to secure to them supplies and advance a month's pay to such as had enlisted in the Continental service. The action of the Provincial Congress upon the report subsequently made of their doings affords evidence that those duties were performed to their acceptance.

About the 1st of September of this year the New Hampshire Congress passed an act creating four regiments of Minute-Men equal in number to about one-fourth part of the then existing militia of the province. These were to meet to drill once in every two weeks, and to be ready for service at a moment's warning. Mr. Walker was commissioned colonel of the Third Regiment September 5, 1775, and exerted himself to train and fit for duty the forces under his command.

From the 4th to the 16th of October we find him acting as paymaster of the New Hampshire troops at Winter Hill, commanded by Colonels Stark, Poor and Reid, and again, on the 27th of December, he was appointed by the Fifth Provincial Congress paymaster of the same forces.

The Fifth Provincial Congress was succeeded, January 6, 1776, by the first House of Representatives, organized under the temporary constitution and composed of the same members. Its journal shows Colonel Walker to have been one of the committee of three appointed by the House "to make a draft of the declaration of this General Assembly for independence of the United Colonies." The committee reported a draft June 15, 1776, which was at once adopted and a copy of it sent to the Continental Congress, then in session at Philadelphia.

At a date not long subsequent to this event Colonel Walker was made one of the committee to devise a systematic plan of finance, by means of which the payment of the debts of the State might be provided for and funds raised for present and future purposes.

When, on the 14th of March, 1776, the Continental Congress sent out the Association Test, to be signed by all friendly to the patriot cause, Colonel Walker most cheerfully signed the copy sent to Concord, and it was through his influence, in part at least, that, of the one hundred and fifty-six to whom it was presented for signature in that town, not one declined subscribing to it his name.

Colonel Walker was this year a member of the Committee of Safety and served in that capacity until the 20th of June, 1776. During the next three years —viz., from December 18, 1776, to December 15, 1779 —he was a member of the Council, associated with Meshech Weare, Josiah Bartlett, Nicholas Gilman and others of like character,—men of the purest patriotism, whose names New Hampshire will ever cherish. On the 26th of March, 1777, he was chosen by the Legislature a delegate to the Continental Congress, and again, at three subsequent times, in 1778, 1782 and 1784, but it is not certain that he ever attended. He was sent from Concord a delegate to each of the New Hampshire Constitutional Conventions of 1778 and 1781, and also to that of 1791, to revise the constitution.

In 1777 he retired from the more stirring scenes

connected with the war, and accepted the office of a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which he continued to hold until 1809, being for the last five years a chief justice. The courts were held alternately at Exeter and Portsmouth, and Judge Walker made his journeys to and from those places on horseback.

Upon the organization of the Republican party in New Hampshire, in 1798, Judge Walker was selected for its first candidate for Governor, and was run against John Taylor Gilman, who had already been the incumbent of the office in previous years, and was one of the strongest men of the Federal party, at that time in large majority throughout the State. Governor Gilman was the successful candidate, receiving nine thousand three hundred and ninety-seven votes out of the whole number of twelve thousand one hundred and fifty-three thrown, and Judge Walker seven hundred and thirty-four. Twice afterwards—viz., in 1800 and 1801—he was the Republican candidate for Governor, receiving the former year six thousand and thirty-nine, and the latter five thousand two hundred and forty-nine votes, the whole number of votes cast being between sixteen thousand and seventeen thousand.

Although mingling largely in State affairs, Mr. Walker did not withhold himself from a participation in the management of the more limited business of his native town. In this sphere he was also prominent. He was moderator of the annual town-meeting in 1779 and every year afterwards, with the exception of ten, until 1809, serving in that capacity no less than twenty-one years. He was also town clerk from 1769 up to and including 1777, and one of the selectmen of the town for twenty-five years between 1769 and 1802, being chairman of the board every year during this period except four.

He ever took a lively interest in everything tending to advance the prosperity of Concord. Being a representative to the Legislature, which was holden at Exeter in 1781, and finding some dissatisfaction among the members relative to accommodations furnished there, he proposed to them that if they would adjourn to meet at Concord, they should be as well served and at one-half of the expense. The proposal was accepted, and upon his return home he informed his townsmen of the manner in which he had committed them, and they at once pledged themselves to make good his engagement to the best of their several abilities. The next year the Legislature assembled in Concord for the first time, meeting first at the meeting-house, but adjourning, immediately after coming together, to a hall prepared for them in a building now standing near the southwest corner of Main and Penacook Streets.

In 1798 we find him greatly interested in the improvement of the sacred music of the town, and the records of the Concord Musical Association show him to have been its first president. Indeed, Judge Walker seems to have been intimately connected with most of the Concord enterprises of his day. He was one of the original proprietors of Federal bridge, which was incorporated in 1795, and crossed the Merrimac at East Concord village. Three years after, he became one of the members of "The Proprietors of the Concord Library."

In 1806 the Concord Bank was incorporated by the Legislature, and irreconcilable differences of opinion arising at the meeting of the grantees for organization, two banks with different officers, but bearing the same name, were organized under the same charter,—one located at the north end and the other at the southerly end of Main Street. Each did a successful business for twenty years, at the expiration of which period they were organized under separate charters. Of the upper bank Judge Walker was the first president, and continued for several years. Upon most, or all, of the old subscription papers for procuring money for local purposes, which have been preserved, his name stands prominent, evincing his constant interest in the public enterprises of his native town.

In 1774, largely through his influence and efforts, a township of land upon the Androscoggin River, in Maine, was granted by the General Court of Massachusetts to the proprietors of Concord or their descendants, to indemnify them, in part, for expenses and losses incurred in consequence of the long controversy with the alleged proprietors of Bow. This grant afforded good lands upon favorable terms to the children of the original settlers of Concord, and many emigrated to that locality and established the present town of Rumford. Of these lands Judge Walker eventually became a large proprietor and afforded substantial aid to many young families of limited means in establishing themselves in life. Some of these lands descended to his children and to his children's children, while some are still held by his great-grandchildren, who are to-day among the prosperous farmers of Rumford.

Notwithstanding his multitudinous avocations of a more or less public character, Judge Walker always kept and managed with care the large farm left him by his father. He increased, rather than diminished, its original area. Situated, as this was, upon the very edge of the village, it afforded him a convenient residence, and at the plain mansion which sheltered him and his family he dispensed, for a long series of years, a plain hospitality to multitudes of friends and acquaintances who sought his society.

"My son, you must not pull down the old barn in my day," he said, on one occasion, to his youngest son and successor upon the farm. "You can build as many new ones as you like. That was Parson Walker's barn; it has never failed to afford shelter and feed to the horse of the visitor who has knocked at our door; let it stand as long as I last." And a new barn went up, but "Parson Walker's barn" remained standing until the worthy judge had rested from his labors a half-score of years and more.

In person, Judge Walker was of medium size, being about five feet ten inches in height and having rounded and well-developed limbs. In later life he was a little inclined to fulness. He had a placid, open countenance, a nose somewhat prominent and a full, blue eye. His walk was erect and his bearing dignified. He possessed an active, vigorous mind and a well-balanced judgment. He had keen perceptive faculties, which, aided by the experience gained by long intercourse with men, enabled him to form quickly correct opinions of the characters and motives of those with whom he came in contact. While cautious, he was yet of a sanguine temperament; hopeful, also, when others despaired, and rarely given to despondency. He had a cheerful disposition; he was reasonable in his expectations and charitable in his judgments. Careful in the choice of his plans, as well as patient in their execution, he was generally successful. Democratic and affable, he was on familiar terms with all about him. Rejoicing in the welfare of his townsmen, he was ever ready to do them kind services. He manifested a particular interest in the young men of the town, and not a few, just starting in life, received from him counsel or encouragement or pecuniary aid, which assisted them greatly in overcoming first obstacles and nerved them to exertions which secured the foundations of future prosperity.

When at length old age came upon him, he met it cheerfully and manfully. For several years previous to 1822 he had been somewhat infirm, but still enjoyed life in a good degree. His children were prosperously and respectably settled in their different avocations, a part of them near about him. He had frequent evidence of the respect entertained for him by his fellow-citizens; he had an inward consciousness of having done what he could to be useful in his day and generation; he had entire confidence in the revelations of the Sacred Scriptures and an humble hope that the infinite atonement of the Son of God might attach to him. On the 5th of May, 1822, in the bosom of his family, he died, a virtuous and a happy old man, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Truly, "The hoary head is a crown of glory if it be found in the way of righteousness."

EDWARD ST. LOE LIVERMORE, son of Hon. Samuel Livermore, born in Londonderry, 1761, entered upon his profession in Concord, 1783; solicitor for Rockingham County, 1791–93; judge in the Superior Court of Judicature, 1797–99; then resided at Portsmouth. He was also member of Congress from Massachusetts. He was the father of the celebrated Harriet Livermore, born in Concord April 14, 1788. He died at Tewksbury, Mass., September 15, 1832, aged seventy-one.

THOMAS W. THOMPSON, son of Deacon Thomas Thompson, of Boston, born March 10, 1766; graduated at Harvard University, 1786; was tutor in college, 1789; aid to General Lincoln at the time of "Shay's Rebellion;" commenced the practice of law at Salisbury, 1791; representative from that town in the State Legislature; chosen representative to Congress, 1805–07; in 1810 treasurer of the State, when he moved to Concord; speaker of the House in the State Legislature, 1813 and 1814; Senator in Congress, 1814–17; elected trustee of Dartmouth College in 1801, which office he held till his death. Mr. Thompson was an accomplished gentleman, distinguished for the dignity and urbanity of his manners, for integrity and piety. He held the office of deacon in the First Church in Concord from 1818 till his death. He died of pulmonary consumption, October 10, 1821, aged fifty-five years.

ARTHUR LIVERMORE, judge, brother of Edward St. Loe Livermore, opened an office in Concord in 1792; soon moved to Chester, thence to Holderness. He died July, 1853, aged eighty-seven years.

SAMUEL GREEN, judge, son of Nathaniel Green, born March 7, 1770, read law in the office of his brother, Peter Green, Esq.; commenced practice in Concord, 1793; associate justice of the Superior Court from 1819 to 1840, when he retired on account of the constitutional limit of age. He was then appointed to a clerkship at Washington, where he continued till his death, March, 1851, aged eighty-one years.

PHILIP CARRIGAIN, son of Dr. Philip Carrigain, was born in Concord in 1772, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1794; studied law with Arthur Livermore, Esq., and settled in practice in his native town. He was Secretary of State, clerk of the Senate and was often employed in public business. He died March 15, 1842, aged seventy years.

MOODY KENT, son of Joseph Kent, was born in Newbury, Mass., May 22, 1779; graduated at Harvard College, 1801; admitted to the bar in 1804; practiced in Deerfield nearly five years; came to Concord in September, 1809, where he remained in practice till 1832, when he withdrew from business.

ISAAC GATES, graduated at Harvard College, 1802; was in Concord a short time in 1814; died in Harvard, Mass., in November, 1852.

LYMAN B. WALKER, from Gilford, while Attorney-General of the State, from 1843 to —, resided in Concord.

SAMUEL FLETCHER, born in Plymouth, July 31, 1785; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1810; opened an office in Concord, 1815; trustee of Darmouth College; trustee and treasurer of Phillips Academy and Theological Seminary, at Andover, from 1841 to 1850.

NATHANIEL GOOKIN UPHAM was born in Deerfield, N. H., January 8, 1801. His parents removed to Rochester the following year. He pursued his studies preparatory to college at Exeter Academy; entered Dartmouth in 1816; was a faithful student, and graduated with honor in 1820.

Immediately after his graduation, Mr. Upham commenced the study of law. After being admitted to

the bar, he practiced his profession in Bristol until 1829, when he removed to Concord.

Four years later Mr. Upham was appointed one of the associate justices of the Superior Court of New Hampshire. This honor was the more complimentary as he was only thirty-two years of age. With the single exception of Hon. Levi Woodbury, he was the youngest man who had been placed upon the bench of New Hampshire. He discharged with faithfulness and ability the duties devolving upon him until 1843, when he resigned and was appointed superintendent of the Concord Railroad. Some years later, the business of the road having greatly increased, he relinquished the superintendency and was made president. In the management of its affairs for twenty-three years he used great wisdom and judgment, giving to it his best thoughts, his legal knowledge and experience, ever planning wisely and successfully for the enlargement of its business, with remarkable prudence, foresight and perseverance. He held the office of president till 1866, when his connection with the railroad ceased.

In 1853, Judge Upham was appointed commissioner, on the part of the government of the United States, to confer with a similar commissioner appointed by the English government, and to decide upon certain claims brought by citizens of either country against the government of the other. These claims had been growing in number and amount for forty years. This commission met in London in September, 1853, Edmund Hornby, Esq., acting on the part of Great Britain. They considered all claims presented, pronouncing upon each a deliberate and final judgment, and in accordance with these decisions the claims were paid by the respective governments, amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars.

In 1862, Judge Upham was called to act in a similar service, that of umpire in the commission appointed by government for the settlement of claims between the United States and New Granada.

In politics Judge Upham was a Democrat for many years. Though decided in his political principles, he was not a politician. His influence was exercised rather by private suggestions and the weight of his general character.

In 1850 he was chairman of the business committee of the convention called to amend the Constitution of New Hampshire.

In 1865 and 1866 he was a member of the Legislature, and earnest in advocating the proposed amendment of the National Constitution. He was also at this time chairman of the committee to remodel the State-House.

In the struggle between the North and the South Judge Upham took an open and decided stand at once on the side of the government, in the exercise of all the influence he could exert, by addresses delivered on public occasions, as well as by letters and essays published in the leading newspapers. He accepted heartily the emancipation proclamation, both as to its expediency and constitutionality as a war measure.

There was in Judge Upham, beneath all the business and professional life, a strong literary taste. He wrote with ease, and wrote much. His style was clear and forcible, at times eloquent, and many valuable articles from his pen were published.

For more than forty years he resided in Concord, and his name is associated with the growth and prosperity of the city. He was interested in all wise measures for the public good, and his was a leading mind in devising methods of improvement, and very efficient in carrying them into effect. His fellow-citizens learned to place great confidence in his judgment, acknowledging his prudence and foresight, knowing that his opinions were given after a careful consideration of the subject. He was a man of uprightness, true to his engagements, faithful to every contract, doing what he regarded as right in the sight of God and man. He was a leading member of the South Congregational Church from its organization, and did much for its stability and prosperity.

Judge Upham was twice married, first to Miss Betsy W. Lord, of Kennebunkport, Me. She died in Concord, August 17, 1833, leaving two children, both of whom survive,—Rev. Nathaniel L. Upham, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Joseph B. Walker, of Concord. His second wife was Miss Eliza W. Burnham, of Pembroke. The children of this marriage are not living. An infant daughter died in 1844, and Mr. Francis A. Upham, April 3, 1867, aged twenty-nine years. Mrs. E. W. Upham died April 14, 1882.

"But the most honored life must come to a close." Never a strong or robust man, yet with prudence and care he was ever able to perform well the duties of the hour. A few days' illness terminated a useful life, and Nathaniel Gookin Upham died December 11, 1869, aged sixty-nine.

Stephen C. Badger, a native of Warner, born April 12, 1797; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1823; admitted to the bar, 1826; came to Concord from New London, 1833; was clerk of the courts of Merrimack County from 1834 to 1846; police magistrate several years previous to the adoption of the city charter.

David Pillsbury, born in Raymond, whence his father soon removed to Candia; a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1827; practiced law in Chester from 1830 to 1854, when he opened an office in Concord. Several years was a major-general in the New Hampshire militia.

Hamilton Hutchins, A.M., son of the late Abel Hutchins, born July 10, 1805; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1827; admitted to the bar in Concord, 1830; was highly esteemed for his amiable temper and gentlemanly manners.

George Minot, born in Bristol; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1828; admitted to the bar, 1831;

practiced in his profession at Gilmanton, Bristol and Concord. He was cashier of the Mechanics' Bank in Concord.

CALVIN AINSWORTH, a native of Littleton, born August 22, 1807; admitted to the bar, 1835; came to Concord from Littleton, 1843; register of probate for Merrick County five years, and first police justice of the city of Concord, 1853.

EPHRAIM EATON, a native of Candia; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1833; studied law with Samuel Fletcher, Esq., and opened an office in Concord, 1837, where he continued in business until 1853.

NEHEMIAH BUTLER, born at Pelham, February 22, 1824; studied law with Asa Fowler, Esq., of Concord, and at the Law School in Harvard University; commenced practice at Fisherville, 1843; was appointed clerk of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Merrimack, and removed to Concord, 1852, where he resided until his death.

HON. EZEKIEL WEBSTER, elder brother of Daniel, was born in Salisbury, April 11, 1780. The first nineteen years of his life were spent on his father's farm, and it was settled in the mind of Judge Webster that he was to remain at home and be a farmer, while Daniel, who had less physical strength in childhood, who seems to have had little inclination for farming, was to be educated to one of the learned professions.

Daniel entered college in 1797. It troubled him, however, to think that Ezekiel was at home plodding on the farm while he was obtaining an education. He says in his autobiography,—

"I soon began to grow uneasy at my brother's situation. His prospects were not promising, and he himself felt and saw this, and had aspirations beyond his condition. Nothing was proposed, however, by way of change of plan, till two years later.

"In the spring of 1799, at the May vacation, being then a sophomore, I visited my family, and then held serious consultation with my brother. I remember well when we went to bed we began to talk matters over, and that we rose after sunrise without having shut our eyes. But we had settled our plan.

"He had thought of going into some new part of the country. That was discussed and disagreed to. All the *pros* and *cons* of the question of remaining at home were weighed and considered, and when our council broke up, or, rather, got up, its result was that I should propose to my father that he, late as it was, should be sent to school, and also to college. This we knew would be a trying thing to my father and mother and two unmarried sisters. My father was growing old, his health not good and his circumstances far from easy. The farm was to be carried on, and the family taken care of; and there was nobody to do all this but him who was regarded as the main stay, that is to say, Ezekiel. However, I ventured on the negotiation, and it was carried, as other things often are, by the earnest and sanguine manner of youth. I told him that I was unhappy at my brother's prospects. For myself I saw my way to knowledge, respectability and self-protection, but as to him, all looked the other way; that I would keep school, and get along as well as I could—be more than four years in getting through college, if necessary—provided he also could be sent to study.

"He said, at once, he lived but for his children; that he had but little, and on that little he put no value, except so far as it might be useful to them; that to carry us both through college would take all he was worth; that for himself he was willing to run the risk, but that this was a serious matter to our mother and two unmarried sisters; that we must settle the matter with them, and if their consent was obtained, he would trust to Providence and get along as well as he could."

The father laid the case before the mother. "The farm is already mortgaged, and if we send Ezekiel to college, it will take all we have; but the boys think they can take care of us," he said.

It did not take the strong-hearted, sagacious woman long to decide the matter: "We can trust the boys."

The question was settled. Daniel went back to Hanover, while Ezekiel went, bundle in hand, to Dr. Wood's, and began the study of Latin. He spent two terms at a school kept at Salisbury, South Road village, and returned again to Dr. Wood's, where his expenses were about one dollar per week.

While thus studying and taking recreation beneath the magnificent beeches that stood before the house, he kept up a frequent correspondence with Daniel at Hanover. Ezekiel distrusted his ability to get on. Daniel made this reply to him, in a letter written April 25, 1800,—

"You tell me that you have difficulties to encounter which I know nothing of. What do you mean, Ezekiel? Do you mean to flatter? That don't become you. Or do you think you are inferior to me in natural abilities? If so, be assured you greatly mistake. Therefore, in the future say in your letters to me, 'I am superior to you in natural endowments; I will know more in one year than you do now, and more in six than you ever will.'

"I should not resent the language,—I should be very well pleased in hearing it; but be assured, as mighty as you are, your great puissance shall never insure you a victory without a contest."

With such words Daniel endeavored to cheer the struggling elder brother.

In November, 1802, Daniel was at home in Salisbury, while Ezekiel was struggling with poverty at Hanover. Funds were getting low in the Webster homestead. Daniel writes under date of November 4th,—

"Now, Zeke, you will not read half a sentence, no, not one syllable before you have thoroughly searched this sheet for scrip; but my word for it, you'll find no scrip here. We held a sanhedrim this morning on the subject of cash. Could not hit upon any way to get you any. Just before we went away to hang ourselves through disappointment it came into our heads that next week might do. The truth is, father had an execution against Hubbard, of N. Chester, for about one hundred dollars. The money was collecting and just ready to drop into the hands of the creditors, when Hubbard suddenly died. This, you see, stays the execution till the long process of administering is completed.

"I have now by me two cents in lawful federal currency. Next week I shall send them, if they be all. They will buy a pipe; with a pipe you can smoke; smoking inspires wisdom; wisdom is allied to fortitude; from fortitude it is but one step to stoicism; and stoicism never pants for this world's goods;—so perhaps my two cents, by this process, may put you quite at ease about cash. . . .

"We are all here just in the old way, always behind and lacking. Boys digging potatoes with frozen fingers, and girls washing without wood."

Two days later Ezekiel writes to Daniel. It is not an answer; the letters doubtless passed each other on the way. Ezekiel, after giving a just criticism on the writings of Horace, thus closes his epistle,—

"These cold, frosty mornings very sensibly inform me that I want a warm great-coat. I wish, Daniel, it might be convenient to send me cloth for one; otherwise I shall be necessitated to purchase one here. I do not care what color it is, or what kind of cloth it is—anything that will keep the frost out. Some kind of shaggy cloth, I think, would be cheapest. Deacon Pettingill has written, offering me fourteen dollars a month (to keep school). I believe I shall take it.

"Money, Daniel, money! As I was walking down to the office after a letter, I happened to have one cent, which is the only money I have had since the second day after I came on. It is a fact, Dan, that I was called on for a dollar where I owed it, and borrowed it, and have borrowed it four times since to pay those I borrowed of."

From a paragraph in a letter written by Daniel to his classmate, Bingham, of Lempster, it would appear that Ezekiel taught school in Sanbornton in December, 1803,—

"Zeke is at Sanbornton. He comes home once in a while, sits down before the kitchen fire, begins to poke and rattle the andirons. I know what is coming, and am mute. At length he puts his feet into the oven's mouth, place his right eyebrow up on his forehead, & begins a very pathetic lecture on the evils of poverty. It is like church service. He does all the talking, and I only say 'Amen! amen!'"

Ezekiel's funds failed in the spring of 1804, and by permission of the faculty he left Dartmouth, went to Boston, where he purchased the good-will of a private school, which he taught with great success till April, 1805. He was graduated at Dartmouth meanwhile, in 1804, having spent but three years in college.

While earning a livelihood by teaching, he studied law with Governor Sullivan, then Attorney-General of Massachusetts. In 1806 he studied with Parker Noyes, Esq., of Salisbury, next door to Judge Webster's house. Daniel having decided to leave Boscawen and take up his residence in Portsmouth, turned over his practice to Ezekiel, who entered upon his profession as a lawyer in Boscawen in the month of September, 1807. His legal knowledge and moral worth soon become known, and acquired for him an extensive business. He was not ambitious to excel as an orator, and it was only the urgent appeal of duty or the imperative obligation to his profession that overcame his instinctive aversion to a crowd, and called forth his highest powers of eloquence. He never encouraged litigation, but always used his personal influence to bring about a private adjustment of most of the contested matters originating in the town. He repeatedly represented the town in the Legislature. He was educated a Federalist by his father, a Whig of 1776. He was old enough to remember the administration of Washington, and believed with all his heart in the political principles adhered to by the Federal party, which was in a minority in the State after he came into public life. This adherence to political principles prevented his election to Congress, and from holding other offices in the gift of the people.

Although devoted to his profession, he loved agriculture, and retained the homestead at Salisbury after his father's death, which occurred in 1806. He was one of the projectors and an active member of the Merrimack Agricultural Society, and was active in advancing improved methods of husbandry.

He was simple in his tastes, kind, genial, polite, and a perfect gentleman. He attended to all the details of life, served as assessor in the religious society, and as committeeman for the school district. He looked upon Dr. Wood as a loving child looks upon a devoted parent. A member of the bar spending a Sabbath with Mr. Webster, and hearing Dr. Wood, took occasion to disparage the sermon. Mr. Webster replied, pointedly and with spirit, that he doubted the gentleman's ability to appreciate the performance. He was ever Dr. Wood's confidential friend and adviser. Together they planned the establishing of Boscawen Academy. Mr. Webster contributed fully three hundred dollars to the institution, and by his heartiness and zeal stimulated his fellow-townsmen to carry on the project, while Daniel, then almost in the zenith of his fame, contributed the bell.

He was an exemplary member of the church, and his influence was ever on the side of right. He was a constant attendant upon religious services, and always maintained religious devotions in his home.

On the 10th of April, 1829, he was making a plea before the Merrimack bar at Concord. He was standing erect. The court-room was crowded, for whenever the lawyer from Boscawen made a plea the people flocked to hear him. The court, jurors, lawyers and audience were listening to his words, and noticing the play of his clear-cut features and the manly dignity of his commanding presence. He was speaking with vigor and earnestness. His periods were rounded as usual, his utterance clear, his enunciation perfect. He closed one branch of his argument, uttered the concluding sentence and the final word distinctly and with his accustomed cadence, his form erect as ever, his eyes clear and bright, his arms hanging naturally by his side, and then, without a murmur, a groan, a lisp, raising not a hand, clutching at nothing, with no bending of a joint or quivering of the eyelids, he fell backward upon the floor—dead! With the quickness of the lightning's flash, from the full vigor of a manly life, at the age of forty-nine, he died—one of the most remarkable deaths on record.

His funeral was attended on the following Sunday by a vast concourse of people, and he was mourned by the entire community.

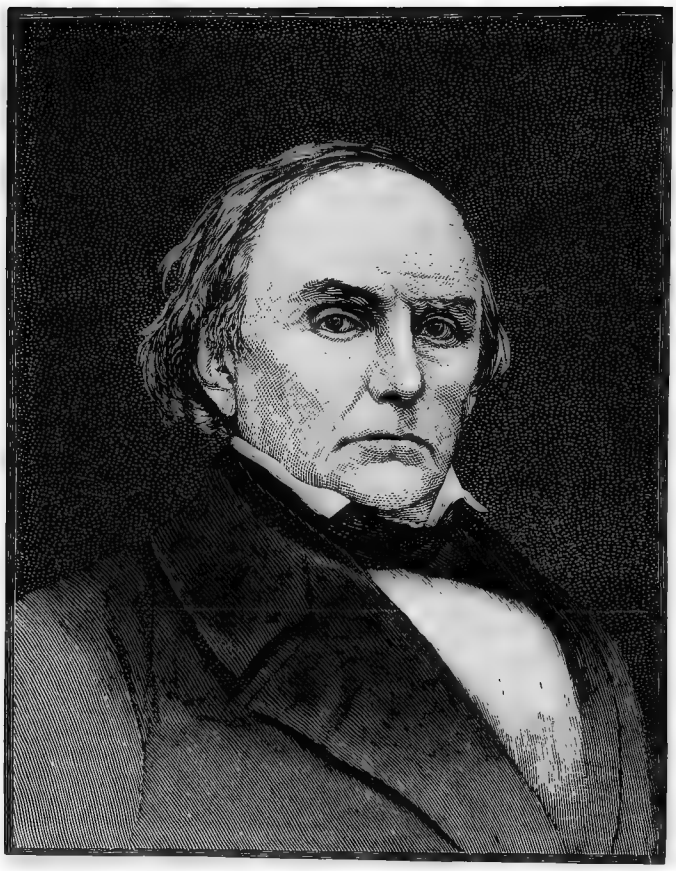
A writer in a public journal describes his appearance,—

"He was nearly six feet in height, finely proportioned, with a very commanding presence. His was a magnificent form, crowned with a princely head, that in his last years was thickly covered with snowy hair. His complexion was just the opposite of Daniel's. His countenance was open as the day; his heart was warm and affectionate; his manners kind and courteous."

Daniel, in a letter written in 1846, thus spoke of him,—

"He appeared to me the finest human form that ever I laid eyes on. I saw him in his coffin, a tinged cheek, a complexion clear as the heavenly light."

One who saw him at church, on a cold day the winter before, speaks of his appearance. It was before the introduction of a stove. Mr. Webster came in, wearing a jacket, or "Spencer," as the garment



DANIEL WEBSTER.

was called, over his coat, bringing a foot-stove in his hand, which, with princely politeness, he placed at the feet of Mrs. Webster, and then took his seat, and joined reverently in the worship.

He held important trusts: was trustee of Dartmouth College from 1819 till his death, and repeatedly represented the town in the Legislature.

DANIEL WEBSTER,[1] whose fame is world wide, lived the earlier half of his life in New Hampshire. The son of a Revolutionary patriot, Capt. Ebenezer Webster, and of New Hampshire descent for four generations, he was born in Salisbury, January 18, 1782. A feeble constitution pointed him out as fitter for education than for the sturdy labors of the farm, and with self-denial on the part of his parents, and struggle on his own part, he accomplished his wishes, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1801 with honor. His legal studies he completed under the direction of Hon. T. W. Thompson, of Salisbury, and Hon. Christopher Gore, of Boston, where he was admitted an attorney in 1805. He took up his residence at once in Boscawen, and remained two years a close student of his profession and of general literature. In 1807 he made Portsmouth his place of abode, and lived there until 1816, when he removed to Boston. While a resident of New Hampshire he served two terms as representative in Congress.

Mr. Webster acquired a high reputation as a lawyer and a statesman (for he never was a politician) before he quitted his native State. When he went to Portsmouth, at the age of only twenty-five years, he was a mature man, armed at every point for the battle of life. Mr. Mason, then in the prime of his unrivaled powers, describes his first encounter with Webster. He had heard of him as a formidable antagonist, and found on trial that he was not over-estimated. Young and inexperienced as he was, Webster entered the arena with Mason and Sullivan and Bartlett, and bore away his full share of the honors. And before he quitted his New Hampshire home his reputation as a lawyer and as an advocate of eloquence and power ranked with the very highest in the land.

Those who heard his addresses to the jury in his early prime testify that none of his later great efforts surpassed them—if, indeed, they equaled them—as examples of earnest, impassioned forensic oratory. There was a youthful brilliancy and bloom about those earlier productions that is not found in the stately works of his maturer years.

In those days, when practitioners made reputations by special pleading and sharp practice, Mr. Webster relied little upon mere technicalities or adroit management. He tried his causes upon their merits, and with his logical power and eloquent tongue made short work of trumped-up claims and dishonest defenses. Many traditions attest his commanding influence over court and jury at this period of his career. Without being authentic in all particulars, they all concur in demonstrating that on no legal practitioner of his time was the popular confidence and admiration so universally bestowed as on Webster.

The events in the life of Mr. Webster from the time he re-entered Congress from Massachusetts are too familiar to require special repetition here. He continued in public life, with the exception of very brief intervals, up to the time of his decease in 1852. He was a senator in Congress for seventeen years. He was twice Secretary of State, and died in possession of that office. Every public position that he held he adorned and dignified by eminent patriotic service.

Now that nearly a generation has passed since Mr. Webster's death, his character is beginning to be estimated more justly, and the value of the work he did for the country has been tested. We see that his sagacity and foresight were far beyond those of his time; and his apprehensions for the safety of the Union were well founded; that his exhortations to his countrymen to stand by the flag were honest, necessary, and vitalizing to the patriotism of the people.

The petty assaults that seemed temporarily to obscure his fame have had their brief day, and posterity will recognize the true grandeur of the man, and value at their just worth the great deeds of his lifetime. As a statesman and a diplomatist, as a vindicator of the Constitution, as a lawyer and an orator, and, most of all, as a patriot, the country will be fortunate if the future shall furnish his peer.

SYLVESTER DANA graduated at Dartmouth College in 1839. He is son of the late Rev. Sylvester Dana, and is a native of Oxford. He studied law with Pierce & Fowler and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He soon after opened an office in Concord, where he has since resided. He is the present police justice of Concord.

JOSIAH MINOT graduated at Dartmouth College in 1837. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1840, and opened an office in Concord. He was appointed, in 1852, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which he resigned, in 1855, to accept the appointment of commissioner of pensions. He is still in practice in Concord.

ARTHUR FLETCHER was a native of Bridgewater. He graduated at Yale College in 1836, and was admitted to the bar in Concord in 1840, where he remained in practice until his death.

HENRY P. ROLFE is one of the older attorneys of Concord. He is a son of Benjamin Rolfe, and was born in Boscawen, February 12, 1823. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1848, and in 1851 commenced the practice of law in Concord, where he has since resided.

HENRY ADAMS BELLOWS,[2] chief justice of New Hampshire, was born at Walpole, N. H., October 25, 1803, and died at Concord, March 11, 1873.

[1] By Hon. Charles H. Bell.

[2] By Daniel F. Secomb.

On the paternal side he was descended from Gen. Benjamin Bellows, one of the first settlers of Walpole, and on the maternal side his immediate ancestors were members of the Adams and Boylston families of Massachusetts, his grandfather, Rev. Zabdiel Adams, of Lunenberg, Mass., being a double cousin to President John Adams.

His father dying, the care of the family devolved upon him at the age of sixteen years, and for two years he was engaged in teaching, after which he read law in the office of Hon. William C. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., and commenced practice in Walpole shortly after, removing to Littleton in 1828 and thence to Concord in 1850, where he continued in active practice until he was appointed an associate justice, in 1859, and on the resignation of Judge Perley, in September, 1869, he succeeded him as chief justice, which office he held at the time of his death.

He represented Littleton in the legislature in 1839, and was one of the representatives of Ward 5, of Concord, in 1856–57. While occupying a seat on the bench he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College.

Judge Bellows was a sound lawyer and an excellent judge. He was one of the purest-minded men who ever held public office in the State; a large-hearted man in thoughts and deeds, taking an active interest in benevolent enterprises. A public-spirited citizen, genial and courteous in his intercourse with men, he enjoyed the respect and esteem of his associates of the bar and bench and the community at large.

WILLIAM HENRY BARTLETT.[1]—Beneath the shadow of Kearsage Mountain, in the historic town of Salisbury,—the home of the Websters and Eastmans and Bartletts and Pettingills,—William Henry Bartlett was born, August 20, 1827. He was the youngest child of Samuel Colcord and Eleanor Pettingill Bartlett. His father was noted for his vigorous mind, his great activity and strict integrity; his mother for the sweetness of her character, her gentleness and dignity of manner, and strong, womanly sense; both for their pure Christian lives and characters. He was the nephew of Ichabod Bartlett, of Portsmouth, the cotemporary at the bar of Mason and Smith and Webster, and the peer of either in learning and eloquence. The son of such parents could not fail to receive the impress of their virtues and characters. He was recognized by all as an interesting child, and a boy of great promise, both in mind and character. Without precocity, he was singularly quick of apprehension, and equally patient and painstaking. While in the common school, and afterwards at the academy, he would come with his arithmetic or algebra, and, of his own accord, sit by the hour working at his problems, till it was found necessary to send him to his sports. He never lost that habit of protracted toil to the end of his life. Perhaps the end was hastened by the excess. Meanwhile, from his childhood, his scholarship was of the highest order. In his earlier school-days he was associated in classes with much older persons than he, and proved himself fully their equal. But neither then nor afterwards did his proficiency create in him the slightest aspect of arrogance or conceit; but he remained to the end as modest as he was bright and strong.

His childhood and boyhood were marked by an extremely kind, obliging and winning disposition. At home he was helpful and uniformly cheerful and obliging. It was a marked and peculiar trait in his character, and steadily deepened into that thoughtful kindness which, in after years, gained him such unbroken and universal love.

Young Bartlett entered Meriden Academy at the age of thirteen, and at fifteen had completed his preparation for college. His friends considered him too young; but not seeing how else to occupy him, consented, and in the fall of 1842 he entered the freshman class in this college. The modest and diffident Bartlett—the youngest member, with possibly a single exception—soon became, by universal and cheerful acknowledgment, the leader of his class in point of scholarship. We were classmates; and I have no hesitation in saying, I do not know that I ever met a finer scholar, and seldom have I encountered a brighter or stronger intellect. He had a singular quickness to perceive, a powerful memory to retain, and a breadth and grasp that subordinated every detail to the whole, and extracted order out of complication. The modesty with which he bore his academic honors was only equaled by the sincere affection with which he was regarded by his classmates.

At the request of his brother Samuel, he left college during his sophomore year, and pursued his studies with him at Monson, Mass. There he remained nearly a year, applying himself with his usual diligence, and endearing himself in the community, so that the pleasant memory of him there has not been lost to the present time. He entered the next college class, graduating in the first rank in 1847. The "Prophetic Power of Genius" was the subject of his oration at commencement. Those who knew him best felt that no prophet was needed to estimate his maturer character or to anticipate his eminent success in whatever calling he might pursue.

At the time of his graduation his brother Samuel filled a professor's chair in Western Reserve College; and, as he was still quite young, it was thought best that he should spend a year of more general study before entering upon his professional career. He accordingly joined a class of graduate students in that college, and spent a highly profitable year in the study of history, the German language and the Greek dramatic poets. Here again his scholarship and personal qualities made a deep and permanent impression on his teachers and associates, so that

[1] From an eulogy delivered by Hon. Isaac W. Smith, before the alumni of Dartmouth College at commencement, June 23, 1880.

they ever remembered him with a warm personal interest.

He entered upon the study of the law in Concord in the office of Chief Justice Perley in 1848, and remained with Judge Perley till he went upon the bench, in 1850, and afterwards completed his course of preparation with Chief Justice Bellows, then in practice at Concord, and was admitted to the bar in Merrimack County July 9, 1851. How he impressed those eminent jurists by his fine scholarship, studious habits, ingenuous disposition and legal attainments is best told in the language of Judge Perley, written soon after the death of Judge Bartlett: "Few men," wrote Judge Perley, "have excelled him in quickness of apprehension; and this was a general trait of his mind, observable in whatever he undertook,—in his classical and mathematical studies, in the law, and even in any amusement or recreation in which he might be led to indulge. There was a playful ease in his way of doing the most difficult things, which made them look more like an amusement or a pastime than an irksome labor. With all his dispatch, he was distinguished for accuracy and correctness. It was very seldom that he fell into any mistake or blunder. His memory was also tenacious and exact. In the law he united two things which are not often found together in the same individual, —a perfect mastery of principles, with great and ready recollection of points and authorities."

His relations to Judge Perley were most intimate and delightful,—in some respects the relation of equals; in others, almost of father and son.

His admirable collegiate training, supplemented by two years of special instruction under the immediate eye of his learned brother, and his study of the law under two such eminent legal minds as Judges Perley and Bellows, prepared him to enter upon the practice of the law with success assured. We are not therefore surprised to find him at once taking his place in the front ranks of the profession, and entrusted with a business important not only in the amounts involved, but especially because of the legal principles to be examined and applied. From the start he gave promise of becoming eminent in the profession, and his subsequent career demonstrated how well he was appreciated and understood by those who watched his entrance upon professional life. For several years he held the office of city solicitor of Concord, and with what acceptance is best shown by repeated re-elections without substantial opposition. The rugged discipline of ten years' practice in the courts of New Hampshire afforded him an admirable school of training for the faithful and honorable discharge of his subsequent duties upon the bench. In 1857 his health, until then apparently perfect, became impaired, and thenceforward to his death, ten years afterwards, his work at the bar and upon the bench was done while struggling against the inroads of unrelenting disease. His overtasked physical frame was shattered, but his intellect shone unclouded to the end.

While his success in the profession was assured, it is not claimed that he did or would have taken the first rank as an advocate. As Judge Perley puts it, "It is not impossible that he might have been found wanting in a certain boldness and confidence of manner and style which would now seem to be thought requisite in those who aspire to take the lead in that turbulent and noisy department of our profession."

Owing to the logical cast of his mind, he appeared to best advantage in matters of special pleading, in the preparation of briefs and in the investigation and argument of questions of law before the court *in banc*. The more difficult the question, the greater delight he seemed to take in its solution. He was often consulted by his brethren upon questions in regard to which they were in doubt, and frequently wrote opinions for their guidance.

His high sense of professional honor led him to regard the profession as an office, and not as a trade. Accordingly, to witnesses he was fair and respectful; to the bench he was deferential without being obsequious; and to his professional brethren he was dignified and courteous. As Judge Curtis said of Rufus Choate, "He showed that forensic strife is consistent with uniform personal kindness and gentleness of demeanor; that mere smartness, or aggressive and irritating captiousness, has nothing to do with the most effective conduct of a cause; that the business of an advocate is with the law and the evidence, and not in provoking or humbling an opponent; that wrangling, and the irritations which spring from it, obstruct the course of justice, and are indeed twice cursed, for they injure him who gives and him who receives."

Judge Bartlett was a lawyer of great research. He seemed to have an instinctive clinging to authorities. He could find readily what others could not. He had a great mastery of cases, such as few ever have; but he was not a case lawyer. He had a legal instinct or genius by which he could extract, from what to others seemed a chaos of conflicting decisions, the true legal principle, and put it in the smallest possible compass. He distilled the spirit from the dilution, appropriating the gold and rejecting the dross.

It must not be inferred that he was not positive in his opinions, or was not sufficiently firm in maintaining opinions deliberately formed. We have on this point the testimony of Judge Perley, that "he had nothing of that facility which yields in substantial matters to importunity and over-persuasion. He was very firm in his opinions and judgments when once formed, and perfectly fearless in acting on them when duty appeared to require it."

We come now to the period when he "put off the gown of the bar to assume the more graceful and

reverend ermine of the bench." In 1861 a vacancy occurred upon the bench of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. The foremost lawyers of the State refused to be candidates, because they understood that he might be persuaded to accept the appointment. In obedience to the united voice of the profession, he was at once (February 23, 1861) appointed associate justice. The court at that time consisted of Bell, chief justice, and Sargent, Bellows, Doe and Nesmith, associate justices. No change occurred in the composition of the court while Judge Bartlett lived, except the reappointment of Judge Perley as chief justice upon the resignation of Judge Bell in 1864. At no period in the history of the State has there been a stronger court. Five of the six judges with whom he was associated have held the office of chief justice. His selection from a bar containing so many lawyers of established reputation, to be the associate of judges of such eminent ability, shows in what estimation his legal attainments and qualifications were held.

Rufus Choate thus describes the qualifications of the good judge: "In the first place, he should be profoundly learned in all the learning of the law, and he must know how to use that learning. . . . In the next place, he must be a man not merely upright, not merely honest and well-intentioned,—this, of course,—but a man who will not respect persons in judgment. . . . And, finally, he must possess the perfect confidence of the community, that he bear not the sword in vain. To be honest, to be no respecter of persons, is not enough. He must be believed such." We shall see how well Judge Bartlett answered these requirements.

His legal learning was profound. He had an extraordinary genius for learning everything quickly and accurately, and remembering it during life, and without effort. We have shining and encouraging examples of what can be done by men of moderate abilities. Judge Bartlett was not of that class, and, therefore, as an example, he is worth far less than many others. As a brilliant legal scholar, a brilliant legal thinker and practical logician, capable of applying ancient legal principles to the facts of new cases, and working out for the benefit of modern life the best results of that common law that has been constantly growing out of the last thousand years of English and American civilization, he was not surpassed by any one judge who has sat upon the bench of New Hampshire. It is not uncommon for a man of intellect to succeed in mastering much of the special doctrine and general theory of the law, and to fail as a practicing lawyer and working judge from a lack of ability rightly to apply his learning to the varying and novel circumstances that constitute most of the cases that are carried to the office of a lawyer and to the courts of justice. Nearly infallible as Judge Bartlett was in his opinion on an abstract question of law, he equally excelled in perceiving what rule was applicable to each case. His remarkable powers were equally accurate in theory and practice.

All great lawyers are naturally conservative; so was Judge Bartlett. Generally inclined to follow precedents, he was strong enough to disregard them when they disregarded fundamental principles. Witness his opinion in *Bassett* v. *Salisbury Manufacturing Company*, 43 N. H. 569. The action was *case* for maintaining a dam, thereby causing water to percolate through the plaintiff's meadow. On the fifth jury trial, the present chief justice presided, and ruled the law in accordance with the English case of *Acton* v. *Blundell*, 12 M. & W. 324, and numerous cases that followed in its train. The cause was carried to the full bench on exceptions, and an opinion prepared affirming the ruling of the court below, which received the assent of a majority of the court; but the judge who drew up the opinion resigned, and the cause was continued for further examination, and assigned to Judge Bartlett, who succeeded him upon the bench. Few cases have received such careful consideration (50 N. H. 444). Four opinions were drawn up by different members of the court, of which three sustained the English doctrine. The opinion published in the reports was drawn up by Judge Bartlett, at the sea-shore, when in feeble health and hardly able to be about. It reversed the English authorities, those of a majority of the States, the decision of the court below and the opinions of all his associates except one; yet, when read in consultation, every judge yielded his objections and assented to the opinion, because it was found unanswerable. But for him, the contrary erroneous doctrine would have been established in New Hampshire. The logic of the opinion, and its clear and precise style, are only equaled by the modesty which marked his dissent from the English and American authorities.

As illustrating his way of summing up a case and instructing a jury, I might cite *Hayes* v. *Waldron*, 44 N. H. 580, where his charge is fully reported, and so admirably and clearly did it set forth the law of the case, that little was left for the judge who delivered the opinion *in banc* except to adopt the reasoning and substance of the charge.

The decisions of the court, written and delivered by him, will be his lasting monument. Models of brevity, of perspicuous statement and logical deduction, of legal thought, and literary, unornamented style, they will endure. But they are very brief. Those that are published are but a small part of his work, and will carry to other generations a very inadequate idea of how much was lost at his decease. His associates at the bar and on the bench, who enjoyed the benefits of a personal acquaintance with him, and felt the refreshing power of his fellowship, will never lose the benefit of his personal influence, nor cease to grieve that he did not live to lead them

to the end of their labors. It was not an uncommon thing for him, whether he delivered the judgment or not, to cause a decision to be put upon ground not thought of by other members of the court or by counsel. His learning was so complete, and his grasp of the law and facts so comprehensive, that while he seldom changed in consultation an opinion he had formed in his library, other members of the court not infrequently found occasion to correct theirs by the light of his expositions.

Judge Perley says of him,—"When he went upon the bench, his high qualifications for the office were at once recognized by the legal profession. His youthful appearance, his unpretending manners and his easy and rapid way of dispatching business might have led a careless observer to fear that he would be found wanting in solidity and soundness of judgment; but the character of his mind was eminently judicial. His examination of authority in cases which required it was faithful and exhaustive. He weighed conflicting arguments and reasons with equal impartiality. He had great sagacity in perceiving the practical bearing of any question under consideration, and its connection with the whole complete system of the law; and his opinions and rulings were received with the greatest respect and deference by the legal profession throughout the State. In presiding over trials, I never learned that he was known, in the most irritating circumstances, to lose the sweetness and equanimity of his own temper, and he often had the rare felicity of winning from both sides the commendation of perfect fairness and impartiality."

Judge Bartlett never failed to show that he had the courage of his convictions whenever the occasion called for it. Witness his action upon the Soldiers' Voting Bill, so called, introduced in 1863 in the midst of political excitement, when he united with three other members of the court in an opinion which set aside the act as a violation of the constitution.

In 1866 was passed, under similar circumstances, an act disfranchising deserters from the army, the constitutionality of which was brought before the full bench. Not long before his death he drew up an opinion setting aside this act, also, as a plain violation of the fundamental law of the land. The fact in some way came to the knowledge of the Legislature, which forthwith did itself and him the honor to repeal the law before the opinion could be read in court.

History tells us that the celebrated court of the Areopagus, when Athens was at the height of its civilization, sat in the dark, that the judges might not see or know who were the suitors, and so be enabled to dispense impartial justice. I suppose for the same reason the Goddess of Justice is represented with eyes blindfolded, that her hand may feel the "trepidations of the balance," uninfluenced by the presence or appearance of the contending parties. All systems of judicial tenure suppose judges to be imperfect because mortal. The constitution recognizes this in that clause which secures the right to the subject "to be tried by judges as impartial as the lot of humanity will admit."

But I do not hesitate to say, that if there ever was a judge who was a living personification of the blindfold goddess; one who watched not the faces of his suitors, to inquire who they were, or what their standing or influence, but only the movements of the scales held in an even hand; one who, unlike his ancient brethren of Athens, had no need to sit in the dark, because wholly oblivious to all surrounding circumstances; one who, when a whole city, Athens-like, came "to demand that the cup of hemlock be put to the lips of the wisest of men," would deliver him if he believed he "had not corrupted the youth, nor omitted to worship the gods of the city, nor introduced new divinities of his own,"—such an one was Judge Bartlett.

His good-fellowship placed him on terms of intimacy with his brethren of the bar; but no one presumed, on the strength of former intimacy, or of close and friendly relations, to influence his rulings or decisions; or, if any one did so far forget himself, the success of the attempt was not such as to encourage its repetition.

It must not be inferred that, while he was noted for his patient, courteous and urbane manners, he was tolerant of fraud, or failed to rebuke chicanery or improper interference with the course of justice. On such occasion he

> "Carried anger as the flint bears fire,
> Which, much enforced, shows a hasty spark,
> And straight is cold again."

The testimony of one of his associates[1] upon the bench affords a fitting close to this review of Judge Bartlett's judicial life,—

"His career was brief, but it was long enough to satisfy those who knew him best, and whose judgment was trustworthy, that, with life and health, he would have become the great American jurist of his generation. No mental or moral weakness impaired the operation or influence of his great powers.

"There have been great men who were not loved, and did not deserve to be loved. There have been good men who were not great. Here was a man equally great and good; equally superior by nature on the intellectual and on the moral side. Incapable of selfishness, envy or any meanness, whole-souled in the best sense, incapable of uttering an unkind word or entertaining an unkind feeling, he would have had only pity for his enemies, if it had been possible for him to have an enemy. He had neither a single enemy, nor a single cold or indifferent friend. He involuntarily held all whom he met, bound to him by those ties of affection which draw all men to a character the most amiable and lovely as well as by those ties of reverence which draw all men to mental supremacy. With health and life, what a judge he would have become! And, what is so much more to be said, with health and life, what a teacher and leader of youth—what a head of an educational institution—he would have been! Where he presided, there was no thought of legal power provided for the maintenance of judicial dignity. In him all men recognized the unconscious majesty of the law, and the unconscious majesty of whatever is greatest and best in human nature. With such as he in many places of government and personal control, it would not

[1] Chief Justice Doe.

be too much to hope that the word 'discipline,' in the sense that is often disagreeable and offensive, might become obsolete."

There is another aspect of Judge Bartlett's character which, although already considered to some extent, because so closely interwoven with his intellectual character, yet remains to be spoken of. I allude to his moral and Christian virtues. He was valued more for his character than for his intellect. He was witty, bright and genial, faithful and judicious; a thoughtful friend, a self-denying brother, a most affectionate son and husband. His professional life was passed in the near vicinity of his native town; and, in their declining years, the hearts of his parents turned much and constantly to him for sympathy and kindly care, and never were they disappointed. He visited and wrote to them often; and for years, whatever were his engagements, almost never did a Monday pass without bringing them an affectionate letter. And during the last months of his life, it was an occasion of almost uncontrollable grief to him that he had been frustrated of being present to comfort the last hours of his father not long before.

In his own home he seemed to be whatever a host and a husband ought to be.[1] So warmly was he attached to his home, and to her who was its star and its light, that he was loath to leave it, even when called away by professional engagements. The one trait that fixes itself most deeply in the memory of his friends is the kindly spirit that, in his maturer years, followed him in all his relations, and made him always considerate of the feelings, and actively attentive to the wants, of all around him. It was a pleasure to him to make others happy; and he loved to do a kind office to those who could not repay. It seems, as we look back upon it, the practical benevolence of the gospel. He became a diligent and deeply-interested reader of the Scriptures; and to those who knew him best, he seemed to exemplify the spirit of the gospel in a most important aspect.

At the close of the summer of 1867 he returned to his home from the sea-shore, without having been benefited by the invigorating air of the ocean. For a few days he struggled cheerfully against physical weakness and disease,—more for the sake of others, perhaps, than for himself,—his pallid countenance illumined as with the lustre of a beautiful spirit. On Tuesday, September 24th, as gently as a child falls asleep, without pain or a struggle, consciousness preserved to the last moment, that life, which had been so noble and beautiful, changed its course, as a river, to a smoother channel, and put on immortality. Three days later, on a bright and beautiful day in early autumn, his professional brethren, representing nearly every county in the State, and the surviving members of the court, with his inconsolable relatives, in tenderness committed to his mother earth all that was mortal of him who had been a dutiful child, a quick and ready scholar, a profound lawyer, an upright magistrate, an affectionate brother and devoted husband, to rest till the resurrection morning.

[1] May 8, 1856, he was married to Miss Caroline Baker, daughter of the late Abel Baker, Esq., of Concord, and sister of the late ex-Governor Nathaniel B. Baker. Mrs. Bartlett survives her husband and still resides in Concord.

IRA PERLEY was born in Boxford, Mass., November 9, 1799. He graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1822 and was tutor in that institution from 1823 to 1825. He read law with Benjamin J. Gilbert, of Hanover, and commenced practice in that town in 1827. Here he remained until 1834, when he removed to Concord, where he resided until his death.

Upon his removal to Concord he soon acquired a large practice, and ranked among the leaders at the Merrimack bar. In July, 1850, he was appointed a justice in the Superior Court of this State, which position he held until October, 1852, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law. In 1855 he was appointed chief-justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and held the position until 1859, when he resigned and again resumed the practice of law. In 1864 he was appointed chief justice of the same court, and held the position until September, 1869.

Judge Perley had no taste for political office, but served at three different times as a member of the House of Representatives,—first from Hanover in 1834 and from Concord in 1839 and 1870. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College in 1852. He manifested an interest in historical matters, and for several years was an active member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and was vice-president of the New England Historic Genealogical Society at the time of his death.

As a scholar, Judge Perley ranked among the foremost in the State and in New England. He kept up his interest in classics to the day of his death, and read German, French and Italian with readiness. In social life he was modest and unassuming, but was nevertheless a rare conversationalist.

In January, 1840, he united in marriage with Mary L. Nelson, of Haverhill. Judge Perley died February 26, 1874.

JOHN Y. MUGRIDGE was born in Laconia, N. H., then a part of Meredith, April 15, 1832. He received his preparatory education at the Gilford Academy and commenced the study of the law in the office of Colonel Thomas J. Whipple, in Laconia. He concluded his studies with the late Hon. Asa Fowler, of Concord, with whom he formed a copartnership for the practice of his profession soon after his admission to the bar, in 1854. He was subsequently in partnership with Hon. Josiah Minot and later with Hon. Mason W. Tappan, but at the time of his death was alone in practice. Mr. Mugridge never sought political preference, but devoted himself almost entirely to his profession. He served as city solicitor from 1861 to 1868, was a representative in the Legislature in 1863 and 1864, Senator from the old Fourth Dis-



Yours truly, Asa Fowler.

trict in 1868 and 1869, being president of the Senate the latter year, and again representative in 1875.

As a lawyer Mr. Mugridge held a commanding position at the Merrimack bar, and probably enjoyed a more extensive practice than any other man in the county, especially excelling in criminal cases. He was a man of great personal popularity, had a large heart, full of generous impulses, and he gave them free course in all the relations of life. He was a Republican in politics.

HON. ASA FOWLER.—The origin of the name and the antiquity of the family of Fowler in England have never been ascertained. It is probable, from the large number of families of that name known to have existed in various sections of that country early in the sixteenth century, and the high standing of some of them, that the name was adopted soon after surnames came to be used. Edward Fowler, eldest son and heir of Sir Richard Q. Fowler, is said to have entertained Queen Catharine of Arragon at his manor, near Buckingham, in September, 1514. Froude, in his "History of England," vol. v. pp. 129 and 131, mentions John Fowler, a member, in 1547, of the household of King Edward VI., who was so influential with that young monarch that he was employed by Lord Seymour to secure the royal assent to his contemplated marriage with the Princess, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth, and subsequently the royal approval of his already secretly accomplished marriage with Catharine Parr, widow of Henry VIII. Christopher Fowler, an English clergyman, born in 1611, left the Established Church in 1641 and joined the Presbyterians, among whom he became eminent, and died in 1676. John Fowler, a learned printer, born in Bristol, removed his press to Antwerp more effectually to aid the Catholics, and died in 1579. Edward Fowler, born at Westerleigh in 1632, was distinguished as a divine, published a discourse on "The Design of Christianity" in 1676, which Bunyan attacked, and another on "Christian Liberty" in 1680; was made bishop of Gloucester in 1691, and died in 1714. William Fowler, born about 1560,—died in 1614,—was one of the poets that frequented the court of James VI., whose works have been preserved. He was a lawyer and clergyman, as well as a poet.

The Fowlers in this country, now quite numerous, as their namesakes were in England three centuries ago, and are still more so at the present day, sprang from several different pioneer ancestors who emigrated to America from various parts of England at different periods, and, so far as known, were in no way related to each other. The subject of this sketch is of the sixth generation in lineal descent from one of the founders of New England, the common ancestor of the great majority of the Fowlers in Massachusetts, and of most, if not all, of those in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.[1]

Philip Fowler, Sr., born about 1590 in the ancient town of Marlborough, in the county of Wiltshire, England, where no less than five families of Fowlers are shown by the records to have been living contemporaneously early in the seventeenth century, came from thence with his family to Massachusetts in 1634 in the ship "Mary and John," of London, having taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy to qualify him as a passenger at Southampton on the 24th of March. He must have embarked in February, since, by an order of Council, dated February 24th, the vessel was detained in the Thames until the captain gave bond in one hundred pounds, conditional, among other things, that the service of the Church of England should be read daily on board and attended by the passengers, and also that the adult male passengers should take the oath of allegiance and supremacy. All this having been done, the ship was allowed to proceed on her voyage, but did not reach New England until May. September 3, 1634, he was admitted freeman at Boston; obtained a grant of land in Ipswich the same year, on which he settled in 1635, and where he resided until his death, on the 24th of June, 1679, at the age of eighty-eight. During his long life he made a variety of records, but none that any descendant need blush to read. It is remarkable that his homestead in Ipswich has ever since been, and still is, occupied by one of his descendants bearing the family name. His wife, Mary, mother of his children, died August 30, 1659, and he again married, February 27, 1660, Mary, widow of George Norton, early of Salem, afterwards Representative from Gloucester. There came over in the same ship with Philip Fowler, Sr., and family, his daughter, Margaret, and her husband, Christopher Osgood, whom she had married the previous year, and who was the common ancestor of most of the Osgoods of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Joseph Fowler, son of Philip, Sr., born in England, date unknown, married, in Ipswich, Mass., Martha Kimball, who came over from Ipswich, England, in 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth," with her parents, and is stated to have been then five years of age. Her father, Richard Kimball, settled in Ipswich, Mass., and is believed to have been the ancestor of nearly all the Kimballs in this country. His wife, Ursula Scott, was the daughter of the widow Martha Scott, who came over with the Kimballs at the age of sixty, supposed to have been the wife of Hon. John Scott, of Scott's Hall, Kent County, England. Joseph Fowler was killed by the Indians near Deerfield, Mass., May 19, 1676, on his return from the Falls fight. He was a tanner by trade.

Philip Fowler (second), eldest son of Joseph, was

[1] For a sketch of the ancestors of Judge Fowler we are greatly indebted to Matthew A. Stickney, Esq., of Salem, Mass., author of the admirable genealogy of the Stickney family, who is preparing for publication the genealogy of the Ipswich family of Fowlers, from which he is descended.

born in Ipswich, Mass., December 25, 1648. When only two or three years of age, he was adopted, with the consent of his parents, by his grandfather, Philip, Sr., who made him his heir by deed dated December 23, 1668. He received the rudiments of his education at the famous school kept by Ezekiel Cheever. He was a man of superior ability, and as a merchant, deputy marshal and attorney quite distinguished. He acquired a large landed estate, which he divided by deeds of gift among his four sons, a valuable farm to each. He married, January 20, 1674, Elizabeth Herrick, born about July 4, 1647. He died November 16, 1715. His wife died May 6, 1727. She was the daughter of Henry and Editha (Laskin) Herrick. Henry Herrick, born at Bean Manor in 1604, was the son of Sir William Herrick, and came from Leicester, England, to Salem, Mass., where he arrived June 24, 1629.

Philip Fowler (third), ninth child of Philip (second), was born in Ipswich, Mass., in October, 1691; married there, July 5, 1716, Susanna Jacob, daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Symonds) Jacob, and great-granddaughter of Deputy Governor Samuel Symonds, of that town. He is reported to have fitted for Harvard College, but did not enter, engaging instead in trade and carrying on the tanning business, until he sold out and removed to New Market, N. H., in May, 1743, where he died May 16, 1767. His widow died there in 1773. Before removing to New Market he purchased of his brother-in-law, Joseph Jacob, for the consideration of two thousand pounds, two hundred and thirty-six acres of land in "New Market, in the township of Exeter and province of New Hampshire, with two houses and two barns thereon." The deed is dated February 14, 1737. For fifty-six acres of this land, including the homestead, he was sued by Josiah Hilton in 1760, and after two trials, one in the Common Pleas and the other in the Superior Court, both resulting in verdicts in Fowler's favor, Hilton appealed to the Governor and Council, some of whom were directly interested in the event of the suit as lessors of the plaintiff, and they, in 1764, rendered judgment in favor of Hilton, from which the defendant appealed to the King in Council and furnished bonds to prosecute his appeal in England. The Governor and Council granted this appeal, which vacated their judgment, and then at once issued a writ of possession founded thereon, upon which Fowler was turned out of the land and compelled to pay costs. He had executed his will May 22, 1754, therein devising his large landed estate to his three sons,—Philip, Jacob and Symonds,—and requiring them to pay legacies to his daughters. The land in controversy with Hilton was devised to the two former sons. The appeal was prosecuted in England by the father and these devisees until after the Declaration of American Independence, and in 1777 the Legislature of New Hampshire passed an act authorizing these devisees to bring an action of review in the Superior Court for Rockingham County to determine the title to this land. Such action was brought by them, and at the September term, 1778, of that court, they recovered judgment for the land, costs of court and costs of former litigation. On the 14th of September, 1778, the sheriff put them into possession of the property from which their father had been wrongfully ejected fourteen years before. Sarah, daughter of Philip, one of these sons, was the wife of Governor William Plumer and the mother of his children.

Symonds Fowler, the tenth of fourteen children of Philip (third), born in Ipswich, Mass., August 20, 1734, removed to New Market, N. H., with his father, in 1743, where he married, July 12, 1756, Hannah Weeks, born in the old brick house in Greenland, N. H., August 12, 1738. By the will of his father he inherited a farm adjoining the station at New Market Junction, on the Concord and Portsmouth and Boston and Maine Railroads, upon which he lived until he removed, in 1778, to a farm in the western part of Epsom, N. H., upon Suncook River, where he resided until his death, April 6, 1821. His wife, Hannah, died there December 9, 1807.

Benjamin Fowler, the sixth of eleven children of Symonds, was born at New Market, N. H., June 16, 1769; removed with his father to Epsom, N. H., in 1778; married in Pembroke, N. H., January 15, 1795, Mehitable Ladd, only child of John and Jerusha (Lovejoy) Ladd, of that town, and granddaughter of Captain Trueworthy and Mehitable (Harriman) Ladd, of Kingston, N. H. He settled in Pembroke, after his marriage, on a farm he purchased, and died there July 24, 1832. His widow survived him until September 9, 1853.

Asa Fowler, the ninth of eleven children of Benjamin and Mehitable (Ladd) Fowler, was born in Pembroke, N. H., February 23, 1811. His childhood was spent on his father's farm, his means of education after he was seven or eight years of age being limited to eight or nine weeks of winter school, his services after that age in summer being required in farm-work. There were very few books to which he had access, except the Bible and ordinary school-books, and his early reading was confined to these. At the age of fourteen he had a very severe attack of typhoid fever, which left him in such enfeebled condition as to be incapable of severe manual labor. Under these circumstances he was sent to the Blanchard Academy, in his native town, then under the charge of Hon. John Vose, but with no other intention than that he might become qualified to instruct a common district school. But with opportunity to learn and to read, a desire for a liberal education was awakened, and, by alternately working upon his father's farm in the spring and summer, attending the academy in the fall and teaching school in winter, he succeeded in not only fitting himself for college, but in preparing to enter the sophomore class,

having attended school only sixty weeks after he commenced the study of Latin. With so meagre and defective a training, he entered the sophomore class at Dartmouth College at the opening of the fall term, 1830, and although he taught school every winter, was able, nevertheless, to maintain a highly respectable standing until his graduation, in 1833, when, among the parts assigned to the graduating class according to scholarship, an English oration was given him. He was never absent or unprepared at any recitation during his three years' course. In his junior year he was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, as being in the first third of his class. He has never sought or received any honorary degree from his *Alma Mater*. After leaving college he taught the academy at Topsfield, Mass., for a single term in the fall of 1833, thereby raising sufficient funds to liquidate all indebtedness incurred to defray his college expenses, over and above what he received from his father's estate. Immediately upon leaving Topsfield, having determined to adopt the legal profession, he entered his name as a student in the office of James Sullivan, Esq., then in practice in Pembroke, occupying the office of the Hon. Boswell Stevens, disabled by a paralytic attack, from which he never recovered. He continued to read books from Mr. Sullivan's library through the following winter. In March, 1834, he came to Concord, N. H., where he has since resided, and entered the office of Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, then a rising young lawyer, and continued with him until admitted to the Merrimack County bar, in February, 1837. While a student in General Peaslee's office, he and Hon. Moody Currier, then a teacher in Concord, undertook the editorship, as a matter of amusement and with no hope of pecuniary reward, of a small literary paper, called the *Literary Gazette*. It was published weekly for six months, and then once a fortnight for another six months. After Mr. Currier retired from the editorship, Cyrus P. Bradley, a youth of wonderful precocity, and the author, when a mere boy, of a "Life of Governor Isaac Hill," became associated with Mr. Fowler in the management of the *Gazette*. During a considerable portion of the period in which he pursued the study of the law, Mr. Fowler supported himself by writing for other papers. In June, 1835, he was elected clerk of the New Hampshire Senate, which office he continued to hold by annual elections for six successive years, discharging its duties to universal satisfaction. In 1846 he was appointed by the Hon. Levi Woodbury United States commissioner for the district of New Hampshire, which office he held at the time of his death. In 1845 he was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives from Concord and served as chairman of the judiciary committee. Again, in 1847 and 1848, he was one of the Representatives of Concord in that body and served upon the same committee in both years. In 1855 he was nominated by the Independent Democrats, or Free-Soilers, as their candidate for Governor, and was frequently assured by prominent Know-Nothings that if he would join their order he might and would be made their candidate, also; but he was deaf to all such suggestions. After that party came into power and decided to change the judiciary system of the State, he was engaged to draft the bill for that purpose, which subsequently became a law. Afterwards, at the earnest and repeated solicitation of Governor Metcalf, although at first he absolutely declined to do so, he accepted a position on the bench of the Supreme Court as associate justice, which he continued to hold, at a great pecuniary sacrifice, from August 1, 1855, to February 1, 1861, when he voluntarily resigned it. During this period of five and a half years he performed his full share of the arduous labors of a judge of our highest judicial tribunal, and gave general satisfaction to the bar and the public. If his opinions at the law terms as reported are not so labored as those of some of his associates, they are more numerous and not less sound and clear.

Immediately upon his resignation, Judge Fowler was appointed by the Governor and Council a delegate from New Hampshire to the Peace Congress, which met in Washington in February, 1861, for the purpose of averting, if possible, the threatened secession of the Southern States from the Union, and continued its sessions through the entire month. His associate delegates were Hon. Levi Chamberlain, of Keene, and Hon. Amos Tuck, of Exeter. In 1861 he was appointed solicitor for the county of Merrimack, and held the office until he resigned, in 1865, upon his being appointed one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of the State. He was associated in that commission with Hon. Samuel D. Bell, of Manchester, and Hon. George Y. Sawyer, of Nashua. Upon it he labored diligently and successfully, alone superintending the printing of the commissioners' report, and, subsequently, the printing of the General Statutes as finally adopted by the Legislature of 1867. He also attended almost constantly, during the whole period of that Legislature, upon the sessions of the joint select committee to whom the report of the commissioners was referred, and greatly aided in procuring the speedy action of that committee, and the final adoption of the report of the commissioners, as amended by the General Court, without protracting the session beyond its usual length. In 1871 and again in 1872, Judge Fowler was a member of the House of Representatives from Ward Six, in Concord, serving on the judiciary committee in 1871, and presiding over the deliberations of the House, as Speaker, in 1872, with dignity, impartiality and complete success.

Judge Fowler was one of the most diligent, laborious and successful lawyers in the State, and the extent of his practice for many years has rarely been exceeded. In September, 1838, after practicing alone

for a year and a half, he formed a co-partnership with the late President Pierce, which continued until April, 1845. During this period of six years and a half, their practice was probably as extensive as that of any individual or firm in the State. General Pierce engaged in the trial of causes as an advocate in nearly every county, while Judge Fowler attended chiefly to office business, the preparation of causes for trial and briefs for argument at the law terms of court. Hon. John Y. Mugridge completed his preparatory studies in Judge Fowler's office, and upon his admission to the bar, in 1854, Judge Fowler formed a business connection with him for one year, which expired about the time of Judge Fowler's appointment to the bench. Soon after his resignation of the judgeship, in 1861, he entered into partnership with Hon. William E. Chandler, which continued until Mr. Chandler's appointment as Solicitor of the Navy, in 1864.

During his long residence in Concord, Judge Fowler was quite familiar with the forms of legislation, and probably drafted more bills for our Legislature than any other man, living or dead. He originated many laws and procured their enactment, when not a member of the Legislature. Among those thus originated and procured to be enacted may be mentioned the statute authorizing school districts to unite for the purpose of maintaining High Schools, and that authorizing towns to establish and maintain public libraries. He worked zealously with General Peaslee to secure the establishment of the Asylum for the Insane, was very active and persistent in securing the establishment of a Public Library in Concord and a High School in Union District. He always showed a deep interest in the cause of public education, and for more than twenty successive years served as prudential committee or a member of the Board of Education in Concord. He was always fond of literary pursuits, and has an extensive and well-selected miscellaneous library. For the last three or four years of his life he belonged to a class in English Literature, whose weekly meetings, during the winter season, were devoted, with much pleasure and profit, to reading the works and discussing the lives, character and times of English and American authors of reputation. He was more or less connected with various moneyed institutions. He was a director of the State Capital Bank from its organization under a State charter until his appointment to the bench, when he resigned. He was a director and president of the First National Bank from its organization until he lost confidence in its cashier, when he disposed of his stock and resigned. He was for many years a director of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, and for several years its president. In his religious sentiments he was a liberal Unitarian, and took a prominent part in the work of the society in Concord, serving for several years as the superintendent of its Sunday-school, and showing his interest in it by leaving it a legacy of one thousand dollars in his will, the interest on which sum to be devoted to the support of liberal preaching. Educated a Democrat, but with strong anti-slavery convictions, he acted with the Democratic party until its devotion to the extension of slavery compelled its abandonment in 1846, and for the next ten years he acted as an Independent Democrat. Upon the formation of the Republican party he joined it, and continued in its ranks until, in 1875, he resumed his connection with the Democracy.

In the spring of 1877, forty years from his admission to the bar, Judge Fowler determined to retire from active practice. A severe illness in the fall of that year confirmed his resolution. Before his full recovery, by the advice of his physician, he decided to visit Europe. Accompanied by his wife, daughter and third son, he left Boston on the 13th of April, 1878, and returned to New York on the 17th of October following, having, during his absence, visited the principal points of interest in England, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, Switzerland, Bavaria, Austria, Bohemia, Saxony, Prussia, Hanover, Holland, Belgium, Germany and France. He returned home with renewed strength and energy, and passed the next four years in the full enjoyment of health and happiness, in the quiet of his pleasant home in Concord and his beautiful cottage by the sea, near Rye Beach.

In October, 1882, the great sorrow of his life came upon him in the loss of his dearly-beloved wife, after a long and painful illness. He had been peculiarly fortunate in his domestic relations. On the 13th of July, 1837, he married the daughter of Robert and Polly Dole (Cilley) Knox, of Epsom, N. H., and granddaughter of General Joseph Cilley, of the Revolution, Mary Dole Cilley Knox, by whom he had five children,—four sons and one daughter,—all now living.

In the winter of 1882–83, Judge Fowler had a severe attack of gastric fever at Richmond, Va., while on his way to Florida for his health. After a long convalescence at St. Augustine, Fla., he fully recovered his health and spent the entire winter and spring in the South.

In November, 1883, he again went abroad, spending six delightful months in Nice, Mentone and Italy, returning in May to New Hampshire after a month's sojourn in Paris and London.

Again, in November, 1884, he went away from his Concord home, and sought the warmer climate of California, spending the greater part of the winter at Monterey. Here he again suffered from attacks of gastritis, and, after a trip down to Santa Barbara, was very ill at San Francisco, and died at San Rafael, Cal., on the 26th of April, A.D., 1885. His remains were embalmed and brought to Concord, and were buried, May 9th, from his residence.

HON. J. EVERETT SARGENT, LL.D.—Judge Sargent, now of Concord, has been well known throughout the State for more than a quarter of a century.



J. E. Sargent

Besides an extensive legislative acquaintance, he has, as judge of the different courts and as chief justice of the State, held terms of court in every shire-town and half-shire town in every county in the State. He has been emphatically the architect of his own fortune, and by his energy and perseverance has reached the highest post of honor in his profession in his native State. He is genial and social with his friends; he loves a joke, and belongs to that small class of men "who never grow old." He loves his home, his family and his books. No man enjoys the study of history and of poetry, of philosophy and of fiction, better than he, while law and theology come in for a share of attention. He is a kind neighbor, a respected citizen, a ripe scholar, a wise legislator, an upright judge and an honest man.

In the year 1781, Peter Sargent, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, moved from Hopkinton, N. H., to New London, at that time equally well known as Heidelberg. This locality had been known by this latter name for a quarter of a century or more. It was granted by the Masonian proprietors, July 7, 1773, to Jonas Minot, and others as the "Addition of Alexandria." It was first settled in 1775, and was incorporated as a town by the Legislature, June 25, 1779. Peter Sargent, who thus moved into the town two years after its incorporation, was one of ten brothers, all born in Amesbury, Mass., who settled as follows: Amasa, Ezekiel, Thomas and Moses always lived at Amesbury; James settled in Methuen, Mass.; Peter, Nathan and Stephen came to Hopkinton, N. H., and settled there; and Abner and Ebenezer came to Warner, N. H., and settled there. These ten brothers, with four sisters, were the children of Deacon Stephen Sargent, of Amesbury, Mass.

(Christopher Sargent, an older brother of Deacon Stephen, graduated at Harvard, entered the ministry and was the first settled minister of Methuen, Mass. His eldest son, Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent, graduated at Harvard, practiced law at Haverhill and was for many years a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and was chief justice of the State in 1790 and 1791, when he died, aged sixty.)

Stephen Sargent was the son of Thomas (second), who was the son of Thomas (first), who was the son of William Sargent. Stephen married Judith Ordway, of West Newbury, Mass., September 26, 1730, was chosen deacon of the Second Congregational Church in Amesbury, May 10, 1757, and died October 2, 1773, aged sixty-three.

William Sargent was born in England about 1602, and was the son of Richard Sargent, an officer in the royal navy. William came to this country when a young man, married Judith Perkins for his first wife, who died about 1633, when he, with several daughters, was one of the twelve men who commenced the settlement at Ipswich that year. He soon after went to Newbury, and helped form a settlement there. Soon after, about 1638, he, with several others, commenced a settlement at Hampton, and about 1640 he removed to Salisbury, and was one of the eighteen original proprietors, or commoners, who settled in New Salisbury, since known as Amesbury. His second wife's name was Elizabeth, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and William. He had several lots of land assigned him at different times, and was one of the selectmen of the town in 1667. He died in 1675, aged seventy-three.

Thomas Sargent, son of William, was born April 11, 1643, at Amesbury; married Rachel Barnes, January 2, 1667–68, and had children, among whom was Thomas, Jr., born at Amesbury, November 15, 1676, who married Mary Stevens, December 17, 1702, and was the father of Stephen, whose family has been mentioned, and who was born at Amesbury, September 14, 1710.

Peter Sargent, son of Stephen, married Ruth Nichols, of Amesbury, and moved to Hopkinton, N. H., about 1763, where they lived some eighteen years and raised a large family, and, when he went to New London, took them all with him. His children were Anthony, Abigail, Ruth, Judith, Peter, Ebenezer, Amasa, John, Molly, Ezekiel, Stephen, William and Lois. These all came from Hopkinton to New London in 1781, except Lois, who was born subsequently in New London.

Ebenezer (the son of Peter), the father of the judge, was born in Hopkinton in 1768, and was, of course, thirteen years old when he came to New London with his father's family. After becoming of age he procured him a farm, and, on the 25th of November, 1792, he married Prudence Chase, of Wendell (now Sunapee), the daughter of John and Ruth (Hills) Chase. They had ten children, as follows: Anna, Rebekah, Ruth, Seth Freeman, Aaron Lealand, Sylvanus Thayer, Lois, Laura, Jonathan Kittredge and Jonathan Everett. Jonathan Kittredge died young; the other nine lived to mature age, and five of them—three sons and two daughters—still survive. The parents had only a very limited education, having been taught to read and to write a little, the schools of those early times only furnishing instruction in these two branches. They always lived upon a farm, securing what was then considered as a competence, and both died in New London, having lived together more than sixty-five years.

The following, then, is the order of descent:

1. Richard Sargent, of England.
2. William, son of Richard, born in England, 1602.
3. Thomas, son of William, born in Amesbury, April, 1643.
4. Thomas, Jr., son of Thomas, born in Amesbury, November, 1676.
5. Stephen, son of Thomas, Jr., born in Amesbury, September, 1710.
6. Peter, son of Stephen, born at Amesbury, November 2, 1736.

7. Ebenezer, son of Peter, born at Hopkinton, N. H., April 3, 1768.

8. Jonathan Everett Sargent was born at New London, N. H., October 23, 1816. He lived at home, working upon the farm until he was seventeen years of age, and, being the youngest child, his father had arranged for him to live at home and take care of his parents, and have the farm at their decease.

While living at home his advantages for schooling were very limited, being confined to eight weeks winter school each year, the farm affording too much work to allow of his attending the summer school after he was nine or ten years of age. He attended one term at Hopkinton Academy and one term at a private school at home before he was seventeen. For years he had been thirsting for knowledge, and had resolved that, if any way could be provided for taking care of his parents in their old age, he would obtain an education. When about sixteen his youngest sister was married, and she, with her husband, made an arrangement with her parents under which they moved upon the homestead farm and assumed the care of her parents for life. So, at seventeen, Everett, as he was always called, arranged with his father that he was to have the remaining four years of his time till twenty-one, instead of the sum which his older brothers had received upon arriving of age. He was to clothe himself and pay his own bills, and call for nothing more from his father.

This arrangement was made in the summer of 1833, and that fall he worked in the saddler's shop near his father's and taught school the next winter; and in the spring of 1834 he went to Hopkinton Academy, then under the charge of Mr. Enoch L. Childs, where he remained through the season. He taught school the next winter, and then went, in the spring of 1835, to Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, where he remained, under the instruction of Mr. Cyrus S. Richards, until commencement in 1836, when he entered Dartmouth College. After he had thus, without assistance, fitted himself for and entered college, his father, very unexpectedly to him, gave him fifty dollars to pay his expenses the first term, and offered to loan him a few hundred dollars, if he should need, in his college course, but that it must be considered as an honorary debt, to be repaid, with interest, after graduation.

But, by teaching school every winter and two fall terms in Canaan Academy during his course, he earned enough to pay all his expenses in college with the exception of two hundred dollars, which he borrowed of his father, and gave him his note for the same, with interest, which he adjusted within a few years after graduation. Though out of college two terms, besides winters in teaching and another term on account of sickness, yet he was always ready at each examination to be examined with his class in all the studies they had been over, and always took a high stand at these examinations. He was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and graduated in 1840 among the first in his class.

He had long before this made up his mind to turn his attention to the law as a profession, and he accordingly began the study of the law at once with Hon. Wm. P. Weeks, of Canaan, and remained with him till the spring of 1841, when he was advised by his physician to go South for his health. He went first to Washington, soon after to Alexandria, D. C., where he taught a High School, then to Maryland, where he remained a year in a family school, when, having regained his health, he returned to New Hampshire in September, 1842. He had, upon his arrival in Washington, entered his name as a law student in the office of Hon. David A. Hall, of that city, and continued the study of the law under his direction while engaged in teaching, and he was admitted to the bar in the courts of the District of Columbia in April, 1842, only about twenty months after leaving college. By the rule of that court, any one might be admitted upon examination without regard to the length of time he had studied. So he was examined in open court by Chief Justice Cranch and his associates upon the bench, and was admitted.

After returning home he continued his legal studies with Mr. Weeks until the July law term, in Sullivan County, in 1843, when he was admitted to the bar in the Superior Court of Judicature in this State. He then went into company with Mr. Weeks at Canaan, where he remained till 1847, when he removed to Wentworth, and opened an office there. He had been appointed solicitor for Grafton County in November, 1844, while at Canaan, and he at once commenced a lucrative business at Wentworth; was reappointed solicitor, in 1849, for five years more, thus holding the office for ten years, to 1854, performing the duties to the entire acceptance of the county and the people. He declined a reappointment.

In 1851 he was first elected a member of the Legislature from Wentworth, and served as chairman of the committee on incorporations. The next year he was re-elected, and was made chairman of the judiciary committee, and in 1853 he was again a member, and was nominated with great unanimity, and elected as Speaker of the House of Representatives. He served with ability and impartiality, and to the general acceptance of all parties.

The next winter a new man was to be selected as a candidate for Senator in his district, and at the convention he was nominated with great unanimity, and was elected in March, in a close district, by about three hundred majority. When the Senate met, in June, there was some discussion as to a candidate for president, but at the caucus he was nominated upon the first ballot, and was duly elected as president of the Senate in 1854. He was renominated in the spring of 1855, but the Know-Nothing movement that year carried everything before it, and he was de-

feated, with nearly all the other Democratic nominees in the State.

On the 2d day of April, 1855, he was appointed a circuit justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the State. But in June of that year there was an unwonted overturn, and the old courts were abolished, mainly upon political grounds, and new ones organized, and new judges appointed. Judge Sargent was making his arrangements to go into practice again at the bar, when he received a request from Governor Metcalf that he would accept the second place on the bench of the new Court of Common Pleas. This offer had not been expected, but, upon consultation with friends, it was accepted, and Judge Sargent was appointed an associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

He acted as judge of the new Court of Common Pleas for four years, until 1859, when, by a statute of that year, that court was abolished, and the Supreme Judicial Court was to do the work of that court in addition to its own, and one new judge was to be added to that court, making the number of Supreme Court judges six instead of five, as before. Judge Sargent was at once appointed to that place on the Supreme bench. He was then the youngest member of the court in age, as well as in the date of his commision. He remained upon the bench of that court just fifteen years, from 1859 to 1874. In March, 1873, upon the death of Chief Justice Bellows, Judge Sargent was appointed chief justice of the State, which place he held until August, 1874, when the court was again overturned to make room for the appointees of the prevailing political party. Chief Justice Sargent, at the time of his appointment as chief justice, had become the oldest judge upon the bench, both in age and date of commission, so frequent had been the changes in its members since his appointment to that bench, less than fourteen years before. He was distinguished for his laborious industry, his impartiality and his ability. His written opinions are contained in the sixteen volumes of the New Hampshire Reports, from the thirty-ninth to the fifty-fourth, inclusive, numbering about three hundred in all. Many of these are leading opinions upon various subjects, and show great learning and research.

After the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the attempt to make Kansas a slave State, Judge Sargent acted with the Republican party.

Upon leaving the bench, in August, 1874, he was solicited to go into the practice of the law in Concord with Wm. M. Chase, Esq., whose late partner, the Hon. Anson S. Marshall, had recently been suddenly removed by death. He left a very extensive and lucrative practice, more than any one man could well attend to alone, and into this practice, by an arrangement with Mr. Chase, Judge Sargent stepped at once, and the business firm thus formed continued for five years.

In 1876 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of this State. In this convention he acted a prominent part. He received a large complimentary vote for president of the convention, but that choice falling upon another, Judge Sargent was made chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the same place held by Judge Levi Woodbury in the convention of 1850. He took an active part in the debates and discussions of that body, and wielded an influence probably second to no one in the convention.

He was also elected by his ward a member of the House of Representatives for the years 1877 and 1878. It was evident from the first, so numerous and important had been the changes in the constitution, that there must be a revision of the general statutes of the State. Early in 1877 steps were taken for this revision, and Judge Sargent was appointed chairman of a committee, with Hon. L. W. Barton, of Newport, and Judge J. S. Wiggin, of Exeter, to revise and codify the statutes of the State.

This committee at once commenced their work, and with so much dispatch was it prosecuted that they made their report to the Legislature of 1878, which report was, with various amendments, adopted by that Legislature. There was also much new legislation enacted that year, which the committee were instructed to incorporate with their own work, and this was all to go into effect the 1st day of January, 1879.

The committee revised their work, making the required additions, superintended the printing of the whole, and had their volume ready for distribution before the day appointed. It is the largest volume of statutes ever printed in the State, and it is believed not to be inferior to any other in any important particular.

In the fall of 1878 Judge Sargent was invited by a committee of the citizens of New London to prepare a centennial address, to be delivered on the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town. He at once accepted the invitation, and set about the work, and on the 25th day of June, 1879, he delivered his address to a large assembly of the present and former citizens of the town and others, the occasion being distinguished by a larger collection of people, probably, than ever met in the town upon any former occasion. Being a native of New London, he took a peculiar interest in looking up its early history and in tracing the lives of its prominent men. The address was published in the *Granite Monthly* in the numbers for July, August and September, 1879, and has been favorably noticed as a work of great labor and research.

About the 1st of September, 1879, at the end of five years from the commencement of his partnership in business, the question arose whether he should continue for five years more or retire. Having spent nearly forty years of his life in toil, he concluded to

take some portion of the remaining time for enjoyment, while he had health and strength and capacity to enjoy. He retired from the practice of the law, finding that it was vain to hope for rest and recreation while engaged in that profession. The judge has one of the finest residences in the city, and is enjoying life with his friends and his books. He has also traveled extensively in his own country, and been a close observer of men and things.

In 1864 he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of New Hampshire, and was re-elected the next year. After this he declined a re-election.

Dartmouth College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts, in course, three years after graduation; also, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, at its centennial commencement, in 1869.

He has for many years been an active member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and for the last ten or twelve years has been one of its vice-presidents.

For many years past he has been connected with the National State Capital Bank as one of its directors. The Loan and Trust Savings-Bank, at Concord, commenced business August 1, 1872, and in the thirteen years since then its deposits have increased to over one million seven hundred thousand dollars. Judge Sargent has been president of this bank and one of its investment committee since its commencement, and has given his personal attention to its affairs.

In 1876 the New Hampshire Centennial Home for the Aged was organized and incorporated, and, January 1, 1879, a home was opened in Concord at which some ten to twenty aged ladies have since been supported. The funds of this institution are gradually increasing, and its work is being well done. For the last eight years Judge Sargent has been president of this institution, and has taken a deep interest in its prosperity and success.

In compliance with a request from a committee of the trustees, he prepared and delivered, at the commencement at Dartmouth College, in 1880, a memorial address upon the late Hon. Joel Parker, formerly chief justice of this State, and afterwards professor of law in Harvard College. This duty Judge Sargent performed in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to the friends of the late Judge Parker. His address was printed, with other similar addresses in memory of other deceased judges, graduates of Dartmouth, by other distinguished sons of the college.

He married, first, Maria C. Jones, of Enfield, daughter of John Jones, Esq., November 29, 1843, by whom he had two children. John Jones Sargent, the elder, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1866, and died in Oshkosh, Wis., October 3, 1870, just as he was ready to commence the practice of the law. The second, Everett Foster, died young. For his second wife, he married Louisa Jennie Paige, daughter of Deacon James K. Paige, of Wentworth, September 5, 1853, by whom he has had three children,—Marie Louise, Annie Lawrie and George Lincoln. The second died young; the eldest and youngest survive.

Since he commenced the practice of the law, in 1843, his residence has been as follows: In Canaan four years, to 1847; in Wentworth twenty-two years, to 1869; and in Concord sixteen years since.

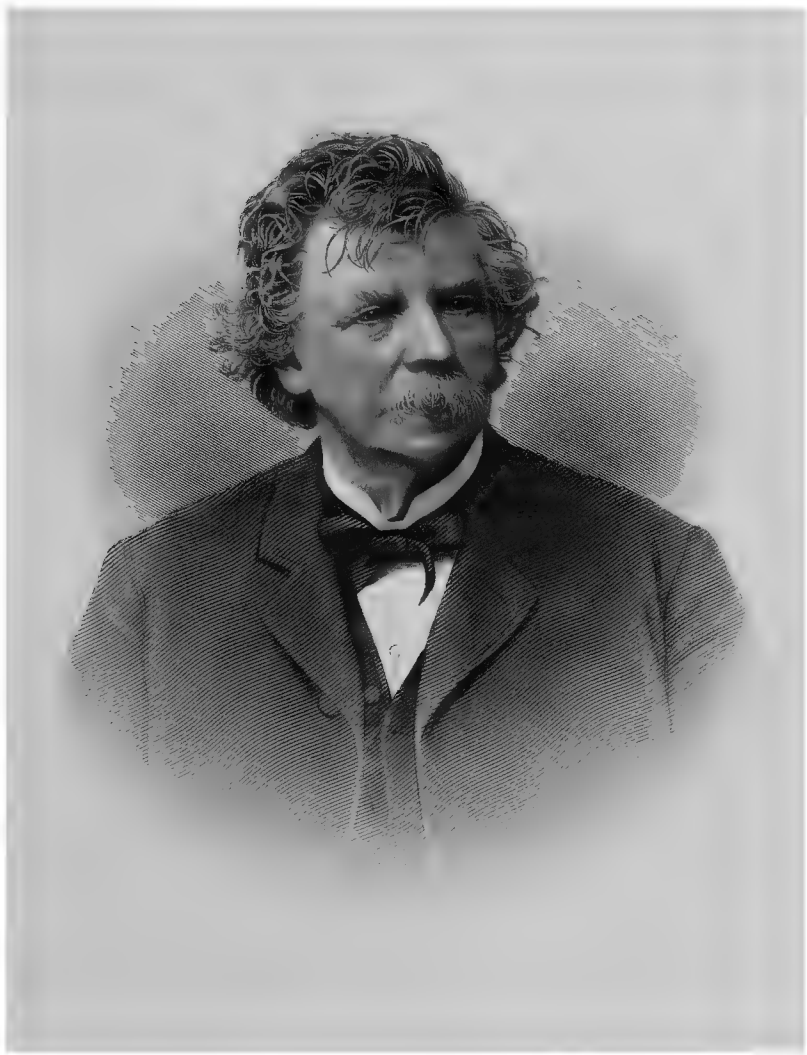
As a lawyer, Judge Sargent was always faithful and true to his clients, a safe counselor and an able advocate. As a legislator, he has been conservative and safe. As a judge, he always studied to get at the right of the case, to hold the scales of justice evenly, to rule the law plainly, so that the party against whom he ruled might have the full benefit of his exception to the ruling, and to get the questions of fact and the evidence, as it bore upon them, clearly and distinctly before the jury. Any one who attended the courts where he presided as judge could see at once that he was patient and painstaking, industrious and persevering, vigilant and discriminating, impartial and fearless; and any one who reads his written opinions will see that they exhibit great research, learning and ability.

MASON WEARE TAPPAN[1] was born October 20, 1817, in the village of Newport, Sullivan County. His father, the late Weare Tappan, being a strong admirer of Jeremiah Mason, who, at that time, was in full practice at the bar, named his son after him, and gave him also his own name and the name of his mother, who was one of the descendants of the celebrated old Weare family.

Weare Tappan was a man of note and ability, prominent as a lawyer, and a main pillar in the community in which he lived. He was born in the town of East Kingston, Rockingham County, and early settled in the town of Newport. He read law with the late Judge Ellis, of Claremont, who was one of the ablest and most accomplished lawyers in the State. Mr. Tappan was one of the marked men of his time. Taking an early position on the subject of slavery, he was an old pioneer in the cause. His house was the rendezvous of the anti-slavery lecturer and the home of the fugitive slave. A patriarch of the olden time, strong in his convictions when answering to his conscience, he had determined that he was right; he died in 1866, but not till he had seen the fulfillment of his hope and prayer, that the curse of slavery might be blotted out and the authority of the government restored.

The mother of Mason W. Tappan died only a few months after the decease of his father. The *Concord Monitor*, in noticing her death at the time, paid her the following tribute: "The deceased was a fine specimen of the old school of ladies, who maintained a lively interest in the present, which, added to her

[1] By Walter C. Harriman.



Mason W. Tappan

great intelligence, rare conversational powers, keen insight of persons, a strong moral nature and a catholic spirit, bounded by no creed or color, made her presence a benediction and her life a pleasant recollection."

At an early age Mason removed with the family to Bradford, Merrimack County, and here he spent his boyhood days, and here has he always resided. In his youth he displayed many of those strong traits of character which became prominent in after-life. He early formed a resolution to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, and that resolution has never been broken. In addition to the regular course of instruction which he received from his parents, he attended old Father Ballard's school, in Hopkinton, and the Hopkinton Academy, which was a noted school in those days. He also became a student at the Meriden Academy.

Having chosen the profession of the law, he pursued the study of the same with his father and with the Hon. George W. Nesmith, of Franklin, who for a long time was one of the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and soon acquired an extensive practice in Merrimack and Sullivan Counties. In the eminent array of legal ability that adorned the bar in those days, by his power as an advocate, he shortly obtained a prominent place.

Down to the year 1853 he had given his undivided attention to the law. His practice and his reputation as a lawyer were constantly on the increase. He had belonged to the Whig, Free-Soil and American parties. Although his first step aside from his profession was only to represent his town (which was largely Democratic) in the Legislature, to which he was successively elected in 1853, 1854 and 1855, by his personal popularity among his townsmen, it was apparent, from the position that he occupied and the character of the times, that he would drift into broader fields. To turn from his profession and enter the arena of party strife, although a matter largely controlled by force of circumstances, was a step not to be taken without due deliberation. In Sullivan County, with always a formidable array of counsel against him, he had achieved some of his greatest triumphs, and had never failed to secure a verdict before a jury. It was with some misgivings that he turned from the certain pursuits of his professional career to tread the uncertain paths in the field of American politics.

In the legislative session of 1854, Mr. Tappan was a candidate for Speaker of the House, and, notwithstanding there was a Democratic majority of about twenty, he came within two votes of an election. In the same year, forgetting past contentions, and moved by the prominent stand he had taken in the Legislature, the Whigs, Free-Soilers, Independent Democrats and Americans came to his support and nominated him a member of Congress from the old Second District, and he was elected. He was twice re-elected, breaking for the first time the long-established rule of giving a member of Congress only two terms, and served in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses with distinguished ability, and established for himself, in those eventful times when "madness ruled the hour," a reputation as an able and fearless champion of the cause of the Union and the great principles of the Republican party. In July, 1856, Mr. Tappan made a speech upon the subject of the extension of slavery into Kansas, the House being in a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. "It was a rich treat," to use the language of the *New York Tribune* at the time, "and made some of the Southern chivalry 'rise to a point of order,' and ask questions and squirm, and look very uncomfortable. It was a speech produced by deep research and much labor." In conclusion, Mr. Tappan said: "Mr. Chairman, let me say that we seek no quarrel with our brethren of the South. This is an issue *they* have forced upon us, and, with God's blessing, we will meet it as becomes worthy descendants of patriotic sires! You sometimes tell us that you want to be let alone. That is precisely what we intend to do; we will interfere with none of your rights; whatever is 'nominated in the bond' that we will yield. In turn, is it too much for us to make the same request of *you*—that you will let *us* alone? If slavery be a blessing, to you shall inure all its benefits. If it be a curse, do not ask to place it on our soil to involve us in its guilt. We desire to cultivate the relations of peace and fraternal kindness with the people of the South."

The storm of secession was rising, and all political elements were warming to the contest that was fast coming on. No State in the Union had more reason to be proud of any of its delegation in Congress than had New Hampshire of Mr. Tappan. As was said by one of the leading newspapers in the State at the time, he was "active, enthusiastic and always conciliatory where conciliation is needed. With a heart forced by its very nature to hate falsehood, oppression and wrong, he is just the man whom a free people should delight to honor, and in honoring whom they must honor themselves."

Mr. Tappan, in March, 1858, delivered an able speech in the House upon slavery agitation, nullification and the Lecompton Constitution, in which he said that he wished "to put on record the protest of New Hampshire of what he conceived to be the most stupendous political fraud that was ever before attempted to be perpetrated upon any people." In the winter of 1860–61, in the Thirty-sixth Congress, the celebrated select committee of thirty-three—one from each State—was constituted, to which was referred so much of the President's annual message as related to the then disturbed state of the country. Mr. Tappan was placed upon this committee, and joined with Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, in a minority report. A report on the part of the majority had been agreed

to and submitted, recommending amendments to the Constitution, by which the South would acquire all, if not more, than it had demanded for its institution of slavery. This minority report was a strong document, and recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union, and the protection of the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended; and our extrication from present difficulties is to be looked for in efforts to preserve and protect the public property and enforce the laws, rather than in new guarantees for particular interests, or compromises, or concessions to unreasonable demands."

On the 5th of February, 1861, the minority report was submitted, and Mr. Tappan immediately arose in his seat and addressed himself to the issues involved. He began by saying that he was opposed to the raising of this committee at the outset, not because he did not fully understand the perilous condition of the country, but because he believed that the appointment of such a committee would lead to some sort of a compromise, when any compromise, under the circumstances, would be humiliating to the North, and he did not believe that any measures that might be passed would be productive of good, and would only add fuel to the flame. He was not unwilling, at the proper time, to make reasonable concessions to any portion of his countrymen that had grievances to be redressed. But he contended that that portion of the American people who had just succeeded in electing their President, in the modes and forms recognized by the Constitution, had done nothing that required apology,—he did not, for one, go into that election to have the principles for which he contended abandoned at the first howl of those that were disappointed at the result. Other parties went into the election, and all must abide the result. But no sooner was the election of Mr. Lincoln declared than the fires of revolution broke out. With most indecent haste, the disunionists of the country, who, by their own confessions, had been plotting its overthrow for thirty years, seized the public property, insulted the American flag and, with jeers at the government which had protected them so long, declared themselves out of the Union. Under these circumstances, he was for postponing all other questions until it was ascertained whether we had a government or not. He declared that if this government was a mere cobweb, with no power for its own preservation, it would be utterly useless to attempt to patch it up with compromises. He was for narrowing the issue to the question of Union or no Union, government or no government, and maintained that, if this position had been boldly taken from the start, they would have stood stronger. Every time the people of the free States have wavered, every time her representatives have evinced a disposition to fall back one step from their position, the Secessionists, with fiercer yells, have advanced two. At the first dawn of treason in its borders, the great Nation retires before it, and is crumbling to pieces without an effort to maintain its integrity or a finger raised to protect its flag! The enforcement of the revenue laws, the defense of the capital and the protection of the public property does not necessarily involve war. He proceeded at length on this line, and in course of his masterly effort uttered the following sentiments:

"Sir, I will indulge in no threats of what would be the result in such an event [in the event of war]. I will make no boasts of the prowess of any particular section of the country. I desire to say no word that can exasperate or inflame, but simply to plant myself on the side of my country and the integrity of its government, whose Constitution I have sworn to support. Sir, the Union is dear to the people of the Northern States; they would sacrifice much to preserve it as it is; but a Union founded on the protection of slavery as its 'chief corner-stone' is not the Union for which our fathers fought, and is not the precious boon which they supposed they had transmitted to their posterity."

The speech was widely circulated, and many of the congratulations that were called forth by it were contained in private letters from leading citizens, not only in New England, but throughout the free States. By this heroic maintenance of the "Union as it is and the Constitution as our fathers made it," there were accorded to him an ability and statesmanship which those troublesome times so much demanded in the halls of Congress.

Mr. Tappan's course throughout, as a member of Congress, was characterized by a conscientious regard for the right and the true spirit of independence. Over him there was no unworthy control and with him there was no unworthy alliance. The part he bore as a member of the committee of thirty-three receives high commendation in the first volume of Mr. Blaine's book, "Twenty Years of Congress." His action in the celebrated Judge Watrous case and on the admission of Oregon as a State was not without criticism. But that criticism was fully disarmed and his course vindicated. On the 5th of March, 1859, at a great Republican meeting in the city of Concord, the people of every shade of political opinion gathered to hear him and listen to an explanation of his position in the Oregon affair. In a candid and able manner he reviewed his action thereon, and concluded by saying "that he would not have taken a different position if every man, woman and child in the State, on bended knees, had implored him to do it; but would have resigned and come home and delivered to his constituents the trust which had been confided to him." A press report says "That the speaker was interrupted here by loud and continued applause such as was never before heard in the city, while three tremendous cheers were given, which showed emphatically that the hearts of the people were with him."

During his Congressional life, which closed with the Thirty-sixth Congress (not being a candidate for re-

election), he had served on the judiciary committee and was chairman of the committee of claims, and at the time of his appointment as such chairman, the following appeared in the *New York Tribune*: "The Hon. Mason W. Tappan was conspicuous in the Thirty-fifth Congress as a member of the committee of the judiciary, and during the protracted examination of the charges preferred against Judge Watrous, Mr. Tappan was untiring in the discharge of his delicate duties. His selection now, as the head of the committee on claims, was a compliment due, as well to his past services in Congress, as to his distinguished ability as a lawyer and integrity as a man."

He was also a menber of the vigilance committee, the chief duties of which were to watch the "Black Horse Cavalry."

We had reached the period of civil war. Armies were gathering, and the principles he had enunciated in the national House of Representatives he was ready to defend in the field. Abraham Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand volunteers for three months, and Colonel Tappan was one of the first men to enlist in the State. The command of the First Regiment naturally went to him, and he was accordingly appointed and commissioned by Governor Berry. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States from the 1st to the 4th of May, 1861, and on the morning of the 25th left for the seat of war. The regiment received one continued ovation as it moved to the front. In New York City it was presented with a silk flag, by Judge Bowney, and its passage through the streets of the great metropolis on the day of the funeral of Colonel Ellsworth created a scene never to be forgotten. It was the first regiment that had entered the field fully equipped, with field and staff officers mounted, and with seventy-five horses and twenty-one baggage-waggons. It wheeled into line behind the funeral cortege and marched down Broadway. Baltimore was reached in the afternoon of May 27th. The men disembarked from the cars, and, with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, marched to the tune of "Yankee Doodle" unmolested through the city that had shed Union blood. On reaching Washington, the regiment marched up Pennsylvania Avenue and on to Kalorama, where it went into camp. As soon as the column had passed the White House, President Lincoln sent for Colonel Tappan, and, complimenting him highly on the appearance of his men, said, taking him by the hand, "Colonel Tappan, your regiment looks more like war than anything I have seen." On the 10th of June the regiment was joined to a brigade commanded by Colonel Charles P. Stone, and marched to Rockville, Md. At this time the Confederate army was skirting the right bank of the Potomac, and at no time during the war was the national capital in greater peril.

On the 14th of June the regiment moved towards Poolesville, the object of this movement being to guard the river against the enemy, who were in large force at Leesburg, Va. On the 17th the enemy opened fire on a portion of the regiment with rifles and six-pound cannon, and while Colonel Tappan was moving with the remaining portion of the regiment to the scene of action, he was ordered back to guard against an anticipated attack from another direction. He was placed in command at Poolesville, and established a line of pickets for a distance of fourteen miles, from his camp, at Poolesville, down to Concord Ferry, thence up the Potomac to the mouth of the Monocacy. On the 6th of July a detachment, under command of Colonel Tappan, moved to Sandy Hook, the reserve to be sent there by rail on the 7th, and that night moved up the river on the Maryland side twelve miles, arriving at Sharpsburg at two o'clock in the morning, and at Williamsport, twelve miles farther, in the afternoon, where they forded the river and stood on the "sacred soil" of Virginia. Here they joined the brigade, which moved forward to Martinsburg, where they joined the command of General Patterson, who had his running fight with Johnston, called the battle of Falling Waters. July 14th the regiment, with the rest of the division, moved on towards Winchester. The enemy fled at their approach. They reached Bunker Hill in the afternoon of the same day. The troops were anxious for battle, but instead of marching on Winchester, a retreat was ordered to Charlestown. On the day of the battle of Bull Run, the 21st, the division marched to Harper's Ferry and went into camp on Bolivar Heights. July 21st found the regiment again in camp at Sandy Hook, and August 2d, their term of enlistment having expired, they embarked on board the cars for New Hampshire, being mustered out of the service at Concord, the 12th of August, 1861.

The men of Colonel Tappan's regiment were a portion of the time wretchedly clad, and endured many hardships. Owing to the reputation the regiment had acquired since entering the field, it was placed as the leading regiment on the right of the army in its extended operations in Maryland and Virginia. Of Colonel Tappan, "New Hampshire in the Rebellion" says: "As a commander he was patriotic, brave and thoughtful of and kind to his officers and men, and respected by all."

Colonel Tappan was appointed colonel of the Fourth Regiment upon the resignation of Colonel Whipple, but declined the appointment, feeling that it would be doing injustice to the brave ranking officers of that regiment. He was, subsequently, unanimously elected colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment by its soldiers; but Colonel Tappan, as well as the Governor of the State, thought it advisable that the commission should go to another.

For the last twenty-five years Colonel Tappan has been engaged in the constant practice of the law. He has always maintained a large practice in his county, and in many noted trials in other parts of the State he has been engaged. In the celebrated Paul

R. George will case he was associated with the late Caleb Cushing at his particular request.

By a close application to the study of the law through a period of five years, Colonel Tappan was admitted to the bar, after a thorough examination by such a lawyer as the late Judge Perley, with no common knowledge in all its branches, and perhaps fitted, had he so inclined, to become what is popularly known as a technical lawyer. But rather than a strict adherence to the mere technicalities of the law, but taking a broader and more comprehensive view of what the law is and what the practice of it ought to be, it is more in accordance with his nature to rely on the merits of each individual case and the great law of reason and common sense as applicable to them.

In 1876, Colonel Tappan was appointed Attorney-General of the State by Governor Cheney, which position he now holds. The administration of his office, and the manner he has conducted the large number of State and capital cases that have fallen to him, has been characterized by ability and a faithful discharge of its varied and important duties.

As an advocate, he goes to his work with great assurance, moulds his thought into shape with stalwart strength, is clear and convincing, and the conviction that he is sincere in the cause he presents is impressed upon those that hear him.

During the time that he has been thus actively engaged in his profession he has, in many heated political campaigns, for which the State is so much noted, taken the stump in behalf of the cause of the Republican party, and what he deemed to be for the welfare of the whole country. In the great contest of 1868, in Warner, the home of his friend and the nominee of the Republican party, General Walter Harriman, he made a speech of four hours' duration, in reply to Richard Vaux, of Pennsylvania, who had spoken there the day before, and had taken the ground that in the reconstruction of the Southern States the administration had acted outside of the Constitution. Colonel Tappan, taking as his text the clause in the Constitution that the "United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," proceeded with heavy blows to destroy the argument of the day before. The impression that this speech made upon the writer, as well as upon the minds of all that heard him, still remains, and it was the opinion, regardless of party, that the object of it was accomplished.

In the national campaign of 1872, Colonel Tappan joined the Liberal Republican movement, and supported his life-long friend, Horace Greeley, for the Presidency. Between these two men the strongest ties of friendship existed. Colonel Tappan believed that, more than any other man, Horace Greeley was the framer and builder of the Republican party. He was in Washington, as a member of Congress, during the great contest for the Speakership of the House of Representatives. Horace Greeley was there, and he regarded him as the master-spirit that directed the jarring and discordant elements, and, uniting them on General Banks, secured his election as Speaker. The war being over, and the people of the North and South being citizens of one common country, he believed that the desired era of peace and reconciliation would be brought about by the election of Horace Greeley, and preferred that it should come under the leadership of such a Republican than under a reign of the Democratic party. He therefore supported Horace Greeley, and while this course subjected him to adverse comment and criticism no one doubted his sincerity or the motives by which he was actuated. Nor did it imply that he had renounced any of the principles of the Republican party, to which he had adhered from the day of its birth, and with which, in the course of events, he again found himself in full accord.

Colonel Tappan has been three times married. His first wife was Emeline M. Worth, of Sutton, by whom he had one son, Frank M. Tappan, Esq., who resides near his father, in Bradford. His second wife was Mary E. Jenkins, of Boston, and his present wife was Miss Imogene B. Atwood, of Lisbon, by whom he has a little daughter, Helen L. Tappan.

Of Colonel Tappan, as a man and a citizen, the writer concludes this sketch by quoting from a letter of a neighbor, as follows: "Mr. Tappan's kindness to the poor and afflicted, his fidelity as a friend, his sensitiveness of heart and his honor in his profession are proverbial among his most intimate acquaintances."

JOHN HENRY ALBIN[1] was born October 17, 1843, at West Randolph, Vermont. He is the son of John and Emily (White) Albin. At the High School in Concord, N. H., he prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth at the fall term of 1860, and graduating therefrom in 1864, he commenced the study of the law with the late Hon. Ira A. Eastman of Concord, who was a prominent lawyer and at one time one of the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court. He pursued his legal studies assiduously, without interruption, until October, 1867, when he was admitted to the bar. In April, 1868, he became a partner of Judge Eastman. In December of the same year, Samuel B. Page, Esq., removed from Warren, N. H., and became a member of the firm. They did a large business and it was one of the leading firms in the State. It was dissolved in 1874, at which time Mr. Albin became associated with the writer of this sketch, and by reason of whose appointment as Attorney-General of the State, the relation was for a short time dissolved, as under a statute the Attorney-General was disqualified from practice, except in cases wherein the State was a party. This statute being repealed, the association was renewed.

[1] By Mason W. Tappan.



J. A. Albin

Mr. Albin formed a partnership with Nathaniel E. Martin, Esq., of Concord, under the title of Albin & Martin. This firm has an extensive legal business.

Mr. Albin was a member of the Legislature from Concord, in 1872–73. During his first term he served upon the Judiciary Committee, and in 1873 was chairman of the Committee on Railroads.

In 1875 he took up his residence in Henniker, N. H., but continued his business in Concord. He was elected to represent the town in the Legislature of 1876, during which session he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and of several important special committees he was made chairman.

Mr. Albin has given much time and attention to Odd-Fellowship, and takes great interest in the mystic brotherhood. He has held all of the official positions in the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction, and at its annual session in 1879 was elected Grand Master. In September, 1881, he represented the Grand Lodge in the Sovereign Grand Lodge at its session in Cincinnati, and in that at Baltimore in September, 1882. At the session held in Cincinnati, September, 1881, a committee was appointed to prepare a Degree of Uniformed Patriarchs, which consisted of William H. Crocker of Chicago, Theodore B. Elliott of Milwaukee, John H. Albin, C. B. Colledge of Washington, D. C., and John Heeseman of Charleston, S. C. The laborious duty of preparing the work contemplated, fell to Mr. Albin, and was performed with great care; he reported a Degree which was accepted by the committee and almost unanimously adopted by the Sovereign Grand Lodge, at its session in Baltimore in September 1882. This committee was continued in existence, with full power over the Degree until it was discharged by the grand body at its session held in Providence, in September, 1883. At the September session of 1884, at Minneapolis, Minn., Mr. Albin was made chairman of the Committee of the Patriarchal Branch of the Order, and at the same session a special committee was appointed for the purpose of making any revision that might be deemed necessary so far as that Degree was concerned, and also to report such legislation as might be necessary to carry it into full effect. That committee was composed of Mr. Albin, ex-Governor John C. Underwood of Covington, Ky., and Edward A. Stevens of Minneapolis, Minn., with instructions to report at the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, at Baltimore, September, 1885.

To those who know Mr. Albin it is not too much to say, that he is one of the most active, industrious and well-read lawyers in the State, and, notwithstanding his constantly increasing business, he keeps himself thoroughly read up in the latest legal decisions, and makes it a point to provide himself with the best and newest text-books in the profession. No case comes to his hands but is first thoroughly investigated in all its legal aspects; and in preparing and presenting his cases to the court, jury, or whatever tribunal are to hear the same, in fact, in the whole conduct of a trial, he takes high rank at the New Hampshire bar. No pains are spared and no labor is shirked which he considers will in any way tend to advance the cause or the interests of his clients.

Although actively engaged in his profession, Mr. Albin takes great interest in agricultural pursuits, and upon his farm in Henniker he spends many days of pleasant recreation.

He was married, September 5, 1872, to Miss Georgie A. Modica, of Henniker. They have two children, Henry A., born February 5, 1875, and Edith G., born August 5, 1878.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE FOSTER is the only son of John and Sophia (Willard) Foster. His father was one of thirteen children of the Rev. Edmund and Phœbe (Lawrence) Foster.

Edmund, the grandfather of Judge Foster, was born at Groton, Mass., in 1754. He graduated at Yale College, studied for the ministry and became quite prominent as a preacher. He was settled over the church in Littleton, Mass., and continued to be its pastor until his death, in 1825, a period of more than forty years. He was at one time a member of the Massachusetts State Senate. In 1783 he married Phœbe Lawrence, of Littleton. She was the daughter of Colonel William Lawrence, of Littleton. Through his paternal grandmother Judge Foster traces his descent from Robert Lawrence, of Lancashire, England, who was born about the year 1150. Attending his sovereign, Richard Cœur de Léon, in the war of the Crusades in the Holy Land, he so distinguished himself in the siege of Acre that he was knighted Sir Robert, of Ashton Hall.

The sixteenth in descent was John Lawrence, who came to America in 1635, and settled at Watertown, Mass.

The great-grandfather of Judge Foster was Abraham Foster, whose father came from England about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled in Groton, Mass., where Abraham, Edmund and John Foster, the ninth child and third son of Edmund, was born. John Foster, in early life, removed to Westminster, Vt., where he married Sophia Willard, and where his only son, William Lawrence Foster, was born, June 1, 1823.

John Foster removed to Fitzwilliam, N. H., in 1825, and from thence to Keene, N. H., in 1834, where he died February 7, 1854. He was a captain in the old New Hampshire Militia, and was for many years high sheriff of the county of Cheshire. While residing in Keene, John Foster was many years a trader, and his son assisted him in his store.

Judge Foster, when a boy, attended the common schools and afterwards studied in the Keene and Walpole Academies. When about seventeen years of age he commenced the study of the law in the office of Levi Chamberlain, Esq. In 1844 and 1845 he attended the Law School at Cambridge. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar in Keene, and for a short

time sustained a partnership with John N. Baxter, and afterward with Mr. Chamberlain. From 1845 to 1849 he was postmaster at Keene. From 1849 to 1853 he was clerk of the New Hampshire Senate. He was a member of Governor Dinsmore's staff, with the rank of colonel, by whom, in 1850, he was appointed State reporter, holding that office till 1856. During his term of office he edited Vols. 17–19, 21–31 inclusive, of the New Hampshire Reports.

In January, 1853, he married Harriet Morton, daughter of Hon. Hamilton E. Perkins, of Hopkinton, N. H., and in April of that year he removed from Keene to Concord, where he entered into partnership with Colonel John H. George. Hon. Charles P. Sanborn subsequently became a member of the firm, and upon Colonel George's retirement therefrom, in 1867, the partnership was continued by Messrs. Foster & Sanborn till October, 1869.

In 1854, Colonel Foster was appointed commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, which office he held until his election to the New Hampshire House of Representatives, in 1862. He was a member of the Legislature in 1862 and 1863. In 1863 he received from Dartmouth College the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

He was appointed a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court October 1, 1869, and held that office till October 1, 1874, when, upon the reorganization of the courts, he was appointed chief justice of the Circuit Court, with the late Judges Stanley and Rand as his associates. October 1, 1876, he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. He resigned that office July 1, 1881, and resumed the practice of the law. In 1884 he was reappointed an United States commissioner.

Judge Foster was very highly esteemed while a member of the court, and, as a lawyer, is noted for his legal attainments. He is a graceful writer and an eloquent orator, and has frequently been called upon to preside at public meetings and to deliver commemorative addresses. His post-prandial speeches have been especially happy. He is a strong advocate before a jury.

JOHN HATCH GEORGE.[1]—The man who makes his way to the front rank at the bar and in politics, and holds his position without dispute for more than a quarter of a century, must be a person of ability, energy and sagacity. Especially is this true in New Hampshire, which, from the earliest period of our national history, has produced some of the ablest lawyers and the keenest politicians known to the country. Such a man is Colonel John Hatch George, of Concord, whose name has long been a household word at every Democratic fireside in the State, and whose eminent legal position is recognized throughout New England.

He was born in Concord, where he has ever since resided, November 20, 1824. His parents were John and Mary (Hatch) George, the former a prominent, respected and energetic citizen, who, though a native of Hopkinton, located in Concord in early manhood; the latter, a daughter of Samuel Hatch, a leading citizen of the town of Greenland, among whose grandchildren are included the Hon. Albert R. Hatch and John S. H. Frink, Esq., both also known as eminent lawyers and leading Democrats.

Gaining his preliminary education in the excellent public schools of his native town and in the old Concord Academy, Colonel George entered Dartmouth College in 1840, being then fifteen years of age, where he diligently pursued his studies for about three years, until the death of his father compelled his return home and the non-completion of his college course. The faculty subsequently conferred upon him his graduating degree, which was followed by that of Master of Arts. Among his classmates at Dartmouth were several who became prominent at the bar and in public life, including the late Hon. Harvey Jewell, and Hons. A. A. Ranney and Horatio G. Parker, of Boston, and ex-Governor Charles H. Bell.

If young George was unfortunate in the loss of his father, and in the failure to complete the college course consequent thereon, he was especially fortunate in being favored with the kindly regard of that brilliant son of New Hampshire, General Franklin Pierce, who, as a friend of the family, had become conversant with his qualities and characteristics, and readily discerned the line of action best calculated for the development and successful exercise of his powers. Fortunate as he was, however, in the enjoyment of the friendship of General Pierce at this time, it may safely be assumed that he never would have been the recipient of such favor had he not given evidence of the possession of abilities above the common order. The really great lawyer has a lofty regard for his profession, and will never be found influencing any one to enter upon its pursuit who is not likely to honor the profession and bring credit to himself. When, therefore, upon the invitation of General Pierce, young George entered upon the study of the law in the office of the former,—as he did soon after leaving college, and at the time when that distinguished man was in active practice,—it was under circumstances every way propitious to that ultimate success creditable alike to each. During his three years of legal study under such tutelage, he made that rapid progress which characterizes the advance of the ambitious and enthusiastic young man, well equipped, mentally and physically, for the work in hand, thoroughly in love therewith, guided by wise counsel and inspired by brilliant example; and when, in 1846, he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city, it was with unusual thoroughness of preparation.

At the opening of his professional career, Colonel George was again particularly fortunate. General Charles H. Peaslee had long ranked among the most

[1] By H. H. Metcalf, in "Clarke's Successful New Hampshire Men."

careful lawyers of the State, and had acquired an extensive practice. He was a warm friend of General Pierce, professionally and politically, and, like him, an intimate friend of the George family. Entering largely into public life, its engrossing duties withdrew his attention more and more from professional engagements, rendering desirable a partnership alliance with some active and competent young man. Such alliance was offered to and promptly accepted by young George, who thus auspiciously commenced his professional career.

The limits of this sketch will not permit a detailed account of the progress and success of its subject; but it may be stated, that from his entrance upon legal practice to the present time, all his energies and faculties have been heartily devoted to the labors and duties of his profession, in whose performance he has won a high measure of fame, as well as a fair amount of that substantial reward which the world largely regards as the prime object of human effort. His connection with General Peaslee continued about five years, and was followed by a professional alliance of a similar character with Sidney Webster, Esq., then a young lawyer of fine abilities and brilliant promise, who has since become distinguished in legal and diplomatic circles. This partnership continued till Mr. Webster left Concord to become private secretary to General Pierce, upon the accession of the latter to the Presidency, in 1853. Soon afterward, Colonel George formed partnership relations with Hon. William L. Foster, who subsequently became, and long remained, a judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and with them Hon. Charles P. Sanborn was also for a time associated.

Not only in behalf of an extensive private clientage have the professional services of Colonel George been employed, but for many years, also, in behalf of the public,—he having been appointed solicitor for Merrimack County in 1849, and re-appointed in 1854, discharging the duties of the office until 1856, when he was removed for partisan reasons, the Republican party signalizing its ascendency by a clean sweep of Democratic officials. From 1853 to 1858 he was United States attorney for the district of New Hampshire, appointed by President Pierce.

There are, undoubtedly, many men at the bar, in this and other States, as well grounded in legal principles as Colonel George, and even more familiar with the text-books, who have fallen far short of the success he has attained. It is one thing to be able to state abstract legal principles, and quite another correctly to apply those principles to the facts in any given case. It has ever been the habit of Colonel George, in the conduct of a cause, to thoroughly familiarize himself with all the facts and circumstances connected therewith. The mastery of the cause itself leaves little difficulty in the determination of the law bearing thereon, and it is the strongest guaranty of success in its management before a jury; and it is in the conduct of jury causes that Colonel George has won the greater measure of his success. Gifted with great perceptive powers and a ready knowledge of men, and familiar as he ever is with the cause in hand, in all its bearings, he is never taken at a disadvantage, no matter how able or alert the opposing counsel. In handling witnesses, and especially in cross-examination, he has shown unusual tact and ability. He reads the mind of a witness almost intuitively, and understands how to bring out the essential facts even from the most reluctant, and to do so in the manner best calculated to make the desired impression upon the minds of the jury. As an advocate, he is equaled by few and excelled by none of our New Hampshire lawyers; yet his power in this regard consists in the systematic, logical and intensely earnest presentation of all the facts which go to make up and strengthen his cause, and to destroy or weaken that of his opponents, rather than in the oratory which abounds in eloquently rounded periods and impassioned appeals. In this connection may well be quoted the words of one who, knowing Colonel George from youth, has written of him as follows:

"Intense earnestness, and a faculty of an immediate and powerful concentration of all his mental faculties on any subject which interested him, were the predominant peculiarities of the early manhood of Mr. George. When he came to the bar, he manifested a power of felicitous language, and a largeness of vocabulary, which were rarely to be seen even in the most practiced speakers. He never prepared beforehand the words of his spoken utterances, either at the bar, in the committee-room or on the stump. Whatever he could see and understand at all, he saw and understood clearly. The strength of his feelings, the enormous power and range of his vocabulary, added to this clearness of vision, made mere verbal preparation unnecessary for him. His speaking was made up of a clear perception of the turning-point of his case, and then of pungent epigram, sparkling paradox, rattling attack, vivid repartee, hearty humor and, when occasion called for, of a fearlessness of denunciation of what he believed to be wrong or unjust or unfair, which made him, even at the outset of his brilliant career, a dangerous antagonist for the most practiced and powerful members of the New Hampshire bar."

Though not retiring from general practice, Colonel George has devoted his attention largely to railroad law for many years past, having accepted, in 1867, the position of solicitor for the Boston and Lowell Railroad, and established an office in Boston for the transaction of business in connection with that position. He retired from this position in 1884. For nearly twenty years previous to that date he had served as clerk and counsel of the Concord Railroad corporation, and had already become familiar with the law of railways and their general relations to the public. To-day there is no higher living authority upon railroad law in New England than Colonel George,—no man who understands more thoroughly or can state more clearly the respective rights, duties and obligations of railroad corporations and the people in relation to each other, a general understanding of which is becoming more and more essential to the fullest measure of our national prosperity. His public addresses upon the subject, his arguments before legislative committees, courts and juries, are models

of clearness and cogency, admirable in construction and convincing in effect.

Notwithstanding his uninterrupted devotion to the law, Colonel George is no less generally known in politics than at the bar. Well grounded in the faith of the Democratic party in his youthful years, his intimate association with Pierce, Peaslee and other distinguished leaders of that organization in his early manhood served to intensify his feelings and convictions in that regard; so he has ever been a ready and zealous exponent of Democratic principles and a champion of the Democratic cause, contributing his services without stint in conventions, in committee work and upon the stump, doing able and brilliant service in the latter direction in all parts of the State, and in almost every campaign for the past thirty-five years. He long since came to be regarded as one of the most powerful and effective political debaters in the State. His efforts upon the stump are characterized by the same earnestness, the same sledge-hammer logic and the same comprehensive array of facts as at the bar. His mode of warfare, political as well as legal, is of the Napoleonic order. He never assumes the defensive, and if placed in such position by any combination of circumstances, he soon transforms it into one of active aggression.

From 1851 to 1853, inclusive, Colonel George served as chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and again in 1856. In 1852 he was also selected as the New Hampshire member of the Democratic National Committee, and he was especially active in the campaign, both in the State and the country at large, which resulted in the election of his friend, General Pierce, to the Presidency. His service upon the National Committee continued until 1860. He was a member of the Democratic National Convention in 1856, and chairman of the State delegation in the National Convention at Cincinnati, in 1880. At the State Convention of his party, in September of that year, he presided, delivering, upon assuming the chair, one of the ablest addresses ever heard upon a similar occasion.

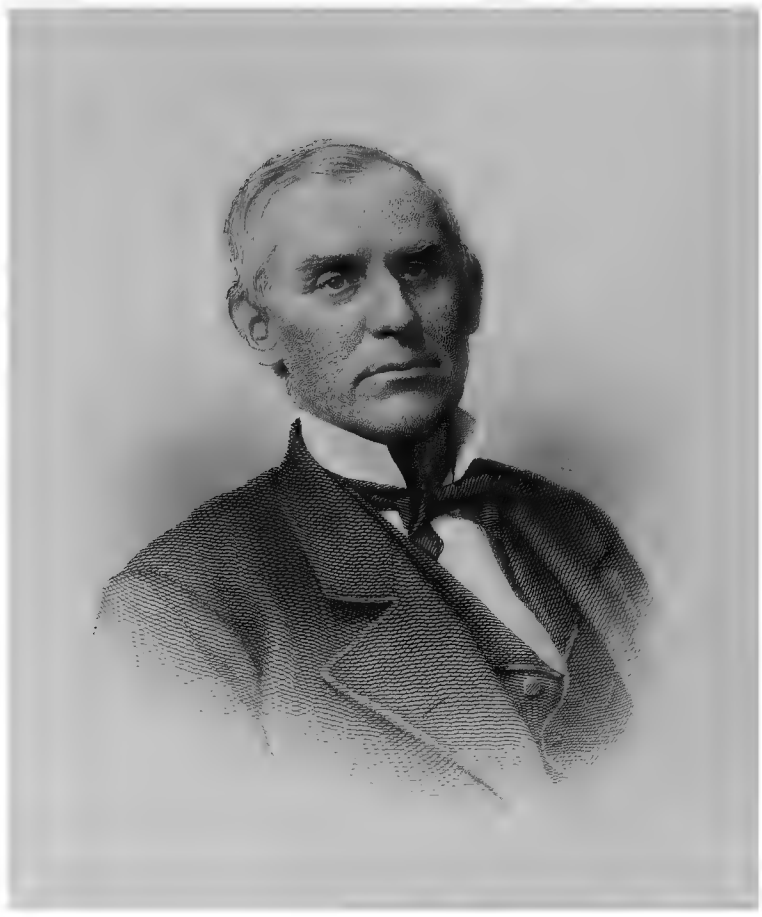
His party having been in the minority in New Hampshire for the past twenty-five years, he has been comparatively little in public office. Aside from the non-partisan positions heretofore mentioned, he was for three years—in 1847, 1848 and again in 1850—clerk of the State Senate. In 1853 he was chosen a member of the Legislature, but resigned his seat to accept the office of United States attorney. In this connection it may be mentioned that in 1855 he was tendered, by President Pierce, the office of secretary of the Territory of Minnesota, which he at first was inclined to accept, but, after deliberation, determined to forego the chances for political promotion ordinarily involved in an appointment of that character, and remain with his friends and his law practice in his own State. In 1859, Colonel George received the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second District, and again in 1863, when he made a vigorous canvass, and was defeated by a very close vote. In 1866 he received the votes of the Democratic members of the Legislature as their candidate for United States Senator. Had he deserted his party and allied himself with the majority when the Republicans came into ascendency, he might readily have commanded the highest honors in the gift of the State, as others less able than himself have done; but his position in the honest regard of the people, irrespective of party, is far higher to-day for having remained true to his convictions and steadfast and active in their maintenance.

His military title comes from his service as chief of the staff of Governor Dinsmoor from 1848 to 1850. He was also for several years commander in the brilliant and popular organization known as the "Governor's Horse-Guards." As a popular orator, outside the domain of law and politics, Colonel George also takes high rank. His oration upon Daniel Webster, at the centennial celebration of the birth of that most illustrious son of New Hampshire, under the auspices of the Webster Club of Concord, is surpassed in power and felicity of expression by none which the event anywhere called forth.

Colonel George was united in marriage, in September, 1849, with Miss Susan Ann Brigham, daughter of Captain Levi Brigham, of Boston, who died May 10, 1862, leaving five children, three sons and two daughters,—viz.: John Paul, Charles Peaslee, Benjamin Pierce, Jane Appleton, Anne Brigham. In July, 1864, he married Miss Salvadora Meade Graham, daughter of Colonel James D. Graham, of the United States engineers, by whom he has one child, Charlotte Graham.

The family residence of Colonel George is the old paternal mansion on North Main Street, in Concord, wherein he was born. He has also an excellent farm a few miles out of the city, in Hopkinton, where he makes his summer home, and where, in his little leisure from professional labor, he indulges a fondness for rural pursuits, and especially for the breeding and care of domestic animals, which was one of the characteristics of his boyhood. Incidental as this may be, his farm is known as one of the most highly cultivated in the section where it is located, and his horses and Jersey cattle are the admiration of all lovers of good stock.

As a citizen, Colonel George is public-spirited, and freely devotes his time and energies to the furtherance of every movement and the advocacy of every measure which he believes calculated to promote the material or educational welfare of the community. No man in Concord has done more than he to advance the prosperity of the city in every essential regard. The efficiency of the public schools has ever been an object of deep interest to him; and as a private citizen, as a member of building Committees and in the Board of Education, he has given his services



Daniel Barnard

freely in perfecting the admirably-equipped public-school system, which is far from the least of the attractions which render our capital city one of the most desirable places of residence in New England.

The general extension of the railway system of the State, to which most that has been accomplished in the development of its material resources for the last twenty-five years is due, has ever found an enthusiastic supporter in Colonel George, who has been and still is directly connected with several railroad enterprises in different sections, which have proved of great local and general advantage.

Few men have more or warmer friends than Colonel George. A man of positive opinions, frankly and honestly delared, he commands the sincere respect of those with whom he comes in contact in all the relations of life, private, social, public and professional. Formidable as an opponent, he is nevertheless fair and honorable, as he is true and faithful as a friend and ally. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, having attained the rank of Sovereign Grand Inspector-General of the Thirty-third Degree, and a member of the "Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States."

This brief sketch can, perhaps, be no more approately concluded than in the following language of the gentleman (Sidney Webster, Esq.) heretofore quoted:

"Years of incessant toil, while they have diminished somewhat the energetic temperament and the exuberant animal spirits of Colonel George's youth, and have naturally softened his once blunt and almost brusque manner in debate, have not diminished the real force and strength of his genuine character, for *character* is just what Colonel George has always had. As the ripples of his experience spread over a wider and wider area, he may have less and less confidence in the infallibility of any man's opinions, and less belief in the importance to society of any one man's action; but Colonel George has reached and passed his half-century with his mental faculties and his moral faculties improving and strengthening year by year. New Hampshire has to-day very few among her living sons better equipped to do triumphant battle for her in the high places of the world."

HON. DANIEL BARNARD.—1. John Barnard was among the earlier settlers of Massachusetts. He came to this country in 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth," from Ipswich, England, and settled in Watertown.

2. John Barnard, son of the pioneer John Barnard, had two sons,—Jonathan and Samuel.

3. Jonathan Barnard, inn-holder in Amesbury, who kept "The Lion's Mouth" in provincial days, was a captain in the colonial militia, and was prominent in the affairs of the town in which he lived. His name heads the list of the sixty original grantees, in 1735, of the township of New Amesbury, or "Number One," which was afterwards granted, in 1767, by the Masonian proprietors, as Warner.

4. Charles Barnard, son of Jonathan, was a soldier in the patriot army of the Revolution, and settled in Warner.

5. Thomas Barnard, son of Charles Barnard, was born in Warner in 1782; married, first, Ruth Eastman, of Hopkinton; second, Phebe, his first wife's sister. In the fall of 1826 he removed, with his family, from Warner to Orange. He died January 29, 1859. His wife, Phebe, died June 30, 1845.

6. Daniel Barnard, son of Thomas and Phebe Barnard, was born in Orange, N. H., January 23, 1827.

This town, though it received some settlers under its original name of Cardigan as early as 1773, was in 1826, for the most part, still an unbroken wilderness. When Thomas Barnard went up there and planted his home on his lot of three hundred acres on the highlands dividing the waters which flow into the Pemigewassett from those which flow into the Connecticut, the whole territory was still covered by the primeval forest. The church and the district school stood together more than three miles off, and so continued till the subject of this notice, the fifth child of the family, was fourteen years old, no regular school being established nearer till he was eighteen years old. But the father being a man of sense and intelligence, and the mother an uncommonly bright, capable woman, they not only made the utmost exertion to give their children the full benefit of the meagre chances of the district school, but also systematically supplemented these opportunities with regular study and teaching in the long winter evenings at home. The father, a good mathematician, managed the flock in arithmetic, and the mother handled them in other branches. At the age of seventeen Daniel was at the academy in Canaan, several miles from home, during the winter, and subsequently continued to work on the farm in the summers and study at the academy in the winters till he became of age.

During this time he was anxiously endeavoring to secure the advantages of a college education, and with this end in view, pursued his preparatory studies at the Canaan and Boscawen Academies, and at the Normal Institute at Reed's Ferry, under the tuition of Professor William Russell, teaching during the winter seasons.

When he arrived at man's estate he took his stand with the Free-Soil Democrats, and was elected to represent the town of Orange in the popular branch of the Legislature in the years 1848, '49, '50 and '51.

Mr. Barnard was well known in the House from his first appearance in that body, not merely because so youthful in appearance, but because, also, of the uncommon capacity, the sincerity and sagacity with which, in unassuming, almost diffident ways, he met all his duties; and in the latter sessions of the four years' service he became a leader of the Independent party in the House, an influential member of that body. At home during the same period he was sleepless in his vigilance contriving by sagacious management to hold the little band of Free-Soil Democrats in a solid column, and annually to carry the town till he left, in the autumn of 1851.

His legislative experience causing him to materially change his plans for the future, he decided to enter at once upon the study of law, and at the close of the

legislative session of 1851 he entered the law-office of Nesmith & Pike, in Franklin.

In 1854, on admission to the bar, he became at once the junior partner with Mr. Pike in the office in which he had read his profession, Mr. Nesmith at that time retiring from the office and extensive business which he had so honorably founded and built into its large proportions. In 1863, Mr. Barnard withdrew from the firm and established himself alone in his profession in the same village, rapidly rising into the very large, wide and lucrative business which for more than fifteen years has allowed him not so much as a week or scarcely a day of vacation in the year. During this period he has had as many students in his office constantly as the circumstances of his office would admit, and has nearly all the time had a partner in a temporary way. His partner now is his eldest son, who was graduated at Dartmouth College, with superior rank, in 1876, at the age of twenty years, studied his profession in his father's office and at the Boston Law School, and was admitted to the bar and into partnership with his father in 1879. In relation to the business of the office, it is perfectly safe to add that there has been no time within the last ten years in which there has not been a formidable amount of business piled up awaiting attention, notwithstanding the most sleepless, indefatigable industry which Mr. Barnard has brought to his duties. For many years he has not only regularly attended all the courts in the counties of Merrimack, Belknap, and the Plymouth sessions of Grafton, but has constantly attended the United States Circuit Courts, practicing in bankrupt, patent and revenue cases. The reports of the courts fully support the statements here made on this subject.

The esteem in which Mr. Barnard is held by the immediate community in which he lives has been casually mentioned. Though never seeking office, he has been often chosen to places of responsibility by his townsmen. In 1860 and 1862 he represented the town in the Legislature, and in all political contests in the town in which he has been candidate for the suffrages of his townsmen he has always run much ahead of the party ticket. In 1865 and 1866 he was a member of the State Senate, presiding over that body in the latter-named year; in 1870 and 1871 he was a member of the Governor's Council, and in 1872 was a member of the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia. He was solicitor of Merrimack County from 1867 till 1872, when he declined a reappointment, again declining the position in 1877. He was a firm, earnest supporter of the homestead-exemption law of 1850, which was opposed by most of the legal profession in the Legislature, and introduced the resolution in the House which first gave the members a daily paper. As a member of the Senate in 1867 he took a profound interest in the amendment of the Federal Constitution prohibiting slavery, making an able and effective argument, which was published at the time, in its support in that body. In the cause of education he has always been a foremost friend in Franklin and throughout the State. His own early struggles have doubtless contributed to make him peculiarly a friend of the common school, and his experience as a teacher in his early years gives him practical wisdom in the cause. While studying his profession in Franklin he was, from year to year employed in the teachers' institutes, which did a large work in awakening higher ideas of the mission of the common school in New Hampshire during that period, and in that business he was in nearly every county of the State. Sensible of his own personal misfortune in having so little early chance for schooling, his voice and his open hand are always on the side which aims to give enlargement to the education of the masses of the people, and in his own family is seen his appreciation of the higher grades of education. In 1867 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College.

Mr. Barnard has been prominently identified with all the leading industries which have been established in Franklin, and which have so remarkably built up the town within the last twenty years. He procured the charters and helped organize all the large corporations; has been a continuous trustee of the Franklin Library Association since its establishment, more than fifteen years ago, and a trustee of the Franklin Savings-Bank since its establishment, in 1865; legal counsel of the Franklin Falls Company from its organization, in 1864, and for many years its local agent, and is, and has been from the first, a director and vice-president of the Franklin National Bank, organized in that town in 1880.

As a lawyer Mr. Barnard ranks very high in the profession, his advice being eagerly sought by all classes, but no person, however poor, with a meritorious cause was ever turned away from his office to make room for a richer or more powerful client. His client's cause becomes his, and his whole energy is directed to winning for him what he believes he should have. His terse and logical arguments are especially powerful before a jury, and his eloquent voice has often been heard in legislative halls, leading and guiding the law-making assemblies, and in political meetings sustaining the motives and policy of his party

In the social, humane and religious work of the community he has always been active and efficient, generous almost to a fault in every good enterprise, and in these spheres of duty he has ever had the efficient co-operation of a cultivated and, it is not too much to add, a model Christian wife,—Amelia, only child of Rev. William Morse, a Unitarian clergyman, of Chelmsford, Mass., at the time of the marriage,—to whom he was married November 8, 1854. Mr. Morse, now deceased, was one of the pioneer clergymen of the Unitarian faith in this country, was many

years pastor of the Callowhill Street Church, Philadelphia, and an able and excellent minister. His wife was Sophronia, daughter of Abner Kneeland, of Boston, an able and upright man, whose trial on the technical charge of blasphemy, but really for the publication of heretical religious doctrines, was a most noted episode in New England forty years ago. Mrs. Morse was a noble woman. Mr. Morse and his wife resided during the last years of their pleasant lives in Franklin, near their daughter, who watched with singular tenderness over the closing years of the parents to whom she is indebted for superior trainings, as well as superior ability.

Their union has been blessed with seven children, six of whom—four sons and two daughters—are now living.

William Morse, the eldest son, has been mentioned.

James Ellery, the second son, entered Dartmouth College, but left at the end of his sophomore year, and is in business in Boston.

Charles Daniel and Frank Eugene are both at school, the former being a student at Phillips Exeter Academy.

Emma Sophronia, the elder of the two daughters, is married to Captain Samuel Pray, of Portsmouth, N. H.

Mary Amelia was graduated at Smith College in 1881, and lives at home.

JOSEPH B. WALKER is the son of Captain Joseph Walker, and the great-grandson of Rev. Timothy Walker, the first minister of Concord. He was born on the paternal farm June 12, 1822. He was fitted for college largely at Exeter, and graduated at Yale in 1844. He studied law in the office of Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, of Concord, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in March, 1847.

A year or two after his admission to the bar he relinquished his profession, and has since been devoted to general business.

He inherited the family farm, one of the largest in Concord, which he has greatly improved by working, draining, fertilizing, etc., thereby trebling its productiveness.

From 1845 to 1866, when its third charter expired, Mr. Walker was a director of the Merrimack County Bank. This was a State institution, and its managers not caring to continue it as a national bank, its existence ceased with its third charter, after a successful career of sixty years. In 1865 he was elected president of the New Hampshire Savings-Bank, in Concord, one of the oldest institutions for savings in New Hampshire, and remained at its head until 1874. Upon its organization in 1880 he was elected one of the directors of the Mechanics' National Bank, and is still a member of that board.

About 1847 he was elected clerk of the board of directors of the Northern Railroad and, a few years later, a director, which two offices he held for several years. Some twelve or fifteen years ago he became a director of the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad, a position which he still holds.

Mr. Walker took an early interest in the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, and became one of its trustees in 1847 and its secretary in 1848. These positions he still occupies, having held them for nearly forty years. Being a resident trustee, he has had much active service in connection with the outside business of that institution. Since his connection with it, its accommodations for patients have increased from those for ninety-six patients to ample ones for three hundred and fifty.

He has ever taken an active interest in the New Hampshire Historical Society, of which he became a member in 1845 and has since served it in various ways, acting as its librarian from 1845 to 1850, its recording secretary from 1849 to 1853, its second vice-president from 1860 to 1861, its first vice-president from 1861 to 1866, and its president from 1866 to 1868. He was also active in the successful efforts to procure for it a permanent habitation of its own and in fitting this to meet the wants of the institution.

He also took a deep interest in the founding of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. He was chairman of the special committee of the House of Representatives, in 1866, to whom this subject was committed, drew and reported the bill establishing it, which, with some modifications, passed both branches of the Legislature, and after its organization was for a year or two one of its trustees. His name now stands upon its catalogue as lecturer to its students upon the subjects of drainage and irrigation.

Mr. Walker has always felt a deep interest in the welfare of his native city. Twice—in 1866 and 1867—he has represented it in the Legislature, and for two years he was a member of its Board of Aldermen.

The educational interests of the city have also received his earnest support. Up to about 1850 the schools of Concord had been as poor as those of any other large town in the State. The consolidation of the three districts in the central part of the city into one, since known as Union School District, was the first important step in their improvement. The second was the establishment of a Board of Education in this district. These two steps subsequently secured a new interest on the part of its people in the welfare of their schools. A systematic grading of the schools and a rebuilding of all its school-houses, with such additional buildings as the wants of the schools required, were the third and fourth in this important work, which required large expenditures of money by the district and large expenditures of time, skill and patience on the part of the Board of Education. The result has been the elevation of the schools to a level with that of the good schools of New England, and the placing within the reach of all the children

of this district the means of attaining a respectable English or classical education.

Mr. Walker was one of the original members of this Board of Education, and by successive elections was continued such for thirteen years, at the expiration of which period he felt that he had contributed his share of work in this direction, and retired.

Mr. Walker was one of the original members of the committee appointed by the city for the purchase of a new cemetery, and took an active part in laying out the grounds of Blossom Hill Cemetery, in 1860, and in securing a proper ordinance for the regulation of its affairs. After a service of ten years he retired from this position, in 1870.

He has ever been a good deal interested in agricultural and historical subjects; from time to time has written papers, and on various occasions has delivered addresses upon these. All the fourteen volumes of "Reports of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture" contain one or more of these, with the exception of the thirteenth. Before the New Hampshire Historical Society and the New England Historic Genealogical Society he has repeatedly read papers upon historical and biographical subjects; many of these latter have been printed.

ANSON SOUTHARD MARSHALL[1] was born in Lyme, New Hampshire, December 3d, 1822, and died in Concord on the morning of July 5th, 1874. His father was a farmer, and young Anson's boyhood was passed on the farm, where his naturally delicate constitution became strong and vigorous and thus enabled him, in the succeeding years of his busy life, to bear its fatigues and worriments without seriously affecting his health. At an early age he inclined towards reading and study; and, although he did not neglect the sports incident to his gleeful disposition, young Marshall found time to indulge in a course of reading somewhat unusual for one of his years. With an ambition like this, it was but natural that he should turn his eyes towards that venerable seat of learning only a few miles distant from his father's homestead.

Accordingly, he entered Dartmouth College at the age of twenty-one, having fitted himself in the space of eighteen months while at the academy at Thetford. Among his classmates were the Hon. James W. Patterson, now superintendent of State instruction, the Hon. Henry P. Rolfe, Albert H. Crosby, M.D., and many others since distinguished in their various walks of life. He was graduated in the class of 1848, and, like many a young graduate of that time, sought his immediate livelihood in the vocation of school-teacher. In this he was singularly fortunate. About the year 1849 the town of Fitchburg, Mass., established a High School, and the committee having the selection of teachers in charge chose Mr. Marshall from a large number of applicants. To the wisdom of this choice the old people testify to this day, and his name is held in most affectionate regard by those who attended the school during his principalship. As a teacher, he was remarkably successful; his method of instruction was such as to interest the scholar without the tediousness of an unchanging routine.

As an illustration of his originality as a teacher, he once dismissed his class and went with it to a circus, in order, as he said, that his scholars might see the exceeding suppleness and perfection of the human body as shown by the performers. As a practical lesson in anatomy, this deviation from the truly orthodox regulation may have proved productive of much good.

While in Fitchburg, Mr. Marshall entered his name in the law-office of Wood & Torrey, but his school duties must have prevented any serious or deep researches in the literature of that profession, to which he afterward dedicated his life.

He often referred to the time he spent in Fitchburg as one of the pleasantest of his life, and whenever, in after-years, business called him in its neighborhood, he was sure to visit the old scenes and to receive the hearty welcome of those of his old friends who yet remained.

In 1851 he left Fitchburg and came to Concord, where he lived to the day of his death. Entering the law-office of President Pierce and Judge Josiah Minot, he made good progress in his studies, and the next year was admitted to the bar.

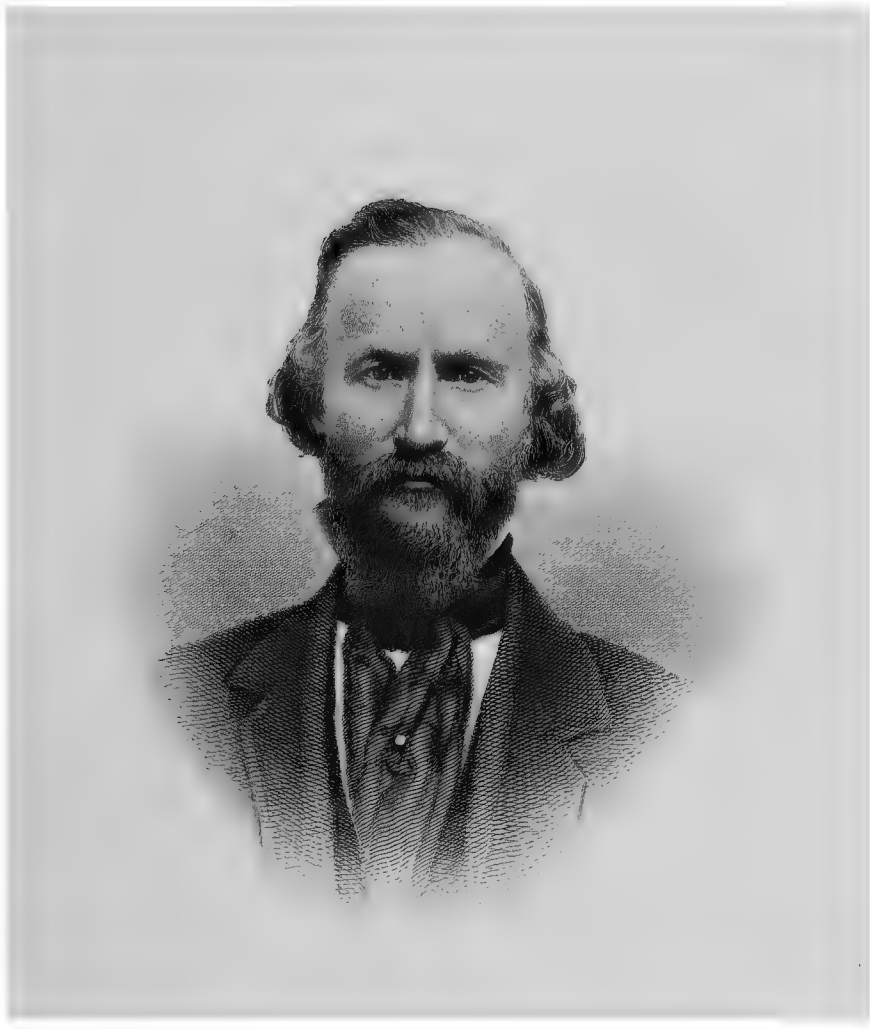
A partnership was formed with his former classmate, Mr. Rolfe, which continued until 1859, and was then dissolved, Mr. Marshall remaining alone until 1863, when William M. Chase, Esq., became associated with him under the name of Marshall & Chase.

There is, probably, no State in the Union where politics are more assiduously cultivated than in New Hampshire, and especially by the lawyers; so, when Mr. Marshall found himself again in his native State, his active mind inevitably turned to party questions. He came from a stanch Democratic family, and his later associations were of the same political faith. One of the eminent lawyers with whom he had studied was President of the United States, the other was one of the wisest counselors in the Democratic camp, and it is not surprising that the young man just entering into life should take an active part in the management and detail of the campaigns.

He was elected assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, and, later, was appointed district attorney by President Buchanan, which office he held until the advent of the Lincoln administration. The fascination of politics never wore off, and he continued to render his party efficient service on the stump and in the council-room.

In 1867 he was chairman of the Democratic State

[1] By Charles R. Corning.



Susan S. Marshall

Committee during one of the most exciting campaigns ever waged. Andrew Johnson had broken with the Republican party, and as New Hampshire then held its election in March, the great eye of the nation was fixed on the Granite State to see if she wavered in the fidelity to those principles which had so long guided her.

The fight was bitter and hotly contested, but Mr. Marshall and his party were beaten. His genial nature, however, did not suffer from the defeat, his cheery ways were not lessened, and there lurked in his generous mind no feeling of resentment or of revenge either toward his own party or his opponents.

In the spirited contest between the Northern and the Concord Railroads Mr. Marshall was an active factor, and about 1870 was elected clerk of the latter corporation, a position which he held at the time of his death.

But law was, most truly, Mr. Marshall's forte, and to it he devoted the best years of his life.

He was not a learned, nor was he even an unusually well-read lawyer, but few, indeed, excelled him in getting at the pith of the case or in applying the necessary legal principles. He possessed a confidence and courage that helped him to conquer difficulties which others might have deemed insurmountable, and, above all, a tact which never failed him. He was uniformly polite not only to the bench and to the bar, but to the witnesses arrayed against him. Nor was his manner of cross-examination severe except when he knew the truth was held back; and even then he depended more on worrying the witness than on vehement denunciation.

His knowledge of human nature was large, and he knew almost by intuition which juryman needed his particular attention.

But it was as an advocate that Mr. Marshall attracted the public notice, for he so invested his arguments with wit and humor that the court-room was sure to be filled whenever it became known that he was to address the jury. His manner of speech was quiet, but he never failed to indulge in invective and sarcasm if the cause demanded it, and with these weapons he was counted a most dangerous adversary.

He rarely, if ever, wrote out and committed his speeches, either political or forensic; but he carefully thought them out as he walked the streets, and this, together with his exceeding readiness, both of words and of apt illustrations, often misled his hearears as to the method of his preparation.

One element that distinguished him was his habit of putting himself in his client's place; he seemed to feel his cause and to make it his own.

His law practice increased year by year, and at the time of his death had become one of the largest in the State.

Mr. Marshall was one of those happily organized men who enjoyed life and its blessings to the utmost; he could lock law cases in his office and go forth among society with a seeming forgetfulness of his morrow's labors, and it was in this way that he found that temporary recreation so indispensable to the brain-worker.

He was exceedingly fond of nature and loved to roam round the beautiful drives of Concord, whose beauty he so keenly appreciated. Indeed, it was the love of such outings that led him to his terrible death.

He was one of the most charming conversationalists that ever lived, for his vast reading had made him a full man, and there was no subject upon which he could not entertain his hearers. His quick wit and readiness at repartee gave his conversation a sparkle and lustre that never failed to delight even those whose opinions were at variance with his own.

But one of his most beautiful traits was his liking for boys and young men. They were attracted to him by his politeness, for Mr. Marshall made it his habit to bow to everybody, no matter how humble, and aside from this, he often paused in his walks to inquire of them about their studies or their pastimes. He took much pleasure in recommending courses of reading to the young, and willingly lent his own books to encourage them.

His taste in reading was excellent, and his library contained the works of the great writers and poets.

It may not be out of place to say that his favorite author was Scott, and his favorite poem "Gray's Elegy."

He had a strong memory, and oftentimes, while in his company, I have heard him quote long passages from Shakespeare, Milton and others, and so accurately that he seldom halted for a word.

In religion Mr. Marshall entertained very liberal views of man's duty and man's reward, although for the last years of his life he was an attendant at the South Congregational Church, and his funeral services were conducted by its minister.

He retained the respect of his fellow-citizens, for he was active and full of public spirit, and it was with heavy hearts that those with whom he had lived so long learned of his tragic death.

On the bright morning of July 4, 1874, he drove with his wife and young son to the grove at the head of Lake Penacook, where he intended to lunch. A militia company, encamped on the grounds not many rods away, suddenly began firing at a target. Mr. Marshall heard the bullets whistle near and called out to the men to be careful. He then rose to his feet and was instantly shot in the abdomen. The wound was mortal, and death ended his agonies a few hours later.

His funeral was largely attended by all classes of society; the bench and the bar and the State government were all represented.

He lies in Blossom Hill Cemetery, on the ridge facing the north, and near him lie his friends Ira Perley, Charles C. Lund, George G. Fogg, John Y. Mugridge and Asa Fowler.

At the next term of the Supreme Court after his death the following resolutions were entered upon the records:

"*Resolved*, That in the recent sudden and untimely death of Anson S. Marshall, Esq., a prominent member of this bar, struck down in the vigor of life and the full possession of all his powers, through the culpable, if not criminal, carelessness of others, we regret the loss of a frank and courteous gentleman, a kind and genial associate and companion, a generous and public-spirited citizen and an active, zealous and able lawyer, always untiring in his devotion to the interests of his clients and ever laborious and patient in the practice of his chosen profession.

"*Resolved*, That we tender to the family of our deceased brother our sincerest sympathy in the afflictive dispensation which has deprived them of an affectionate husband and indulgent father.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be presented to the Court, with a request that they be entered upon the records, and their clerk instructed to transmit a copy of them to the family of the deceased."

Mr. Marshall was married to Mary Jane Corning April 9, 1861. Anson Southard Marshall, Jr., was born March 29, 1863, and is now studying law in the office of Chase & Streeter.

HON. GEORGE WASHINGTON NESMITH, LL.D.[1]—One of the most affable and genial gentlemen of the old school is Judge Nesmith, of Franklin, or, more widely, of New Hampshire. His years sit lightly upon him. An honorable man, a just judge, a kindly neighbor, a good citizen and a ripe scholar, he can calmly sit in his well-appointed library, surrounded by his well-loved books and mementoes of the past, and review a well-spent life, crowned with honors. He is of pure Scotch-Irish descent. In him are united the families of the old Covenanters, the defenders of Londonderry, the hardy pioneers of New England, the heroes of Bunker Hill and the strict Presbyterians; the Nesmiths, the McKeans, the Dinsmores and the Dickeys. He comes of a brave and cultured race.

Genealogy.[2]—1. James Nesmith was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in the valley of the Bann, in the year 1692, about two years after his parents, coming from Scotland, had settled there. In 1714 he married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Janet (Cochran) McKean, who was his companion for nearly half a century. James Nesmith was one of the signers of the memorial to Governor Shute, March 26, 1718, one of the proprietors of Londonderry and one of the original sixteen who made the first settlement of that town, April 22, 1719. James Nesmith was a strong man, respected and honored by his associates, and an elder in the church. He died in 1767.

2. James Nesmith, Jr., son of James and Elizabeth (McKean) Nesmith, was born in Ireland in 1718, shortly before the embarkation of his parents for America. He married Mary Dinsmore, and settled in Londonderry. Although beyond the military age, he took an active part in the struggle for independence, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill, at the siege of Boston and at Bennington. He died at home, July 15, 1793.

3. Jonathan Nesmith, son of James and Mary (Dinsmore) Nesmith, was born in Londonderry in August, 1759. At the age of sixteen he commenced to clear a lot in Antrim, and permanently settled there in 1778. He was one of the leading spirits of the town, an elder of the Presbyterian Church from its formation, a selectman for eleven years and a representative four years, commencing with 1796. For fifty years he missed but one communion. He was genial, jolly, good-natured and enjoyed a joke; was very hospitable and benevolent; anxious for the public welfare; stoutly in earnest to maintain the faith of his fathers. He was a man of strong ability, good judgment, irreproachable character and an honor to the town he helped to establish. He married Eleanor, daughter of Adam and Jane (Strahan) Dickey, of Londonderry, and granddaughter of John and Margaret Dickey, of Londonderry, Ireland. She was born January 1, 1761, and died September 17, 1818. He died at the age of eighty-six, October 15, 1845.

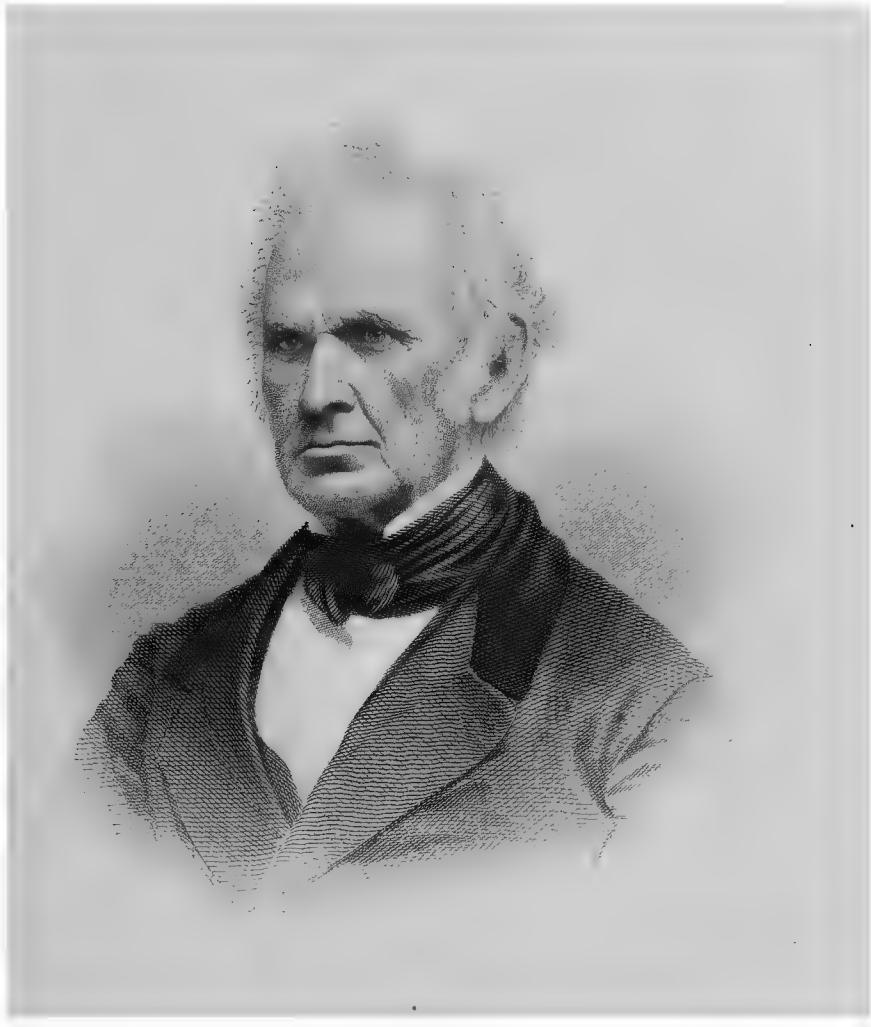
4. George Washington Nesmith, son of Jonathan and Eleanor (Dickey) Nesmith, was born in Antrim, October 23, 1800.

Life.—His father's residence in Antrim was situate a mile from the district school-house, and the distance and his lameness interfered with his early attendance. Miss Katherine Miller, a sister of General James Miller, later wife of John Caldwell, of Antrim, led him through the rudiments as found in Noah Webster's spelling-book. She was an amiable and kind woman, well calculated to gain the affections of children. The other teachers who helped to mould his character were Miss Lucinda Lawrence, of Ashby, Mass.; Miss Fanny Baldwin, afterwards wife of Dr. Israel Burnham; and Miss Anstress Woodbury, a sister of Hon. Levi Woodbury, who in later years married Hon. Nehemiah Eastman, and who became the early friend and patron of Henry Wilson in his boyhood. In the winter of 1810 he received instruction from J. Miltimore, of West Newbury, Mass.; in 1811, from Joshua Holt, of Greenfield, N. H.; and in 1812, '13 and '14, from Daniel M. Christie, of Antrim, afterwards of Dover, N. H. In early life, in the school-room, Mr. Christie gave evidence of superior ability as an instructor, and ranked as a model schoolmaster. He was an able mathematician, and could lead a class through the intricacies of figures with consummate tact.

In May, 1814, the boy was sent from home and placed at Jaffrey, under the instruction of Henry Cummings. His companions were Luke Woodbury and Samuel Dakin, of Utica, N. Y., the former for many years judge of Probate, while the latter lived to see his five sons take degrees from his own *alma mater*, Hamilton College. To Rev. John M. Whiton, minister at Antrim, was he chiefly indebted for his progress in the classics and his early preparation to

[1] By J. N. McClintock.

[2] This account is taken from the "History of Antrim," by Rev. W. R. Cochrane.



Geo. W. Nesmith.

enter Dartmouth College. His course of four years embraced the stormy, threatening period when the Legislature of the State attempted to establish the Dartmouth University, and deprive the trustees of the college of their jurisdiction.

In the class of 1820, with Judge Nesmith, were graduated Hon. Nathan Crosby, of Lowell, Hon. George P. Marsh, Judges Upham and Woodbury, Hon. H. Williams and James W. Parker, and Rev. David Goodwillie, D.D., now of Trumbull County, Ohio, who yet survives.

After graduation he taught school at "the north end of Concord Street" four months, and at the academy at Bradford, Vt., eighteen months

He commenced the study of the law with Parker Noyes, Esq. (then of Salisbury, N. H.), August 14, 1822. Parker Noyes was the brother-in-law of Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, and his law-partner from A.D. 1801, continuing to 1807, when the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Noyes succeeded to the whole business of the late firm.

He commenced the study of the law under the depressing influence of poor health, but by adopting a rigid system of out-door exercise and manual labor, and strictly adhering to it for nearly two years, he regained his accustomed strength and vigor. The law business of Mr. Noyes was quite extensive, and required more than the ability and strength of one man to attend to it, so that the hearty co-operation of the young law student was duly appreciated and handsomely recompensed. Mr. Nesmith was admitted to the bar in August, 1825, and immediately formed an equal partnership with Mr. Noyes, which continued until the end of one year, when the senior member of the firm withdrew from professional labor, on account of sickness, and surrendered the whole business to Mr. Nesmith. The kindness and liberality of Mr. Noyes to the young lawyer, on the threshold of his business life, has ever been rightly appreciated by the recipient.

The old law-office stood in the lower village of Franklin (then Salisbury, now known as the Webster Place). It was originally built and occupied about 1790, by Thomas W. Thompson. Its situation, near the point where four of the five great counties of the State then cornered, was well selected for legal business. Mr. Thompson was a good lawyer, but not a great advocate. His students acquired good, industrious habits and correct principles. They were Moses Eastman, Daniel Webster, Ezekiel Webster, Daniel Abbot, Jeremiah H. Woodman, Jacob McGaw and Parker Noyes. Ichabod Bartlett, D. C. Atkinson, John A. Harper, Josiah Houghton, Peabody Rogers and William C. Thompson studied with Mr. Noyes. To the last-named, Mr. Nesmith owed his invitation to leave his school in Bradford, Vt., and enter the office consecrated to legal lore as a student.

In April, 1829, Mr. Nesmith gave up the office at the lower village and removed to the upper village, where he has ever since resided. The old office is still in existence, reduced from its lofty station, and now doing duty as a neglected back kitchen, the law-tomes being replaced by the more humble pans and kettles.

Mr. Nesmith at once took an active part in the affairs of his adopted home, and entered eagerly into the scheme to incorporate the territory from the four towns of Northfield, Sanbornton, Andover and Salisbury into a township, when there would be a community of interest,—the town of Franklin. The first petition was presented in 1824. The following year a viewing committee, consisting of William Plumer, Jr., Caleb Keith and Abel Merrill, examined the territory, and reported favorably in 1826. The Legislature of that year rejected the application on the ground that a majority of the inhabitants within the territory in question were not in favor of the new town. In June, 1828, there was more union and consequently more strength, and the petition was presented under more favorable auspices. Although opposed by the strenuous efforts and influence of three towns, the charter was granted in December, 1828. Judge Nesmith wrote the charter and gave the town its name. The three opposing towns, at the June session, 1829, asked that the several tracts of territory taken from them should be restored. An order of notice was obtained for a hearing of this subject, returnable at June session, 1830. To the Legislature of that year Mr. Nesmith was elected to represent the young town, and advocate the inviolability of its territory. The struggle came on in June. The first hearing was before the committee on towns and parishes, of which Hon. Franklin Pierce was chairman. The committee, by a majority of one, reported adversely to the towns; but their report, after a long and well-contested debate, was rejected by the House by two majority. The territory taken from Northfield was restored to her on a final vote, the matter being settled by the casting vote of the Speaker. Twenty-six years afterwards this disputed territory, with more added, was quietly ceded to Franklin. His first legislative experience was arduous and repulsive to Mr. Nesmith, and by the division of the town he saw his majority fade away. However, he entered into the canvass of 1831 with vigor, and had the satisfaction of being re-elected by a majority of fifty—an increased majority over that of the previous election. Judge Nesmith also represented Franklin in the Legislature in 1832, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1838, 1839, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1854, 1871 and 1872, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850 and 1851.

From the first he took advanced grounds on the subject of extending the system of railroads through the State and in granting to them the right of way, which was for a long time bitterly contested. From its organization, in 1845, he has been actively interested in the Northern Railroad, having been a director

on every board and for eight years president of the corporation. In 1852 and 1853 he became interested in manufacturing in the village of Franklin, and was an owner and director in the woolen-factory, destroyed by fire in 1858.

December 31, 1859, he was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, which responsible trust he exercised until October, 1870, when, having reached the age of seventy years, the constitution of the State relieved him from further duty. The last term of court over which he presided he brought to a close on the day before his seventieth birth-day.

In the cause of education, and especially in Dartmouth College, his *alma mater*, in all its departments, he has ever been deeply interested. Since 1858 he has been a trustee of that venerable institution; since 1870 a trustee of the New Hampshire Agricultural College; since 1877 its president.

For the last fifty years of his life Judge Nesmith has owned and occupied real estate that has required cultivation. He has therefore taken a deep interest in the measures adopted to improve the condition of the agriculture of our State. He has been enrolled among the practical farmers of the State. He lent his aid in organizing our New Hampshire State Agricultural Society in 1850–51, and acted as its president during those years.

In 1871 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. The incorporation and establishment of the New Hampshire Orphans' Home, in 1871 (of which institution he has been president since its organization), and its maintenance since, has occupied much of Judge Nesmith's attention of late years, and he takes a paternal interest in every little orphan received there. He has attended to the purchase of the property and its daily support since, to the employment of the labor necessary for carrying on the farm and the other departments of the institution, disbursing all the money from the treasury.

In politics Judge Nesmith was a Whig, and has been a Republican from the organization of the party. For many years he has been a member of the Congregational Church of Franklin, and is a consistent, if not an active, member. As a lawyer, he has the reputation of closing many lawsuits and stopping much litigation. His clients have always reposed the utmost confidence in his judgment. During his connection with the bar of Merrimack County he has been engaged in many heavy lawsuits. Among the students who have studied with him are Hon. Asa P. Cate, Hon. Stephen G. Nash, Hon. Austin F. Pike, Hon. Daniel Barnard, John Bell Bouton, Daniel A. Clark, Walter P. Flanders and Frederick Bartlett. One of the most pleasant reminiscences of his life is his friendship and intimacy with the "Great Expounder," Daniel Webster.

Friendly relations with Mr. Webster had existed for a number of years. As one of the Whig delegates from this State, elected for the purpose of nominating a President in 1848, when Zachary Taylor was finally nominated, Judge Nesmith gave his vote for Mr. Webster. He also supported him at the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, in June, 1852, as his favorite candidate for the same office, having cast for him, at the several (fifty) ballotings there made, his vote. About one week's time was consumed in making a choice at this memorable contest, when General Scott was nominated, and without much chance of an election.

September 26, 1826, he was joined in marriage to Mary M., daughter of Samuel and Annie (Bedel) Brooks, granddaughter of General Timothy Bedel, of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Nesmith was born in Haverhill, July 8, 1799, and died, much lamented, May 31, 1885. Of their children, but one survives. George Brooks Nesmith, born February 13, 1831, died October 26, 1852, while a member of the junior class of Dartmouth College. Arthur Sidney Nesmith, born March 30, 1833, served the State during the War of the Rebellion in the quartermaster's department, holding the rank of captain; married Mary E. Moulder, of Washington, D. C.; served as representative in the Legislature for the town of Franklin for the years 1868 and 1869, and died, deeply lamented, August 18, 1877, from the result of disease contracted in the army, leaving two daughters, who still survive, aged, respectively, fifteen and twelve years. Annie Nesmith, born July 24, 1841, resides with her father.

In closing this imperfect sketch of Judge Nesmith's life, I will quote the summing up of his character in Rev. W. R. Cochrane's "History of Antrim:" "He is a man of noble principles and honored life, enjoying, in his old age, the highest confidence and esteem of men;" a lawyer of sound judgment, of good sense, a safe counselor and an honest man.

As a sequel to the words of Mr. McClintock, we would add that Judge Nesmith has now arrived to a green old age, having nearly reached the age of eighty-five years.

From the experience and lessons of his early life he was taught the benefits of active out-door exercise.

By the observance of the general rules laid down for preserving good health, and under the power of a kind Providence, he has realized much enjoyment in his latter days. Though Cicero did not die at a very advanced age, yet, in his treatise on old age, he knew how to prescribe correct rules for the aged (page 157),—

"Videtis, ut senectus non modo languida, atque iners non sit, verum etiam sit operosa, et semper agens aliquid."

"You see, that old age not only should not be sluggish and inactive, but also industrious, and always doing something." No doubt the steady, active employment of all our faculties tends to prolong our lives and give a zest to old age.

Amid the enjoyments of the protracted life of Judge

Nesmith, still there have been mingled in his cup many of the trials and sorrows incident to the death of many intimate friends. The loss of these friends and the certain termination allotted to all earthly life now serve as faithful monitors that but a few days at best remain for the accomplishment of life's work here, and that much diligence is required to perfect it.

HON. ISAAC N. BLODGETT was born in the town of Canaan, November 6, 1838. His father was the late Hon. Caleb Blodgett, a prominent citizen of Grafton County, who served many years in the Legislature, and was also a member of the Senate and of the Executive Council. Hon. Jeremiah Blodgett, of Wentworth, is his uncle. He received a thorough education at the Canaan Academy, read law with Hon. William P. Weeks and Anson S. Marshall, and commenced the practice of his profession at Canaan in December, 1862. In 1867 he removed to Franklin, and was a partner of Hon. Austin F. Pike until March, 1879.

He was four years a member of the House of Representatives from Franklin, taking a leading position upon the Democratic side, and was an active member of the Constitutional Convention of 1876. He has taken strong interest in political affairs, and was chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1876 and 1877.

He was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court, November 30, 1880, a position which he still occupies.

In June, 1860, he was united in marriage to Sarah A., daughter of Rev. M. Gerould. They have one child, a daughter, now a member of Wellesley Female College.

E. B. S. SANBORN was born in Canterbury, N. H., August 11, 1833. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1855 and read law with Nesmith & Pike, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He settled in Franklin in 1868, where he has since resided. He has represented the town several terms in the Legislature and is at present one of the railroad commissioners of the State.

AARON WHITTEMORE, Jr., son of Hon. Aaron Whittemore, was born at Pembroke in 1849. He was educated at Pembroke Academy and Harvard Law School, read law with Hon. John M. Shirley, of Andover, admitted to the bar in 1870, at the age of twenty-one, and commenced practice in Pittsfield, where he continued until his death, May 4, 1885. He was a member of the last State Senate and judge-advocate on the staff of Brigadier-General White, commanding New Hampshire National Guard, and was also captain of Weston Guards, of the Third Regiment. He was identified with the best interests of Pittsfield, and was a worthy and highly-respected citizen and lawyer.

JOHN M. SHIRLEY was born in what is now East Tilton November 16, 1831. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, and soon after commenced practice in Andover, where he has since resided. He has associated with him in Andover Mr. George W. Stone, under the firm name of Shirley & Stone; he has also an office in Concord, in partnership with Colonel John H. George, under the firm name of George & Shirley. Mr. Shirley is also deeply interested in historical matters. He is a Democrat in politics.

HON. IRA A. EASTMAN was born at Gilmanton, N. H., January 1, 1809. He was the son of Captain Stephen and Hannah Eastman. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1829, at the early age of twenty. He immediately commenced the study of law with the late Judge John Willard, of Troy, N. Y., in which city he commenced the practice of his profession in 1832. His love for his native State and town, however, induced him to return to Gilmanton in 1834, where he continued his practice. He was clerk of the New Hampshire Senate in 1835. As evidence of the esteem and confidence his townsmen reposed in him, they sent him to the Legislature in the years 1836, 1837, 1838, over which body he was the presiding officer the two last years. From 1839 to 1843 he was representative in Congress. He was one of the circuit judges of the Court of Common Pleas from 1844 to 1849, and a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1855 to December 1, 1859, at which time he resigned the office. He had also been one of the justices of the Superior Court of Judicature from 1849 to 1855.

Judge Eastman was a thorough and industrious student, and by his diligence became learned in the law. His attention to his profession always gave him plenty of clients, and he never lacked business while he was in active practice. He was an eminent jurist, as his opinions in many volumes of the New Hampshire Reports abundantly testify. Judge Eastman was trustee of Dartmouth College at the time of his death, and that institution conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him in 1858. He died at Manchester in March, 1881.

AUSTIN F. PIKE, of Franklin, N. H., was born October 16, 1819; received an academic education; studied law and was admitted to the bar of Merrimack County in July, 1845, and has been in active practice since; was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1850, '51, '52, '65 and '66, and Speaker of the House the last two years; was a member of the New Hampshire Senate in 1857 and '58, and President of the Senate the last year; was chair-

man of the Republican State Committee in 1858, '59 and '60; was delegate to the Philadelphia Convention which nominated General Fremont in 1856; was elected a Representative to the Forty-third Congress, serving from December 1, 1873, to March 3, 1875, and was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed E. H. Rollins, Republican, and took his seat December 3, 1883. Mr. Pike is in practice in Franklin in company with F. N. Parsons.

FRANK N. PARSONS, was born September 3, 1854; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1874; read law with Hon. D. Barnard, of Franklin, and G. C. Bartlett, of Derry, N. H., and was admitted to the bar March, 1875. The firm is Pike & Parsons.

HON. EDGAR H. WOODMAN, the present (1885) mayor of the city of Concord, dates his ancestry in this country to Edward Woodman, who arrived at Newbury, Mass., from Malvern, England, in 1635, and from that time to the present the Woodman name has been honorably and prominently identified with the professional and business interests of New England.

Hon. E. H. Woodman, son of John Kimball Woodman and Mary Jane (Drew) Woodman, was born in Gilmanton, N. H., May 6, 1847. He was educated at the Gilmanton and Boscawen Academies, fitting for college at the latter. He finally decided, however, not to enter for a collegiate course, but went to Poughkeepsie and attended Eastman's Business College, the representative institution of its kind in this country. After receiving the degree of Master of Accounts he came to Concord, and in February, 1866, entered the employ of Colonel C. C. Webster as book-keeper, with whom he remained until July, 1868, when he accepted a position in the adjutant-general's office, tendered him by Governor Nathaniel Head, then adjutant-general of the State. October 27, 1868, while gunning in Gilmanton, he received an accidental gun-shot wound which resulted in the loss of his right arm. He had gone to his native town to cast his first vote, and was taking a vacation for a few days when the accident occurred. Possessed of a good constitution, his arm healed rapidly, and in the following December he returned to this city and spent the winter learning to write with his left hand at the Commercial School in Manchester. In April, 1869, as assistant superintendent of construction and paymaster, he entered upon the work of building the Suncook Valley Railroad, and continued therein until the road was completed, in December of the same year.

January 1, 1870, Mr. Woodman commenced his legal studies in the office of Minot, Tappan & Mugridge, where he remained until 1872, when the treasurer's office of the Northern Railroad was removed to Boston, and Judge Minot appointed him assistant treasurer of the Boston office. While discharging his duties here he attended law lectures at the Boston University, and, in 1873, was admitted to the New Hampshire bar. He, however, remained in charge of the Boston office of the railroad until its removal to this city, April 1, 1876, and continued therein until April 1, 1878, when the office was again transferred to Boston. He then resigned his position in the treasurer's office, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in this city, opening an office in the Board of Trade buildings. July 1, 1879, he removed to his present office in the Governor Hill block, which is the same office in which he commenced the study of law. He brought to the practice of his profession a good knowledge of law, sound judgment, quick perception and an indomitable will, which have borne legitimate fruit in the securing of a good practice, which is constantly increasing.

The citizens of Concord, recognizing his ability and integrity, in 1882, tendered him the nomination for mayor, an honor which came to him unsought and while he was absent from the city. He was elected by a large majority, and re-elected in 1884, and is the present mayor.

Mayor Woodman is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity; has been recorder of Mount Horeb Commandery since 1877, and was also secretary of Eureka Lodge and Trinity Chapter; secretary of Concord Masonic Association, and is the present treasurer. He is treasurer of the Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroad, and of Saint Paul's Episcopal parish. He is also a director in the First National Bank and president of the Webster Club. May 6, 1878, he married Georgiana Hodges, of Boston, Mass., and they had one child, George Edgar, who died in infancy. Mrs. Woodman died January 8, 1879.

Genial and courteous by nature, he has won hosts of friends; he is an able and ready speaker, and an executive officer of marked ability.

LYMAN DEWEY STEVENS, a leading member of the Merrimack bar, was born in Piermont, N. H., September 20, 1821. His father, Caleb Stevens, was born in Hampstead, N. H., November 27, 1782, and died March 29, 1870; his mother, Sally Dewey, was born in Piermont, January 2, 1793, and died January 9, 1879.

Mr. Stevens pursued his preparatory studies at Haverhill (N. H.) Academy. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1843. He then became principal of the Stanstead (C. E.) Academy, where he remained two years, and later assisted Jonathan Tenney, for a



Edgar H. Woodman



Engd by A.H. Ritchie

L. D. Stevens

short time, as principal of the academy at Pembroke, N. H. While in Stanstead, he decided upon the legal profession as his life-work, and began his studies in the office of E. C. Johnson, Esq., of Derby, Vt. He subsequently continued his studies with Hon. Ira Perley in Concord, N. H., and was admitted to the bar in October, 1847. He at once opened an office in Concord, where he has remained to the present time in the successful practice of his profession.

Mr. Stevens has ever manifested a lively interest in his adopted city, and all measures tending to advance its welfare have found in him an able and fearless advocate. He was elected mayor of Concord in 1868, and re-elected in 1869. During his mayoralty he instituted various reforms and improvements, the most notable being the adoption of the present system of sewage. This was almost the first real and substantial improvement that the people had been called upon to make, and it is not surprising that he met with determined opposition in this needless outlay of expenditure, as many deemed the movement. He paused not, however, to listen to the words of opposition, which, in many instances, were exceedingly severe, but proceeded fearlessly to carry on the improvements which the health and beauty of the city demanded. The wisdom of his course soon became apparent, even to the most strenuous opponent. He is now, and has been for a long series of years, identified with various leading interests of the city. He has been a director in the National State Capital Bank since 1865, and president of the Merrimack County Savings-Bank since its organization. He is also president of the Board of Trade, and a director in the Page Belting Company.

He was appointed by Governor Gilmore to adjust the suspended war-claims of New Hampshire against the United States accruing prior to May, 1863, and also to attend the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863, as commissioner from New Hampshire.

His interest in charitable objects has led to his appointment as vice-president and treasurer of the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society. He was also a trustee in the Kimball Union Academy and Boscawen Academy. He has served on the school committee, and been a member of the city Board of Education.

Politically, Mr. Stevens is a Republican, and has been since the organization of that party. He has been called to various positions within the gift of his townsmen and fellow-citizens. He was city solicitor in 1855 and 1856; a member of the House of Representatives in 1860, '61, '66 and '67, and was elected Senator in 1884. He was one of the Presidential electors in 1872, and was also a member of Governor Bell's Council.

Mr. Stevens is a member of the South Congregational Church and one of its most active and energetic supporters.

August 21, 1850, he united in marriage with Achsah Pollard, daughter of Captain Theodore French, of Concord, by whom he had two children,—Margaret French and Henry Webster. Mrs. Stevens died July 2, 1863. January 20, 1875, he married Frances Child Brownell, of New Bedford, Mass., and they have two children,—Fanny Brownell, born January 10, 1876, and William Lyman, born April 5, 1880.

The present members of the Merrimack bar are as follows:

John H. Albin.
Benjamin E. Badger.
Bingham & Mitchell (Harry Bingham, John M. Mitchell).
Chase & Streeter (William M. Chase, Frank S. Streeter).
Warren Clark.
C. E. Clifford.
Charles R. Corning.
Sylvester Dana.
Daniel B. Donavan.
Samuel C. Eastman.
George M. Fletcher.
William L. Foster.
John H. George.
John P. George.
Fred. H. Gould.
S. G. Lane.
Leach & Stevens (E. G. Leach, Henry W. Stevens).
Wells H. Johnson.
Nathaniel E. Martin.
Luther S. Morrill.
A. F. L. Norris.
Henry Robinson.
Henry P. Rolfe.
Charles P. Sanborn.
Harry G. Sargent.
Everett J. Sargent.
Arthur W. Silsby.
Lyman D. Stevens.
Reuben E. Walker.
Edgar H. Woodman.
Willis G. Buxton.
David F. Dudley.
C. E. Carr.
Shirley & Stone.
M. W. Tappan.
A. F. Pike.
Isaac N. Blodgett.

Daniel Barnard.
E. G. Leach.
G. W. Nesmith.
G. R. Stone.
W. M. Barnard.
F. N. Parsons.
J. B. Hazelton.
George S. Blanchard.
A. F. Burbank.
T. H. Thorndike.
A. W. Bartlett.
E. A. Lane.
Samuel Davis.
A. P. Davis.
S. K. Paige.
W. W. Flanders.
Walter C. Harriman.

CHAPTER III.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE-HOUSE.

BY ISAAC W. HAMMOND.

THE first session of the Legislature that was held in Concord convened in March, 1782. Prior to that time, and subsequent to the commencement of the Revolutionary War, legislative sessions, with two exceptions, were held in Exeter; those two exceptions being the September session of 1777 and the October session of 1780, which were held in Portsmouth.

From 1782 to 1808 the Legislature was a movable institution, and held its sessions in Concord, Exeter, Portsmouth, Charlestown, Dover, Hanover, Hopkinton and Amherst,—at whichever town the members of the next preceding Legislature voted to have it held. The matter of deciding at what place the next Legislature should sit came up at every session, and often occasioned considerable strife among the members. A vote in favor of one town was occasionally reconsidered and another town finally decided upon, in consequence, probably, of some of the members having been "seen" and persuaded that a change would be for the best interest of the State.

Since 1808 all legislative sessions have been held in Concord, although not permanently located here until the completion of the State-House, in 1819. In 1814 the matter of having a permanent habitation came up in the Legislature, and the members wisely concluded that the wandering life theretofore led by the honorable body and the exposure of its records to loss in consequence of frequent removals, as well as to destruction by fire for want of proper vaults, was not conducive to the best interests of the State, and accordingly, on the 6th day of June of that year, a committee was appointed by the Legislature "to take into consideration the expediency of building a State-House, and report where, and the time when, it will be expedient to commence the building," etc. Said committee reported that, so far as they could learn, all of the States in the Union, except New Hampshire, had provided themselves with a State-House and located a "seat of government;" and also, "That it is justly considered derogatory to a respectable and independent State to suffer the officers of its government to sit and transact the business of the State in a building mean in its appearance and destitute of suitable accommodations. That your committee are deeply impressed with a sense of the propriety, expediency and even necessity of providing fireproof rooms for the safe keeping of the public records," etc. The committee further reported that a State-House might be built upon reasonable terms, and advised the appointment of a committee of three persons to sit during the recess of the Legislature, designate a location, prepare plans, ascertain the probable expense and receive proposals for erecting the building, and report to the next Legislature. The report was accepted, and a committee, consisting of Hon. John Harris, of Hopkinton, Benjamin Kimball, Jr., of Concord, and Andrew Bowers, of Salisbury, was appointed.

On the 13th of June, 1815, said committee reported that they had prepared a plan and ascertained that the probable expense would be about thirty thousand dollars if built of stone; that Stuart J. Park had made a proposal to complete the building for thirty-two thousand dollars; that a majority of the committee had designated a location in Concord west of the court-house; and also reported that the inhabitants of Salisbury had offered to contribute seven thousand dollars if the Legislature would locate the building in that town.

The report was accepted, and another committee was appointed to inquire whether any donations would be made by the town of Concord or its citizens if the building was located in the place designated by the committee. The citizens of Concord were agreed as to the propriety of having it in their town, but were not agreed as to the lot upon which to locate it. Subscription papers were circulated by each faction; the people at the north end favored the site of the present court-house, and those residing at the south end favored the "Green lot," which was the one finally selected. A sufficient amount of money was pledged by each party to meet the requirements of the legislative committee; but the disa-



STATE HOUSE, CONCORD, N. H.

greement as to location and the lack of funds, partially in consequence of the then late war with Great Britain, carried the matter over to the next June session.

On the 21st day of June, 1816, the matter came up in the House of Representatives, and the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That a State-House, agreeably to the plan communicated by Stuart J. Park at the last June session, be erected in the town of Concord and county of Rockingham; the spot of ground to be selected, and the place on which to erect said State-House to be located by his excellency, the Governor, and the Honorable the Council."

That board was also authorized to appoint a committee to make the necessary contracts and superintend its erection; and said committee was to be instructed to commence, as soon as practicable, and to employ the convicts in the State Prison in preparing the stone. By the same resolution, the sum of three thousand dollars was appropriated to commence the work, and it also contained a provision by which it was not to take effect unless the town of Concord, or its inhabitants, would donate the land, level and prepare it to the acceptance of the committee, give all the stone needed for its construction and convey the same to the lot free of charge.

The inhabitants residing at the north end were ready to give a bond to comply with these requirements, providing the Stickney lot (site of the present court-house) was selected; and those residing at the south end would do the same, providing the Green lot (site of the present State-House) was decided upon. The advocates of the north end location claimed that the Stickney lot was elevated and dry, and had been selected by the committee of the Legislature as being the more eligible of the two; that the Green lot was low and wet, and that it would cost a large sum to put in a substantial foundation. The other side urged that the Green lot was more central, and for that reason the most eligible.

William Plumer, of Epping, was Governor, and Benjamin Pierce, of Hillsborough, Levi Jackson, of Chesterfield, Samuel Quarles, of Ossipee, Elijah Hall and Enoch Colby composed the Council. Messrs. Pierce, Jackson and Quarles favored the Stickney lot; the Governor, with Messrs. Hall and Colby, favored the Green lot. Consequently, with all present acting in the capacity of a committee of the Legislature, as some of them subsequently claimed they did, the result would have been a tie. On the 2d day of July, Colonel Quarles asked leave of absence until the 4th, to attend to some matters of his own, and went away, as he afterward stated, with the understanding that the matter of locating the State-House should not be decided until his return. On the following day, July 3d, at a meeting of the Governor and four members of the Council, the matter was brought up, and they proceeded to examine the two locations, and then returned to the Council chamber. The Governor then asked the councillors, severally, if they were "ready to proceed in selecting a plot of ground for said house." Mr. Colby answered that he was ready, but asked whether it would not be best to wait until the return of Colonel Quarles.

According to the statement of Mr. Colby, no one else expressed any desire for postponement, and a ballot was taken, which stood three in favor of the Green lot and two in favor of the Stickney lot, the Governor voting with the Council. Had all of the councilors been present, and acting in the capacity of an executive board, as I think was the intention of the Legislature, the vote would have stood three in favor of the Stickney lot and two in favor of the present location, in which case the Governor could have used his privilege of negativing the vote of the majority of the Council, thus leaving the matter undecided. It was, therefore, fortune for the friends of the Green lot location that Colonel Quarles was called away at that time.

On July 4th, Colonel Quarles having returned, the Governor and Council held a meeting, the proceedings of which were recorded in the Council records in the same manner as were those of the 3d, or any other meeting of that board, the caption of the record being as follows: "At a meeting of His Excellency, the Governor, and the Hon^{l}. Council, July 4, 1816, The whole board present," etc. At that meeting some one moved a reconsideration of "the vote of yesterday, selecting a lot of land whereon to erect a State-House." The question being put, the vote stood three for reconsideration—Messrs. Quarles, Pierce and Jackson, —and three against, the Governor voting with the Council, as before, and claiming subsequently, in vindication of his action in so doing, that they were acting in the capacity of a committee of the Legislature. If that was the case, and so understood at the time, it is not quite clear why they convened as "a meeting of His Excellency, the Governor and the Hon^{l}. Council," or why their proceedings in *that* matter were recorded in the Council records, with other acts done at the same meeting, which could not have been legally done by any body of men except the Governor and Council in executive session.

On July 5th the Governor and Council met and appointed Albe Cady, William Low and Jeremiah Pecker, all of Concord, as a committee to superintend the erection of the State-House. Messrs. Hall, Colby and Jackson acted with the Governor in making the appointment, a record of which was made by the Secretary of State in the same book and manner as the record of any executive appointment. The board then adjourned and did not meet again until September 18th.

The Legislature adjourned on the 29th of June, to meet on the third Wednesday of November following. During the recess the work of construction progressed, as also did the strife between the "north-enders" and the "south-enders." Charges of unfairness, on the

part of the Governor and Council, were made by the defeated north-enders, the principal charges being that the matter was acted upon in the absence of Colonel Quarles, contrary to an agreement to delay it until his return, and that the Governor voted with the Council, as he had no right to do, if they were acting in their official capacity as an Executive Council.

The Legislature assembled on the twentieth of November, 1816, and the State-House matter was taken up on the ninth of December, at which time a committee was appointed to "request such information of the Governor as he possesses relative to the location of the State-House," and report to the House of Representatives. Said committee called on the Governor, made the request verbally and on the following day he communicated in writing a statement of the action of the board in making the selection of a lot, etc. This not proving satisfactory to the House of Representatives, the committee called again on the evening of the thirteenth, and requested copies of "all the votes and proceedings of the Governor and Council" relating to the matter, which request he complied with by furnishing attested copies from the Council records, covering said proceedings, and suggested, in his letter of transmittal, that if either branch of the government considered it necessary to make any inquiries of the other, whether it "would not better comport with the dignity of both that the inquiries and answers should be in writing." Whereupon the House of Representatives formulated several questions, and sent a copy to the Governor, and one to each of the councillors. The substance of the Governor's answers was: That on the third day of July, 1816, Charles Walker, Esq., presented a bond to furnish a lot; and the required amount of stone, provided the building was located on the Stickney lot; that William A. Kent and Isaac Hill, Esqrs., presented a bond to do the same, provided it was located on the Green lot; that in the afternoon of that day, he and four of the councilors examined all lots that any one requested them to see, and then returned to the Senate chamber and made the selection, as hereinbefore stated. The Governor also stated, that *he* did not understand that any agreement had been made to wait until the return of Colonel Quarles before making the selection. Mr. Pierce, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Quarles stated that there *was* such an agreement. The Governor further stated that, in making said selection, they acted as a committee appointed by a resolve of the Legislature, and not in their executive capacity; and in this his answer was sustained by a majority of the Council. But no attempt was made to explain why their transactions as a committee were acted upon in a meeting of "His Excellency, the Governor and the Honorable Council," at which meeting *executive appointments* were made, and the proceedings of which were embodied in one record, by the Secretary of State, in the same manner as was the record of any meeting of the Governor and Council.

December 20th the investigating committee reported in full, from which report I extract the following: "Your committee would further report that, in their opinion, the general location of the lot whereon to erect the State-House never was made agreeably to the true meaning and provisions of the resolve aforesaid, inasmuch as that they have never seen any evidence that a majority of that Honorable board ever did agree to such location."

December 25th the investigating committee reported a resolution repealing the resolution of June 22, 1816, which placed the appointment of a committee to superintend the erection of the State-House in the hands of the Governor and Council, which failed of a passage. On the same day a resolution appropriating four thousand dollars toward the erection of the building passed, ninety-one to seventy.

December 27th the investigating committee reported a resolution providing that the committee to superintend the building should consist of one man, instead of three, and that Albe Cady should be that man. As no complaint had been made by the committee against any of the men composing the building committee, the presumption is that the resolution was introduced for the purpose of taking the matter from the control of the Governor and Council, by making the building committee an appointee direct of the Legislature. The resolution passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate.

At the June session, 1817, the sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated to continue the work, in accordance with a report and recommendation of the building committee, who stated that they desired to complete the outside that season.

In 1818 an appropriation was made for necessary furniture, and the building was first occupied by the Legislature at the June session of 1819, but the building committee was not discharged until June, 1820.

The building as completed was one hundred and twenty-six feet in length, including the wings, and forty-nine feet in width, with a projection of four feet in the centre of each front, and cost as follows, including fencing and furniture: Amount appropriated from the State treasury, $67,372.44; stone-work done at the State Prison by convicts, $10,455.16; lot and materials given by citizens of Concord, $4,000,—total, $81,827.60. The building, as thus erected, was occupied without any material change until remodeled, in 1864–66.

In 1854, Governor N. B. Baker, in his address to the Legislature, at the June session, called the attention of that body to the insecure manner in which the provincial and State records, Revolutionary War rolls and other valuable documents belonging to the State, were kept, stating that they were liable to destruction by fire at any moment and advising the construction of fire-proof rooms in the State-House, or of a separate

fire-proof building for their safe keeping. A committee of the Legislature, appointed to investigate the matter, reported a resolution providing that the Governor be requested to employ some suitable person to estimate the expense and make necessary plans for erecting a fire-proof building of sufficient capacity to accommodate the Secretary of State, State treasurer, State Library and the standard weights and measures.

The resolution passed, as also did another calling for a plan and an estimate of the cost of enlarging the Representatives' Hall, and, in accordance therewith, a report was made to the Legislature of 1855, plans presented and the expense estimated at $37,000 for enlarging the State-House and hall, and $17,500 for a separate fire-proof building. That report not being acceptable to the Legislature, the matter was postponed to the next session, and no material progress was made until 1863. At the June session of the last-named year the Legislature passed a resolution setting forth the fact that the largely increased business of the State government imperatively required an enlargement of the State-House; that the city of Concord derived considerable benefit from the location and should contribute materially to the expense of enlarging the capital. The resolution authorized the Governor and Council to cause new plans and estimates to be made, receive propositions from the city of Concord or any other city or town having necessary railroad facilities and "desirous of having the State-House established therein." In other words, the location of the capital was again for sale to the highest bidder, regardless of the fact that it had once been sold, paid for and delivered. Bids were to be made to the Governor and to be by him presented to the Legislature of 1864. The city of Manchester submitted a proposition to erect and complete a building without expense to the State, providing it should be located in that city.

Concord, by action of the City Councils on the 23d day of May, 1864, voted to raise and appropriate $100,000 to the work of enlarging the building then in use, and subsequently raised $50,000 more in the precinct. These propositions were transmitted to the Legislature by the Governor, June 6th, and referred to a select committee of one from each county. A sharp contest between the two cities ensued; the citizens of Manchester used every means in their power to obtain the prize, and the citizens of Concord as earnestly struggled to retain it, believing that, as they had once purchased the location, it ought not to be taken from them without cause; and believing also that no cause existed to warrant its removal, as Concord was nearer the centre of the State than Manchester, and had equal railroad facilities. A majority of the Legislature decided in favor of Concord, and the location of 1816 was confirmed by an act approved July 16, 1864, the act requiring Concord to bear the entire expense of the work, which amounted to nearly $200,000.

A contest of this kind between neighboring municipalities is much to be regretted; the placing of citizens in hostility to each other creates enmities which time alone can allay; and in this case, the twenty years that have elapsed have failed to obliterate the scars caused by that memorable contest. The proposition made by the Legislature of 1863 was wrong in principle, and should never be repeated. When a public building is needed for the use of the State, let the Legislature decide upon its location at such place as in their opinion will best accommodate the majority of the people, and then cause the same to be erected, and paid for from the State treasury.

A new steam-heating apparatus was placed in the building in 1879, and valuable improvements were made in the basement in 1883, and the State-House, as it now stands, is an artistic and substantial edifice. The halls and offices are well lighted and roomy, with the exception of the room used for the library, and, as a whole, the structure is a credit to the State.

The porch on the east front is two stories in height, each story being supported by eight granite columns of massive proportions, which present a fine appearance as viewed from Main Street. The Council-room contains the portraits of all the Governors of the State, except the first, of whom no likeness is known to exist. Portraits of many presidents of the Senate are hung in the Senate chamber, and the Representatives' hall contains portraits of Revolutionary officers and other eminent New Hampshire men. Doric Hall contains the battle-scarred flags of the regiments from this State who participated in the late war, some portraits, a bust of Hon. Amos Tuck, and a raised map of the State. In the Secretary's office are portraits of two Provincial and two State Secretaries. In 1876 a fountain was placed in the front walk of the park, but proving to be a nuisance there, it was removed, in 1879, by order of the Legislature, to the southeast quarter of the grounds.

A statue, in bronze, of New Hampshire's most gifted son, Daniel Webster, presented to the State by Benjamin P. Cheney, is soon to be placed in the park, on the side adjoining Main Street. It will be seventeen feet in height, including the pedestal, which will be of granite. Mr. Cheney was a native, and for many years a resident, of this State, and the gift which he is able to make from the abundant accumulations of an honest, sagacious and industrious life is a credit to himself, an honor to his native State and the renowned Webster, whose reputation as a statesman is second to that of no other man, and whose name will be familiar to future generations, when this statue shall have crumbled to dust.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COLONEL SOLON A. CARTER.

Solon Augustus Carter (7) was born in Leominster, Mass., June 22, 1837; seventh generation from Rev. Thomas Carter (1), who was born A.D. 1610, graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, England, in 1629, and came from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in the "Planter," embarking April 2, 1635. On his arrival in this country he was admitted an inhabitant of Dedham, Mass.; thence he removed to Watertown, Mass.

He was ordained the first minister of the church in Woburn, Mass., November 22, 1642, which office he filled to the acceptance of his people until his death, which occurred September 5, 1684. Johnson, in his "Wonder-Working Providence," says, "He was a reverend, godly man, apt to teach the sound and wholesome truths of Christ."

The subject of this sketch traces his descent from Rev. Thomas (1), born 1610; Rev. Samuel (2), born 1640; Samuel (3), born 1677–78; Josiah (4), born 1726–27; James Carter (5), born 1768; Solon Carter (6), born 1801; Solon A. Carter (7), born 1837.

Josiah (4), his great-grandfather, married, at the age of eighteen, Tabitha Howe, aged sixteen, and settled in Leominster, Mass., clearing the homestead where the three succeeding generations were born and reared. He served in the Revolutionary War, attaining to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was with the army under General Washington in the disastrous campaign in New Jersey, previous to the retreat across the Delaware. He died at the ripe age of eighty-four, on the farm his own hands had cleared, and in the house his own hands had reared. At the time of his death he had living more grandchildren than he was years old, several of the fourth degree and one or two of the fifth, so that he could without fiction say, "Arise, son, go to thy son, for thy son's son has born unto him a son."

James Carter (5) reared and educated a family of eleven children. James G. (6), the eldest son, graduated from Harvard in 1820, and was engaged in educational enterprises, being contemporary with Horace Mann and a co-worker with him in educational matters, notably the establishment of the system of Normal Schools in Massachusetts.

Solon (6), the second son, succeeded to the homestead farm, which he cultivated successfully until his death, in 1879. He was an active participant in the social, religious and civil affairs of his town, being called upon at different times to fill the various town offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens.

Solon Augustus Carter (7), the eldest son of Solon (6) and Lucretia (Joslin) Carter, was born upon the farm cleared by his great-grandfather, educated in the public schools of his native town, completing his education in the High School at the age of seventeen, working upon the homestead farm between terms, and also during term-time. The winter succeeding his seventeenth birthday he taught a district school in Leominster. The superintending committee, in his report of the school, said of the teacher, "It is evident he does not need to learn to teach—it is in him." The next winter he taught in the neighboring town of Lancaster. The summer of 1857 he spent in Chicago, in the employ of an uncle engaged in the lumber trade; but the panic of that year had such a depressing effect upon business in general that a commercial life had few attractions for him and he returned to the farm, teaching during the winter months.

He entered the employ of the Keene Gas-Light Company as its superintendent in December, 1859, and has since that time considered Keene his residence. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and was commissioned captain of Company G, serving with his command until July, 1863, when he was ordered upon recruiting service at Concord, where he was assigned to duty as acting assistant adjutant-general upon the staff of Brigadier-General Edw. W. Hinks. In the spring of 1864, General Hinks was assigned to the command of a division of colored troops near Fortress Monroe, and Captain Carter was, at General Hinks' request, by a special order from the War Department, directed to report to him for assignment to duty. Captain Carter was announced in General Orders as acting assistant adjutant-general of the Third Colored Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, and remained on duty with that organization until the close of the war, having received a commission from the President as assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, with the rank of captain (July 25, 1864). He participated with his command in all the skirmishes and battles in which it was engaged before Petersburg, on the north of the James, at Deep Bottom, Newmarket Heights and Fort Harrison, and in both expeditions to Fort Fisher and the subsequent campaign to Raleigh. He was subsequently breveted major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

Brevet Major-General Charles J. Paine, in recommending him for brevet commissions, wrote,—

"Captain Solon A. Carter, late assistant adjutant-general United States Volunteers, served as assistant adjutant-general of the division which I commanded for about a year, from the beginning of August, 1864.

"First, in front of Petersburg, under constant fire day and night; then across the James, in front of Richmond, taking part in a very severe and successful assault by the division on the enemy's lines on the Newmarket road, September 29, 1864, and in other engagements; later, in both Fort Fisher expeditions. At the taking of Wilmington and in the march in pursuit of General Johnston's command, never for a moment away from his post, and never neglecting his duties, which often were quite as severe as those of any officer of the division.

"He was a brave and faithful officer of great merit, and I always exceedingly regretted that he was not promoted. There is not, within my knowledge, an instance of equal desert without greater reward."

After his discharge from the service he returned to



Solon A. Carter.



Oliver Pillsbury

Keene and engaged in the furniture trade. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Keene in 1869 and 1870.

In June, 1872, he was elected State treasurer, which office he has held since that time, with the exception of one year (1874–75), receiving the nomination by acclamation, and without opposition, in nine successive re-elections, and also the commendation of successive auditing committees for the satisfactory manner in which the duties of the office have been performed. He is an active member of the Unitarian organization, having been for several years president of the State association, and is also identified with the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and the Grand Army of the Republic.

He has taken an active part in Masonic organizations, having passed the chairs of the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery, and also the chairs of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, serving as Most Worshipful Grand Master for two years (1878–79), and as Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery in 1875.

He was married, December 13, 1860, to Emily A. Conant, of Leominster, Mass.

HON. OLIVER PILLSBURY.[1]

William Pillsbury, from whom most and probably all of the Pillsburys of this country have descended, emigrated from Dorchester, England, in 1631, and settled in old Newbury (now Newburyport), Mass., in the year 1641.

It will be seen that the family belonged to that brave old Puritan stock that had been ground and sifted in the mills of God for generations, and had been prepared to go forth in the fulness of time and take possession of a continent in the name of liberty and truth. In such mysterious ways the progress of government, church and society is evolved from the seed of the dead ages, and we move upward by the providence of Him who "works within us to will and to do of His own good pleasure." The families that planted our nation were not the sport of fortune, drifted by an accident of history to these shores, but were preordained and guided to their destiny.

Oliver Pillsbury, the subject of this sketch, sprung from this line. He was born in Henniker, N. H., February 16, 1817. His parents, Deacon Oliver Pillsbury and Anna Smith Pillsbury, were both persons of unusual physical and mental strength. The writer recalls distinctly, after a lapse of more than thirty years, the amiable expression and serene dignity of Mrs. Pillsbury, and the masculine thought and deep, solemn voice of the deacon, as he led the devotions of the religious assemblies of the people. He was one of the strong men of the town and a pillar in the church. Others might veer and drift, but we all knew that the deacon was anchored within the vail, and was as sure to outride the storm as the hill upon which he had fixed his home. He was a man of strong powers, a stern will and constant devotion to the great ends of life as he saw them. The qualities of both parents were transmitted in large measure to their children. Our State has produced but few men who were the peers in intellectual strength and moral courage to their first-born, Parker Pillsbury. Not many men in our country, indeed, in the years that preceded the Civil War, struck heavier blows for, or clung with a more courageous, self-sacrificing devotion to, liberty than he. Those of us who knew him could hear the deep undertone of the deacon's voice in his, and knew he would conquer or die. In the roll-call of the imperishables in the great struggle for liberty his name will be heard among the first.

The subject of this sketch, during the first seventeen years of his life, experienced the usual fortune of the sons of New England farmers,— a maximum of hard work and a minimum of schooling; but at that time, having been overtaken by a lameness which threatened to be permanent, he was sent to the academy that he might prepare for duties suited to his prospective infirmity. He entirely recovered, but this circumstance gave a new drift to his life. For nearly five years he pursued his studies with unabated interest and industry, giving thoroughness and a practical character to his acquisitions by teaching during the winter months. Mr. Pillsbury had few equals and no superiors among those who taught at that time in our public schools. He was master both of his school and his studies, and had the faculty of inspiring his pupils with his own spirit. Many who have since done good work in life look back with gratitude to those years of pupilage.

In 1839, Mr. Pillsbury left New England and went to New Jersey, where he opened a tuition school, there being no free schools in the State at that time. There, though an entire stranger, he gained the confidence of the community and held it during eight years of successful work. During the last six years of this time he taught the academy at Bound Brook, Somerset County. While there he married Matilda Nevius, who died in 1847, leaving a young daughter, an only child. The position which Mr. Pillsbury acquired among the educators of New Jersey may be learned from the fact that he was prominent among the few gentlemen who held the first school convention at the capital, over which he presided, and which was followed by similar conventions in other cities. The movement thus begun resulted in the establishment of public instruction in that State.

At the end of this time, Mr. Pillsbury's health having become impaired, he returned to his native place, where he purchased the paternal homestead and entered again upon the work of his boyhood. For seventeen years he followed the life of a farmer, but did not move in its old empirical ruts. He ap-

[1] By Hon. J. W. Patterson.

plied the knowledge and improved methods which modern investigation has given to agriculture, and in a little time doubled the productive power of his farm. The successful factor in every industry is brains, and in this case even New Hampshire farming proved no exception to the rule.

Mr. Pillsbury contracted a second marriage, in 1850, with Miss Sarah Wilkins, of Henniker.

Though assiduous in the pursuits of agriculture, his benevolent instincts led him to take an active interest in the causes of temperance, anti-slavery and whatever else the public welfare seemed to demand. His efforts in this direction, in co-operation with those of others, produced a change in the politics of the town, which resulted in his introduction to public life. He was elected to various town offices and to the Legislature three times. As a legislator, he did not seem anxious merely to shine, but to be useful and to advance the interests of the State. Such qualities and service commended him to public favor, and in 1862 he was elected a councilor for the last year of Governor Berry's administration, and re-elected to the Council of Governor Gilmore. This, it will be remembered, was while the hardships and horrors of the Civil War were upon us, and when questions that could not be settled by precedent, and that tested the authority and resources of the State, were brought daily before the Governor and his Council for decision. The exigencies of the government would not suffer delay. Not only great permanent interests, but the very life of the nation was in peril, and large and frequent demands were made upon the States for supplies of men and money, when every resource seemed exhausted. In such times means must be invented and resources created. Criticism becomes silent, and waits for the return of peace to awaken into unreasoning activity. Under the pressure of such events, weak men are likely to be paralyzed, avaricious men corrupt and bold men to abuse power.

The qualities which Mr. Pillsbury developed in these trying circumstances ought to make his name historic. The writer has received communications from two gentlemen who were associated with him in the Council, and whose services to the State are universally acknowledged, and, as they express more forcibly than any words of mine can do the part which the subject of this sketch took in that eventful period, I take the responsibility to publish such portions of their respective letters as bear specially upon the subject of this paper. The known character of the writers will give additional weight to their strong language of encomium.

Hon. John W. Sanborn, of Wakefield, writes as follows:

"Learning that you are to prepare a biographical sketch of Hon. Oliver Pillsbury, I take pleasure in saying that I formed acquaintance with him in 1863, being then associated with him in Governor Gilmore's Council. His great executive ability, patriotism, honesty and integrity won the respect and admiration of all his associates. At that time the country was engaged in that terrible war for the support of the government and its own salvation, and grave questions came before us relative to the prosecution of the same. Although an ardent Republican, he never let partisan feeling warp his judgment in his official acts. He had strong convictions of right, but was always ready to discuss all questions with frankness and fairness, and he fully appreciated the opinions of his opponents. I had the honor to serve with him on the military committee of the Council, which had important matters to consider,—questions involving the rights and interests of the soldiers, their families, and the State. The duties of this committee were arduous and often difficult, but I can attest to the fidelity and untiring energy with which he performed his part. He took great interest in the welfare of the soldiers, particularly the sick and wounded, and was ever ready to minister to their wants. In a word, he was a model councilor for the time in which he served, and the future historian will class him among our ablest and most efficient men."

Hon. John W. Noyes, of Chester, who was also in official association with Mr. Pillsbury, says:

"I was with him a very considerable portion of the time for two years, while we were members of Governor Gilmore's Council during the war. He was the most important member of the Council, on account of his experience and familiarity with the duties of the situation; in fact, his information and good judgment were exceedingly valuable to the Governor and all the other members of the Council.

"I regard Mr. Pillsbury as one of the best informed and most competent business men in this State. I hardly think there is another man in the State that could fill his present position as well as he does. I said to Governor Stearns, before he made the appointment, that, if he knew Mr. Pillsbury as well as I did, he would not need recommendations, but would urge his acceptance of the place."

It would be idle to add anything to such commendations.

In 1869, Mr. Pillsbury was appointed insurance commissioner by Governor Stearns, for a period of three years, and has been reappointed, from time to time, to the office which he still holds. Soon after his appointment he drafted and secured the enactment of the present law of the State relative to insurance companies of other States and other countries. This law established the department of insurance, and has given to the people a degree of protection against the frauds and impositions of unreliable companies never before enjoyed in this State, and has brought into its treasury, by tax on insurance premiums, nearly one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars, in addition to the compensation of the commissioner.

During the whole term of his office Mr. Pillsbury has worked quietly, but assiduously, to eliminate unreliable companies from our borders, and has carefully avoided the admission of all such as are not regarded as perfectly trustworthy. It is universally affirmed, by men familiar with the insurance business, that the commissioner of this State has administered his office with unusual skill and success, and his reports are much sought for and often quoted and referred to as authority in other States. The State may well congratulate itself on having had the continued services, for sixteen years, of one so able and experienced in an office so intimately connected with the material interests of the people.

In 1871, Mr. Pillsbury moved to Concord, and the estimation in which he is held in the community is attested by the fact that, during the fourteen years of his residence at the capital, he has twice been elected

to represent one of its wards in the Legislature, and has been a member of its Board of Education for seven years, and was president of the board at the time he tendered his resignation. When a member of the Legislature, Mr. Pillsbury was eminently practical, and whenever he spoke, was listened to with marked attention, for he only addressed the House on subjects that he had thoroughly considered, and it was understood that his remarks were likely to aid the members in reaching wise and just conclusions.

As one of the supervisors of the educational interests of Concord Mr. Pillsbury was exceptionally intelligent, conscientious and pains-taking. His views on the general subject were comprehensive, and he kept himself informed as to all real improvements in methods of instruction. He discountenanced shams and superfluities, and labored faithfully to make the schools sources of knowledge, of discipline and of virtue. To the other public trusts so honorably held by the subject of this sketch we may add that of president of the board of trustees of the State Industrial School. He has had a deep and abiding interest in this institution since its founding, and has given to it an active and efficient support.

We can only realize how pure and unselfish his labors of this character have been when we reflect that Mr. Pillsbury has no children of his own to kindle and feed his sympathies, but that they spring from a general benevolence toward all children, of whatever condition in life. His only child was a daughter of rare mental activity and attainments, and of unusual sweetness of temper. She married Mr. J. S. Eveleth, of Beverly, Mass., where, after a residence of nearly two years, she died of consumption, in the flower and promise of early womanhood, leaving two homes stricken and desolate.

In this brief sketch we have unconsciously drawn a model citizen,—a man in all the relations of life faithful to the claims of duty; in the family, society and the State, blameless; benevolent without ostentation, patriotic without the claim of reward and true to every trust.

CHAPTER IV.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

About the year 1830 the condition of the insane of New Hampshire began to awaken a deep interest in the hearts of philanthropic persons in all sections of the State. The feeling rapidly increased that something should be done for their benefit, and that, too, upon a scale commensurate with the magnitude of their numbers.

But what, by whom and in what way? This was a question of difficult solution. As the public interest in the subject deepened, a settled conviction was formed in leading minds that the State should take the initiative in whatever measures might be adopted. Influenced in part, perhaps, by this general sentiment, but feeling deeply the importance of the enterprise, Governor Dinsmore, in his message to the Legislature, in June, 1832, thus called attention to the condition of the insane,—

"I feel no apology need be made, in an age so distinguished for its public and private charities, for calling your attention to a subject which has so much reason and humanity on its side as a measure for the security and recovery of the lunatic or insane. The Legislature of the State has never yet recognized these unfortunate beings as entitled to any special favor from government."

After alluding to the belief once entertained of the incurableness of insanity, he contrasts the enlightened and humane treatment afforded by well-regulated hospitals with that in use throughout the State. He then asserts the curableness of the malady, in a large percentage of cases, under proper and timely treatment, and cites, in proof thereof, statistics gathered from the reports of some of the best-managed institutions in England and the United States, thereby showing the importance "of having, in some convenient part of the State, a place where patients of this description can be received with as little delay as possible after the commencement of the disease and before improper management shall have aggravated its character and lessened the chances of cure." He also recommended, as a preparatory step, the institution of an inquiry "to ascertain, with as much exactness as practicable, the whole number of insane within the State, distinguishing paupers from others, the number which have been committed to jail within a given time by authority of court or by their friends or others without the order or sanction of judicial proceedings, and the length of their respective terms of confinement; and to ascertain, in like manner, the actual or probable amount of costs of court and jailer's fees and expenses of their support and maintenance in cases of confinement."

In accordance with this recommendation, the Governor was directed, by a resolution introduced by Mr. Hugh Miller, of Peterborough, and passed on the 22d day of June of that year, "to take proper means to ascertain the number of insane persons in the State."

In his message at the opening of the winter session, in November following, Governor Dinsmore further said,—

"I addressed letters of inquiry, containing copies of the resolution, to the selectmen of the several towns in the State, requesting them to furnish me seasonably with the information desired. In one hundred and forty-one towns, being all from which returns have been received, the whole number of insane is one hundred and eighty-nine,—ninety males and ninety-nine females,—one hundred and three of whom are paupers. The whole of those now in confinement is seventy-six, of whom twenty-five are in private houses, thirty-four in poor-houses, seven in cells and

cages, six in chains and irons and four in jails. Of those not now in confinement, many were stated to have been at times secured in private houses, some have been handcuffed, others have been confined in cells and some in chains and jails."

In pursuance of the Governor's recommendation, a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Samuel C. Webster, of Plymouth, on the 26th day of December, providing "for the establishment of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane." This was read twice, laid upon the table, and on the 28th of December, on motion of Mr. Samuel E. Cones, of Portsmouth, indefinitely postponed by a vote of one hundred and thirty-nine to seventy-eight.

Upon the assembling of the next Legislature, in 1833, Governor Dinsmore again alluded to the subject in his message, and said, in relation to the establishment of an asylum for the insane,—

"Although your predecessors did not feel prepared to sanction the measures recommended, I have never lost the hope of seeing at an early period a zealous co-operation of the several branches of the government with the friends of suffering humanity, in promoting a charity so plainly recommended by the principles of our religion and by every consideration of justice and philanthropy."

On the 20th day of June of this year a resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Arthur Livermore, of Campton, authorizing the appointment of an agent to examine and inspect sundry asylums for the insane and "report a plan for an asylum in this State." The resolution passed to its third reading, when, on the 25th day of June, its indefinite postponement being moved by Mr. John L. Hadley, of Weare, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Hadley, and its postponement was lost by a vote of fifty-four yeas and one hundred and five nays. The resolution was then passed and sent to the Senate, where, a few days afterwards, July 1, 1833, on motion of Mr. Cyrus Barton, its further consideration was postponed to the next session of the Legislature. A resolution was also passed by the House "That each member of this Legislature instruct their respective towns to report by their members at the next session the number of insane, and their wishes in relation to the State building an hospital for the use of the insane;" but, on the 4th day of July, this, on motion of Mr. Warren Lovell, of Meredith, was also indefinitely postponed by the Senate. On the 26th of June still another resolution was introduced to the House by Mr. Charles H. Peaslee, of Concord, appropriating ten thousand dollars "for the erection of an insane hospital," the further consideration of which was, on the 3d day of July, on motion of Mr. Zenas Clement, of Claremont, postponed to the next session of the Legislature by a vote of one hundred and eight yeas to eighty-seven nays.

The use of the Representatives' Hall was granted to Dr. William Perry, of Exeter, on the evening of the 20th of June, for the delivery of a lecture upon the subject of the insane.

Upon the opening of the session of 1834, Governor Badger warmly urged in his message the importance of taking some measures for alleviating the existing condition of the insane, and on the 11th of June so much of the Governor's message as related to the deaf, dumb and insane was referred to a special committee of the House, consisting of Messrs. Charles H. Peaslee, of Concord; John L. Perley, of Meredith; Hugh Bartley, of Londonderry; John Sullivan, of Exeter; William Gordon, of Charlestown; Otis Amidon, of Chesterfield; and Gideon L. Tirrell, of Shelburne.

On the 24th, Mr. Peaslee, for the committee, presented to the House an able report, accompanied by a resolution for an appropriation, by the State, of the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars for the erection of an asylum for the insane, which, on the 30th of the same month, on motion of Mr. John Rogers, of Exeter, was postponed to the next session of the Legislature. The resolution "authorizing the appointment of an agent for the inspection of certain asylums for the insane," which was postponed in 1833 to the next session of the Legislature, was reported, on the 18th day of June, to the Senate from the committee on unfinished business, and the same day, on motion of Mr. Austin Corbin, of Newport, was indefinitely postponed. Twelve days afterward, however, a resolution, introduced to the House by Mr. Jacob Taylor, of Stoddard, was passed, which required the selectmen of the several towns to make return to the Secretary of State of the number and condition of the insane in their respective towns and districts. Further evidence of the activity of the friends of the insane is found in the fact that the House granted the use of their hall a second time to Dr. William Perry for the delivery of a lecture upon the condition and wants of the insane of the State.

On the 29th of June the next year (1835) a resolution was introduced in the House by Mr. Charles H. Peaslee, of Concord, "appropriating twenty-five bank shares for an asylum for the insane," which subsequently, on the 25th of June, on motion of Mr. John Woodbury, of Salem, was postponed to the next session of the Legislature. The next day, however, the House passed a resolution, introduced by Mr. George W. Kittredge, of New Market, providing for the appointment of a commission, to consist of one from each county, to ascertain the number and condition of the insane in the several counties of the State and make report to the next Legislature.

At the next session of the Legislature (1836) the subject of an asylum for the insane was again brought forward by Governor Hill in his message, and on the 7th day of June a select committee of ten was appointed "on so much of the Governor's message as relates to insane persons in this State, the memorials and petitions praying for the establishment of an insane asylum and the statistical returns from the towns of the number and condition of the insane."



THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
CONCORD, N. H.

This committee consisted of Messrs. Charles H. Peaslee, of Concord; Luther V. Bell, of Derry; Thatcher Bradford, of Hancock; Augustus Jenkins, of Portsmouth; Benjamin F. Folsom, of Guilford; Benjamin Pettingill, of Salisbury; Cyrus Frost, of Marlborough; James Breck, of Newport; Henry H. Lang, of Bath; and Aaron Potter, of Milan.

To this committee were referred the petitions of sundry inhabitants of the towns of Richmond, Fitzwilliam, Nelson, Winchester, Gilsum, Keene, Exeter, Sullivan, Dover, Roxbury, Portsmouth and Claremont, besides others of individuals whose residences are not mentioned. At the autumn session other petitions of like purport to the foregoing were introduced and similarly referred. On the 15th, Dr. Luther V. Bell, for the committee, made to the House of Representatives an able report, whereupon the House postponed the further consideration of the subject to the next session of the Legislature. Immediately after, on motion of Mr. Joel Eastman, of Conway, the clerk was ordered to procure one thousand printed copies of this report for the use of that body.

Early in the June session Samuel E. Cones, of Portsmouth, was granted the use of Representatives' Hall for the delivery of a lecture upon insanity and the insane. A few days later, on the 15th, a resolution of the previous Legislature appropriating twenty-five bank shares belonging to the State for the erection of an asylum for the insane was referred to the select committee above mentioned. Upon the same day Mr. John L. Hadley, of Weare, introduced to the House a joint resolution, which soon afterwards passed both branches of the Legislature, that the Governor be requested to issue his precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, to take the sense of the qualified voters upon the question, "Is it expedient for the State to grant an appropriation to build an insane hospital?"

At the opening of the November session Governor Hill, in his message to the Legislature, remarks, in relation to the returns made in conformity to this resolution, that "less than one-half of the legal voters of the State have expressed any opinion, and the official returns, so far as received, would indicate that the vote had been nearly equal for and against the proposition."

In 1837 neither the message of the Governor nor the proceedings of the Legislature contain any allusion to the subject of an asylum for the insane. Great financial depression, extending throughout all parts of the country, may possibly have discouraged efforts in this direction, which, under other circumstances, would have been active.

The friends of the enterprise, however, were not disheartened, nor were their efforts abandoned, as they cherished a belief that these efforts must ere long be crowned with success. And in this anticipation they were not disappointed. On the 21st day of June, 1838, a bill was reported to the House from the select committee, to whom had been referred so much of the Governor's message as related to insane persons in this State, and petitions praying for the establishment of an insane asylum. This passed to a third reading, when a motion was made by Mr. Reuben Wyman, of Albany, to postpone it to the next session of the Legislature, and "that the Secretary of State be required to notify the selectmen of the several towns in this State to insert an article in their warrants for holding the annual March meetings, to take the sense of the qualified voters upon the subject of granting an appropriation for building an asylum." Upon the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Warren Lovell, of Meredith, it was found that the motion did not prevail, the yeas being eighty-five and the nays one hundred and forty-four. The bill was then passed, and in a few days its passage was concurred in by the Senate.

Thus, after a severe struggle of six years, during which period they encountered a most obstinate opposition, its advocates at length succeeded in obtaining for the asylum a charter. We would be glad to recount the names of these early and devoted friends to whose protracted and unwearied efforts the institution owes its existence, but our limits forbid. But for their efforts in its behalf in the Legislature, the pulpit, the lecture-room, by the way and wherever an opportunity offered, it might not have been erected to this day. In its success they afterwards had proof of the correctness of their early foresight of its importance, and in its usefulness, their reward.

By its charter the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane was constituted a corporation, with power to hold real and personal property in any amount necessary for its maintenance and support, "provided that its annual income from real and personal estate should not exceed thirty thousand dollars." The institution was placed under the management of a board of twelve trustees, the offices of three of whom should become vacant annually, eight to be chosen by the corporation and four by a board of visitors, consisting of the Governor and Council, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being. It also provided that when the sum of fifteen thousand dollars should be secured to the asylum by individuals, then the State should make over to it, in aid of its benevolent aims, thirty shares of New Hampshire bank stock, worth at that time about eighteen thousand dollars.

Some six months after the passage of this act a controversy arose between the corporation representing the subscribers to the voluntary fund and the board of visitors representing the State, relative to certain powers of control assumed by the former, and different interpretations of the act were urged. The questions involved were settled not long after by an act of the Legislature, "in amendment to and explanatory of the incorporating act," which provided

that "the direction, management and control of all the property and concerns" of the asylum should be vested in the trustees, without power of interference by the corporation. And it was ere long thought best that the institution should be placed entirely under the control of the State, which, in accordance with an act passed by the Legislature in 1840, assumed its sole management through a board of twelve trustees, to be appointed by the Governor and Council. Another act, passed the same year, provided that all contributions by private individuals, previously made, should be refunded to them if claimed within a specified time.

The location of the asylum at some point in the town of Concord was left to the trustees, who, on the 21st day of January, 1841, selected that which it now occupies, the town of Concord having previously voted to give to the asylum the sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars, provided it should be located within its limits; private citizens of the town having previously pledged a considerable amount in addition upon the same condition.

A building committee, previously appointed, now entered upon the discharge of their duties and procured the completion, in October, 1842, of the front portion of the present centre building and the adjoining north and south wings, which afforded accommodations for ninety-six patients. From the trustees' report of 1844 it appears "that the whole amount expended in the erection of the hospital, barn and outbuildings, for the farm, consisting of one hundred and twenty-one acres, supply of water, furniture, farming tools, stock and other property was $35,266.70;" and that of this sum, nineteen thousand dollars only had been paid by the State, the balance having been received from contributions by the town and citizens of Concord, the Society of Shakers and other benevolent individuals or realized from the board of patients.

A few years later an additional building was erected in the rear of the main structure, for the use of excited patients, which, upon the completion of the original Peaslee building, in 1855, was converted into a laundry.

The asylum was opened for the reception of patients on the 29th day of October, 1842, under the superintendence of Dr. George Chandler, who, in June following, reported to the trustees the admission of seventy-six patients during the previous seven months. Dr. Chandler remained at the head of the institution for about three years, and to him it is largely indebted for the initiation of a wise routine of management. He was succeeded in 1845 by Dr. Andrew McFarland, afterwards superintendent of the Illinois Asylum for the Insane, who discharged the duties of superintendent for about seven years, and resigned in the summer of 1852. In 1849, three years before he retired from his office, the Chandler wing was built.

He was succeeded by Dr. John E. Tyler, who held the office for a period of about four years and a half. During his superintendency the first portion of the Peaslee building was erected in 1854, steam fixtures for warming the halls and other parts of the house were introduced in 1855, and, in consequence of increasing applications for admission, the Rumford wing was erected the same year, thereby increasing the limit of accommodations to two hundred and twenty-five patients.

In consequence of impaired health, Dr. Tyler resigned in 1857, and was succeeded by Dr. Jesse P. Bancroft. His period of service was a long one, extending from 1857 to 1883. It was also an active one, during which no less than seven important buildings were added to those previously in use.

The first of these, in the order of construction, was the Kent building, erected in 1867. This is the corresponding building, on the female side of the asylum, to the Peaslee building, on the male side. It embodies most of the advanced ideas pertaining to the custody of highly-excited patients prevailing at the time of its erection, and is still well abreast of the present period in this respect.

The very greatly-enlarged number of patients in 1868 rendered necessary a new kitchen, bakery, cellar, dining-room for employés, sewing-room and chapel. These wants were all supplied in the present chapel building, which was built this year and designed to meet them.

The ventilation of the old buildings proved more and more defective as time elapsed and numbers increased. In 1869, Dr. Bancroft devised a new system for the halls and rooms in these, and from time to time, as fast as practicable, it has been introduced with gratifying success.

The enlargement of the asylum structure on the south brought into very objectionable contiguity the barn and stable of the institution. The necessity for larger structures of this character, better planned and more remotely located, was met, in 1871, by their removal and reconstruction upon the sites which they now occupy.

In 1874 the Peaslee building, originally occupying a foremost rank among buildings of this description, was found to have become of insufficient capacity and wanting in some important conveniences, which the experience of the period following its erection had suggested. Its accommodations having become insufficient rather than unsuitable, it was enlarged to double its size and furnished with such additional conveniences as the most advanced treatment of highly excited patients required.

Three years later it became apparent that the asylum had outgrown its boiler-house and repair-shops, and that a new structure to meet these wants had become imperative. After a careful consideration of these and of the most desirable way of providing for them, the present boiler-house and work-shops were constructed in 1877.

Twice since its erection has the central building of

the asylum been enlarged. Its accommodations were first increased, in 1860, by an addition of some thirty-six feet upon the west. The greatly-enlarged number of employés calling ere long for still more room, an additional story was put upon it in 1879. These additions have doubled its original capacity.

The last addition made to the asylum structure was that of the Bancroft building. This was suggested partly by the need of additional room on the female side of the asylum, and partly by a desire, on the part of the friends of a somewhat limited class of patients in the State, for more ample accommodations and a more private life than is usually found practicable at institutions for the insane. To meet this want the comely structure designated as above was erected in 1882.

Such has been the growth of the asylum structure up to the present time (1885). Its accommodations have been increased from those at first provided for ninety-six patients to those which can now more amply accommodate three hundred and fifty.

The whole amount expended upon this structure, from first to last, by the State has been but two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, or, considering the character of the accommodations afforded, the very low sum of six hundred and eleven dollars per patient. Whatever the asylum has cost beyond this amount has come from sources other than the State treasury.

It is located in the very heart of the city of Concord, upon a tract of ground, highly improved, of about one hundred and twenty-five acres. Some twenty-five acres of this are occupied by the various buildings and airing courts; the remainder by the pond, farming areas, groves, avenues and paths. In addition to the ground about the house, the asylum owns a pasture, about a half a mile distant, of fifty acres.

One of the greatest boons enjoyed by the institution is that of an unlimited supply of purest water. This comes from a well sunk by Dr. Bancroft upon the premises in 1880, which has a diameter of fifty feet and a depth of fifteen. It is drawn upon daily for about fifty thousand gallons, and is capable of yielding a much larger supply. Never since its construction has it shown the slightest indications of failure, even during the severest droughts.

In 1855, as before stated, the furnaces, which had been previously employed, were discarded, and appliances for warming the buildings by steam were introduced. Up to 1870 wood was the fuel used. But this growing more and more dear in price and its supply more and more uncertain, it gave way to coal, and for the last fifteen years the steam for heating, washing, cooking, etc., has been made by this.

After an active service of twenty-five years, Dr. Bancroft resigned the superintendency in 1882, and has been succeeded by his son, Dr. Charles P. Bancroft. Familiar with all the traditions of the institution and thoroughly equipped by education and experience for the high responsibilities of his post, he is maintaining its usefulness and continuing it in the front rank of American asylums for the insane. Its success thus far has been due very largely to the entire absence of partisanship in its boards of visitors and of trustees, to the patient and devoted efforts of able superintendents, to the liberal benefactions of earnest friends of the insane, to timely aid from time to time rendered by the State and to the full reports made annually to the public of its condition and operations.

It is an interesting fact in its history that devoted friends of the insane have ever watched the progress of the asylum, and made, from time to time, liberal contributions to its funds. It has been deemed just and proper to put on record here the names of these generous patrons.

Before its opening, even, in 1837, Miss Catharine Fisk, of Keene, a lady of high culture and benevolent impulses, bequeathed to it a legacy of nearly six thousand dollars, charged with certain temporary annuities, since terminated. By the terms of her will, this bequest was not to be paid to the asylum until the expiration of fifty years from the time of her decease, and, consequently, no part of this has yet been received. At present, held by the State as trustee, it is increasing by the annual addition of the accruing interest, and now (1885) amounts to twenty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-one cents. It will become payable to the asylum in the year 1887.

In 1846, and at subsequent times, the State, as trustee for the asylum, received, in partial payments from the estate of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead, a legacy amounting to six thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-nine cents, the interest of which is annually paid by the State treasurer to the asylum.

Again, in 1847, the Hon. Samuel Bell, of Chester, made to the asylum generous donations of money, to be expended in the purchase of books for the use of such patients as might be benefited by the perusal of them. With this some two hundred and fifty volumes of standard works, well suited to the purpose intended, were procured. These formed the nucleus about which the present asylum library has grown up. The important additions since made have resulted from numerous smaller and later gifts. This collection of books, now containing about eighteen hundred volumes, is of great value as a curative agency in the treatment of large numbers of convalescent and mildly affected patients.

Two years afterwards, in 1849, the institution received, as a contribution to its fund, the sum of two hundred dollars from John Williams, Esq., of Hanover.

Abiel Chandler, Esq., of Walpole, the founder of the Chandler Scientific School at Hanover, who died in 1851, bequeathed to the asylum two legacies, one

of six hundred dollars, charged with the life-estate of a niece, and another of one thousand dollars, at the same time making the institution his residuary legatee. The several sums paid to its treasurer and financial agent, from time to time, by his executors amount to twenty-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifteen cents. The ultimate amount of this fund, which bears the name of its donor, has been fixed by the trustees at thirty thousand dollars, and already, increased by the addition to it of interest, stands upon the books of the institution at twenty-nine thousand eight hundred dollars.

The Countess of Rumford, who died at Concord in December, 1852, was also a benefactress of the asylum. Feeling a deep interest in this and other benevolent institutions in her native State and elsewhere, at her decease she left to such a very large proportion of her estate. To her kindness the asylum is indebted for a legacy of fifteen thousand dollars, which was paid to its treasurer in 1853.

Mrs. Mary Danforth, of Boscawen, who also died in 1852, after making other specific bequests, left to the asylum the residuum of her estate. From this the sum of three hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety cents was realized by the institution.

One of the early trustees of the asylum was Mr. William Plumer, of Londonderry, who ever manifested a deep concern for its welfare. It was found, after his decease, that, retaining this interest to the last, he had left to it a legacy of five hundred dollars, which was paid to its treasurer in 1863.

Still another benefactress of the asylum was Mrs. Peggy Fuller, of Francestown, from whose estate it received, in 1862–63, the sum of eighteen hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-two cents.

In 1862 the institution received from the executors of the will of Mrs. Fanny S. Sherman, of Exeter, a lady of great excellence of character, a legacy of five thousand dollars, the annual income of which is, by her direction, given to indigent patients, to assist them in paying the necessary expenses of their support, and is the first bequest ever received by the asylum to which any particular direction has been attached by the donor. Some five years later the sum of two hundred and two dollars and ten cents was paid to the asylum, by his executors, as a legacy of Mr. Horace Hall, of Charlestown.

The largest bequest ever made to the asylum was the munificent one of Mr. Moody Kent, who died in 1866. Having watched its progress with great interest for a long series of years, he left to it, at his decease, the residue of his property, after the payment of numerous legacies to relatives and friends. From his estate the institution received one hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars, which sum, increased by a small addition derived from accrued interest, now constitutes the present Kent fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Burroughs, of Portsmouth, who, for about thirteen years, had held the office of president of the board of trustees, left at his decease, in March, 1868, as an evidence of his deep interest in the asylum, a bequest of one thousand dollars, to be paid to the institution at the close of the life of Mrs. Burroughs.

Isaac Adams, of Sandwich, after having served the institution for several years with signal ability as one of its trustees, upon retiring from the board, in 1868, accompanied his resignation with the liberal gift of one thousand dollars, requesting that the interest might be expended in affording means of in-door recreation to male patients so situated as to be deprived of it in the open air. This fund, which has been accumulating, will be used at an early day as the foundation of active measures to secure the important result suggested by its donor.

In 1872, John Conant, of Jaffrey, the constructing agent of the first asylum building, for many years a member of its board of trustees, and for six years its president, gave expression to a deep interest long entertained for the institution by a generous donation of six thousand dollars, as an addition to its permanent funds.

The third on the list of female patrons of the institution stands the name of Miss Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth, who died in 1872 and left to it a legacy of twenty thousand dollars as a proof of her deep interest in the welfare of the asylum and of the unfortunate class to whom it ministers.

Hon. Isaac Spalding, of Nashua, for many years a member of the board of its trustees and from 1868 to 1875 its president, died the latter year, leaving to the asylum a legacy of ten thousand dollars as his contribution to its permanent funds.

In 1883 the asylum received a legacy of one thousand dollars from the estate of Miss H. Louise Penhallow, of Portsmouth, being the last which has come into its treasury.

The whole amount of the asylum's permanent funds on the 1st day of June, 1885, was two hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and eighty-four dollars and five cents.

The settled purpose of the trustees as to each of these, and to every other fund which may hereafter be given to the asylum amounting to one thousand dollars or over, unless otherwise ordered by the donor, is to maintain the principal thereof intact, and so to expend the income, from time to time accruing, as the greatest good of the patients and of the asylum shall suggest. The following votes of the trustees, regulating their action in this regard, will present more in detail the rules by which they are governed:

"*Voted*, That the several funds that have been, or may hereafter be, given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, unless otherwise ordered by the donors, be entered upon the books of the asylum as permanent funds, be set apart with the names of said donors attached to each, to be forever kept intact, and that the income thereof be expended in accordance with the conditions upon which they are given, or, in the

absence of such, in such manner as the trustees shall deem most for the interest of the asylum and its patients.

"*Voted*, That if, at any time, the principal of any fund be impaired, the income thereof shall be at once devoted to its restoration and continue to be thus appropriated until the said fund shall attain its original amount."

From the foregoing sketch of the rise and progress of the New Hampshire Asylum it appears that, from the first, there have been successive demands for additional buildings and other facilities for the care and treatment of the insane. This demand has arisen, in part, from the constant increase in the number of persons requiring hospital care; but this has not been the sole cause of the demand. There has been, as the result of experience, an advancing idea of the requisites for the proper treatment of insanity, and, as a result, there has been, from time to time, demands not only for new buildings, but for radical changes of old ones. Experience has been constantly bringing to light the insufficiency and defects of the earlier ideas and usages, and calling for facilities for utilizing the fruits of that experience,—a common fact in all fields of progress. The history of the asylum has been one of progressive development, which has found no resting-place.

It germinated in sympathy for the insane, the depth of which was shown in the patience and persistency with which the first movers in the enterprise resisted the obstacles thrown in their way, and renewed their determined efforts from year to year. The results of their efforts have been an emphatic vindication of the soundness of their judgment as well as of the benevolence of their sentiments. It would be impossible to form a just estimate of the benefits which have followed, unless by a comparison of the condition of the insane prior to the founding of the institution and that at the present time. A few words in regard to the old notions of insanity may be allowable here in contrast with present views, as illustrating the amount of good accomplished. Before the opening of this century the insane were regarded and treated as outcasts, looked upon with horror, as culprits or possessed with evil spirits. Execution or imprisonment was their portion. Those who escaped these were subjected to measures for the expulsion of demoniac possession, incantations or vile compounds supposed to possess virtue against demons. Holy water, to which salt was added, was a famous prescription for this purpose, on the theory that the devil abhorred salt. Binding the subject to a cross was another remedy supposed to possess great efficiency.

An old medical writer records this as the treatment of a case of active mania, which he witnessed: A priest entered the room of the person and said, "Thou devil of devils! I adjure thee by the potential power of the Father and the Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, and by the virtue of the Holy Ghost that thou do show me for what cause thou dost possess this woman."

Recovery was the result reported. Prior to the year 1797 almost no rational and scientific provision for the insane had been attempted. The few institutions then existing differed little from prisons. Pinel, with an insight deeper than others, saw that disease, and not the devil, was the cause of insanity; and his logical inference was that treatment of it as of other diseases was the remedy, rather than binding to a holy cross or the expulsion of the devil.

After much effort, and against violent opposition, he obtained the reluctant permission of the authorities to try the experiment of treating insanity as disease, but only on condition that he be held personally responsible for any harm which might ensue to the public from this supposed hazardous measure. He removed the insane from dark and foul prisons into hospital care, much to their relief and joy. This was the first step in rational and scientific treatment. Out of this germ has grown the grand results of the present period. But the hospital of to-day was not the *immediate* product of this radical change of theory. For a long time after this there was no institution seen which could compare favorably with the hospital of the present. Even Pinel himself had little conception of the possibilities lying in the direction of liberal usages in the care of the insane. The best practice of that day would now be regarded as crude and insufficient, affording little worth copying.

The way out of the strange vagaries in opinion and practice, so long entertained, was not short or sudden, but, of necessity, through a long series of cautious observations and careful practical trials. Old traditions and hereditary prejudices, however absurd and unreasonable, are never quickly eradicated. But *one* great advantage was immediately realized: insanity at once begun to be studied and dealt with from a new point of departure. Pinel had transferred it from demonology and crime into the category of disease, to be henceforth investigated as other bodily affections. This was an immense gain. Henceforward the sciences tributary to general medicine were to contribute in explanation of the intricate mental phenomena dependent on cerebral lesions. Physiology and pathology came at once to be consulted, rather than the changes of the moon. In the light of these, careful observation of the phenomena of insanity as disease has been the increasing practice.

From this point progress has been uninterrupted, but especially rapid during the last half-century. The breaking away from old traditions and prejudices has been much more apparent in this period, as shown in changing hospital architecture and the adoption of a vastly more liberal type of organization. If the progress seems, at first thought, slow, it is to be considered that, in the nature of the case, the full extent to which it is now found that liberal and common-sense methods can be safely applied in

practice with the insane could be only gradually apprehended. It was only by cautiously conducted trials, even at some supposed risks, that the now generally accepted conviction became established that the insane, as a class, could be intrusted with a larger liberty and controlled more by moral influences than had, in earlier times, been deemed safe.

These results of experience explain the great difference apparent between the architectural features of the old and the later structures of the New Hampshire Asylum. These latter show that much more self-control is expected on the part of the patient than was supposed possible when the former were constructed; and also provide a larger latitude for the exercise of independent volition and the free exercise of personal tastes. A careful examination of the features of the series of buildings, in the order of the time of their erection since the first, will afford a very correct illustration of the gradual evolution of ideas and methods of practice with the insane. This evolution is most gratifying to philanthropy, and, by the most intelligent alienists, is not believed to have yet reached its limit. They look confidently forward to that happy adjustment of residences and other auxiliary influences which shall reduce to a minimum the real sacrifices involved in hospital treatment, as also the dread with which so many have regarded its necessity.

The New Hampshire Asylum has, from its organization, been in fullest sympathy with others in this progressive work, and has never been satisfied with an inferior rank. Each new move, whether in building or in administration, has embodied the gleanings of the past, both in the literature of the subject and of experience, whether its own or that of others. So far as its resources would allow, it has ever followed the most progressive ideas, regulated by a rigid, but not suicidal, economy. Its trustees and physicians have always regarded buildings and surroundings as important co-factors in successful treatment, and have therefore spared no pains to embody in these as much of remedial force as possible. It was not the first in the field. Enough had been done in England and in this country to afford solid hope and promise to our sagacious and whole-hearted people, by whose unwearied efforts the first organization was secured.

The practical work accomplished by the asylum could not be fairly appreciated without taking into account the condition of the insane in the State when it commenced operations, a condition which it is difficult to realize at this day. It cannot be described more briefly or better than by Dr. Bell, in his report made to the Legislature in June, 1836, to which refer ence has already been made. He says,—

"The committee feel that neither the time nor the occasion require them to allude to instances of the aggravated and almost incredible sufferings of the insane poor which have come to their knowledge; they are convinced that the Legislature require no high-wrought pictures of the variations of intense misery to which the pauper lunatic is subjected, extending from the time of his incarceration in the cold, narrow, sunless, fireless cell of the almshouse to the scarcely more human disposal of him by 'selling at auction,' as it is called, by which he fell into the tender mercies of the most abject and worthless of society, who alone could be excited by cupidity to such a revolting charge. Suffice it to say, on this point, that your committee are satisfied that the horrors of the present condition of the insane in New Hampshire are far from having been exaggerated. They have found that public officers and citizens of towns have naturally been unwilling that the extent and particulars of what many of them doubtless sincerely believe a necessary, or at least, an unavoidable severity, should be blazoned forth to the public; those having charge of insane friends have been found often unwilling even to refer to the maladies, still less to speak of the treatment and condition which they conscientiously think unavoidable in their circumstances. . . . In view of this immense mass of unmitigated and undiluted misery, the question will spontaneously occur, what can be done for its alleviation and prevention?"

The enacting of the law founding the asylum was the manner in which the Legislature answered this grave question of their committee. The same committee thus set forth the results to be secured by this legislation,—

"First, a curative institution, restoring those intrusted to its charge to the exercise of reason and their duties in society; second, the influence of such an institution in diminishing the amount of public suffering, both in alleviating the condition of the insane inmates who may be beyond the reach of successful medication, and removing the immense weight of anxiety and distress and danger to their connections and relations; third, a place of custody for those insane persons endangering the lives and safety of the community and their own persons."

That these objects have been secured, in an eminent degree, can hardly be questioned at this day by any one who has intelligently watched the progress of the institution from its foundation. But the full measure of relief from suffering which it has secured to the objects of its care, as well as the amount of misery it has saved by its preventive measures, can be known only to those who have been personally conversant with, or interested in, its personal histories.

A brief review of the historical record of its work, as derived from its statistics, will be germain to the objects of this article. From the time of the admission of the first patient, October 29, 1842, to March 31, 1885, a period of forty-two years, five months and two days, four thousand seven hundred and fifty-two persons were admitted to the asylum and received its care. Of this number, seventeen hundred and thirty-four went forth restored to reason, prepared to resume their places and trusts in society. This fact alone has much significance when taken in connection with the statement of the committee already quoted from, that "We found no more than an occasional instance of amendment under the common treatment."

It further appears that eleven hundred and seven persons, under care and treatment, but who did not fully recover mental health, left the institution so much improved as to render life among friends practicable, safe, and generally more or less useful. Of this class, a considerable number were convalescent on leaving, and fully recovered afterwards. The records show only eight hundred and thirty-eight discharged whose diseases were not either removed or mitigated. But even with those whose maladies did

not admit of relief, the ministrations of the institution were by no means of little value. This will be found emphatically true when the hospital life of such persons, with its systematic regulation of things and its sanitary provisions, is compared with any possible life without a hospital. The incurable insane, whose lives, to a great extent, could otherwise be only misery, are here brought within the reach of every domestic comfort, and even convenience, and the moderating and steadying influences existing secure to this class some good measure even of happiness. But besides these three classes,—the restored, the improved and the nominally unimproved,—there were those who died. Of this class, from the opening of the asylum to April, 1, 1885, there were seven hundred and forty-eight. The attentions due and rendered to these have not been among the least of the benefits accruing to these sufferers. Kind ministrations to the hopeless and the helpless are ever held among the highest and best of human acts. They exalt and dignify human nature. We think only with a shudder of the hopeless victims of disease dying in lonesome neglect. It is a bright feature of Christian civilization that it tenderly cares for those who fall in the race; it is the trait of the savage to abandon to their fate those who can no longer do service in the ranks. To bring to the bed of the dying all suitable tokens of respect, and to make the last days of these as far as possible from solitude or neglect, has ever been the studious effort of the management of the institution.

What these ministrations may have been worth to the immediate objects of them, and to the sorrowing homes to which they belonged, it is not the province of words to show,—their full bearings cannot be made written history.

This glance at the statistical records of the work of the asylum from its foundation is only a naked outline. To bring the extent and value of this work to the full apprehension of the reader would be to review, in detail, the busy, laborious and often painful hours of forty-two years.

Through these years all plans and all work have aimed at one object, and that, to make the treatment of mental disorders rational, thoroughly human and free of all superstition and all needless interference with the rights and privileges of the patient. Following, in the adoption of plans, this principle, the history of the institution has been one of evolution. Out of what, at first, bore great resemblances to imprisonment there have been evolved conditions of life for the insane lacking none of the necessaries and comforts, and few of the privileges and even the amenities, of ordinary domestic life.

The space allowed for this article will not admit of remark upon the medical treatment of insanity, further than to say that mental derangement, in some instances, is the reflex effect of disorder in some bodily organ other than the brain, and that in such cases treatment is directed to that organ. What remains to be said must have reference to the general, or so-called moral, treatment, having reference largely to those influences which address themselves to the mind, and involve such a regulation of hospital life and activities as best to antagonize morbid processes, restore normal habits of thought or to yield the largest benefits where restoration is impossible. The same general system of measures contributes to both these ends. In other words, experience has shown that, in adjusting surroundings and shaping domestic and social influences for the average of the insane, the usages and methods most agreeable to the sane are most conducive to the recovery of the curable, and most congenial to the minds of those who cannot recover. This is equivalent to saying that insanity introduces no new and special elements of its own requiring the suspension of ordinary customs. Tastes, personal proclivities and the conditions of pleasure and pain remain unchanged in kind, even when modified in action by disease; and are responsive to the same stimuli. The recognition of this fact has been a modern achievement, and is in agreeable contrast with older ideas and practice. The latter made the insane some unreal being, endowed with exceptional traits not amenable to ordinary influences, and hence to be treated as an exception. This error led to every absurdity and wrong in practice, the most conspicuous of which were inactivity, repression and confinement, shutting out most of the health-giving remedial stimuli. Comparatively speaking, this was the practice at the opening of the asylum, when hospital life, as compared with that of the present, was a gloomy monotony, embracing little calculated to arrest the morbid currents of thought and feeling, and invite them into healthy channels. The institution, during its forty years of activity, has been steadily illustrating the incorrectness of those older notions, and making its cautious way towards the opposite theory and practice. This later method is especially characterized by varied activities and the least practicable departure in the same from the style of social intercourse, and the usages and rules of ordinary life.

The study and effort, in the direction of affairs, has ever been and is, to make the institution in the smallest degree possible a peculiar place, but, on the other hand, to give it the aspects of home-life, and to furnish it with attractive and pleasant activities, calculated to arrest the attention and draw the thoughts from self and morbid themes. This end has been steadily kept in view in all the movements of the management, whether in building new or reconstructing old, in furnishings or equipments, or in inventing the various methods of occupying time and attention. All have sought this one object till scarcely any resemblance could be traced between the original and the later institution life. Attractive surroundings, associations and occupations have come to take the place of the gloomy and depressing monotony, in the ways of living, which characterized the first stages

of the enterprise. The application, in detail, of the underlying principle could not be the work of a day or a year, but the result of long-continued study of the symptoms, tastes and wants of many individual cases, and of the effects of these agencies upon them.

This has shown that, next to a natural and attractive domestic adjustment, occupation is the great desideratum of successful treatment. This applies both to body and mind, and should be varied almost without limit to adapt it to individual capacities and tastes.

To provide such occupation in sufficient variety is at once the foremost and the most difficult of the duties of the administration. It lays under contribution every practicable agency within reach,—the farm, the shop, the laundry, the kitchen, the sewing-room, the carriage-drive and the walk in the country; and in-doors, the library and various public exercises of instruction or entertainment. All these are drawn upon with increasing diligence, to the extent of available resources, so that none, except the few who, from bodily weakness, require absolute rest, are left without an external stimulus designed to antagonize the morbid introversion ever present in mental disease. It requires no argument to show the reasonableness of this practice, even if ample experience had not faithfully demonstrated it; and it may be affirmed that, aside from strictly medical treatment, the value of hospital residence is now largely measured by the ability of the institution to provide these agencies. With a view to multiply and vary these, a large shop is now being fitted up, to be supplied with facilities for introducing many forms of light, safe, and attractive mechanical work. These forms will be so chosen as to meet the largest practicable variety of tastes and qualifications for work on the part of the patients, with a view, at the same time, to being as easily conducted and as inexpensive as possible. The income of the Adams fund is available for the support of this department. Our limits will not allow us to extend remarks on this subject. .

Another, and the last we shall notice, of the progressive steps taken to render the treatment of the insane as liberal and complete as possible was the erection of the Bancroft building in 1882–83. In its plan of construction, this was an advance on all the others; and not simply to increase accommodations, but also to occupy new ground in treatment. Previously, the more agitated and irresponsible classes had been amply provided for in the older buildings, but not so amply the convalescent and those not needing restraints. The partially self-sustaining patients have hitherto been associated with more or less incompatible classes for lack of sufficient variety in apartments. So, also, persons with ample means, and needing no other than moral restraints, have not found, in the older buildings, sufficiently liberal accommodations to satisfy their habits and tastes. Both these classes have been provided for in the construction of this building.

The trustees, seeing no reason why the tastes of the insane should not be recognized in their treatment, have here prepared to do so by furnishing the facilities for individualizing attentions Without inconvenience to others, a patient can have one, two or three rooms, and such private attendance and service as may be desired, with all the privacy and independence of private residence. At the same time those not able to provide so liberal an outfit, or not desiring it, can have single rooms, with the general attendance, and secure all the benefits of the retired and quiet situation without burdensome expense. The practical working of this detached and retired building has already been most gratifying, and has done much to remove any real objection to hospital residence, since it has done away with almost the last vestige of departure from the forms and usages of private life, at the same time that it has retained all the sustaining and remedial influences of hospital organization.

Sufficient has been said to give the reader an idea of the tendencies and most prominent characteristics of the hospital care and treatment of the insane at the present time. When this method is compared with the confinement, the inactivity and monotony which characterized the earliest usages, it is not difficult to form some adequate estimate of the influence the New Hampshire Asylum has had upon the condition of the insane, or to see how far it has realized the hopes of its early advocates; and proved a success and an inestimable blessing to the State.

HISTORY OF CONCORD.

CHAPTER I.

Geographical—Indian Occupation—The Penacooks—Original Grant, 1725—First Meeting of Proprietors—The Pioneers—Early Rules and Regulations—Grant of Bow—The Controversy—The First Settlements—List of Proprietors and Settlers—Incorporation of Rumford—Incorporation of Concord Parish—The First Parish Meeting—Officers Elected—Indian Troubles—Garrisons in 1746—The Massacre—The Bradley Monument.

CONCORD, the county-seat of Merrimack County, and capital of the State of New Hampshire, lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows:

North by Webster, Boscawen, Canterbury and Loudon; East by Loudon, Chichester and Pembroke; South by Pembroke and Bow; West by Dunbarton, Hopkinton, Webster, Boscawen and Canterbury.

This territory was originally occupied by the Penacooks, a powerful tribe of Indians, who, when first known by the English, had their headquarters here, and numbered four or five hundred men. Their chief was named Passaconaway, "the child and the bear," and was regarded with the highest veneration by the Indians, filling the office of chief, priest and physician, and, as they believed, having direct communication with the Great Spirit.

The township was granted January 17, 1725. The petition for the grant was as follows:

"To the Hon^{ble} Wm. Dummer, Esq^{r}., Lieut. Governor, and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesties province of y^{e} Massachusetts Bay, in New England, to the Hon^{ble} His Majesties Council and House of Representatives in Gen. Court or Assembly convened at Boston, June 17th, 1725.

"The petition of Benj^{a}. Stephens, Andrew Mitchel, David Kimball, Ebenezer Eastman, John Osgood and Moses Day, a Committee appointed by and in behalf or the petitioners formally for a Tract of Land at a place called Pennycook,—

"Humbly Sheweth, That whereas y^{r} petioners have at two sev^{l} times petitioned the Great and Gen^{l} Court for a grant of the aforesaid tract of Land at Pennycook, with resolutions fully inclined to make a speedy settlement there, w^{ch} they conceive, under the divine protection, they are able to go on and through with; and the Hon^{ble} House of Representatives having been pleased twice so far to take their petition under consideration as to grant the prayer under such conditions as by y^{e} vote of the s^{d} Hon^{ble} House may more fully appear, which conditions, though they be expensive, yet y^{r} petitioners have well weighed the same, and would willingly have undertaken the settlement, if it had been the pleasure of the Hon^{ble} Board to have concurred in the aforesaid vote. But as y^{r} petitioners are informed it did not meet with a concurrence: Wherefore, y^{r} petitioners are emboldened, with great submission, to renew their pet^{n} to y^{r} Honour, and this Great and Gen^{l} Court, that you would please to take the premises again into y^{r} wise and serious consideration; and as the building a Fort there will undoubtedly be a great security within and on Merrimack River, and y^{t} your petitioners are still willing to build and maintain it as afore propos'd, at their own cost, y^{t} they may have the countenance and authority of this Court therefor, and that they woud pledge to make them a grant of it accordingly.

"Y^{r} petit^{rs} wou'd also suggest to y^{r} Honnours, that many applications have been made to the Government of New Hampshire for a grant of the s^{d} Land, which, though it be the undoubted right and property of this Province, yet it is highly probable that a parcel of Irish people will obtain a grant from New Hampshire for it, unless some speedy care be taken by this great and Hon^{ble} Court to prevent it. If that Government should once make y^{m} a grant, tho' the pet^{rs} conceive it wou'd be without right, as in the case of Nutfield, yett it wou'd be a thing attended with too much difficulty to pretend to root y^{m} out, if they shou'd once gett foot hold there. Your petitioners therefore pray that the vote passed by the Hon^{ble} House may be revived, or that they may have a grant of the Land on such other terms and conditions as to the wisdom of this Court shall seem best. And for y^{r} Hon^{rs}, as in duty bound, y^{r} petitioners shall ever pray, etc.

"BENJA. STEPHENS.
"ANDREW MITCHELL.
"DAVID KIMBEL.
"EBENR. EASTMAN.
"JOHN OSGOOD.
"MOSES DAY.

"In the House of Representatives, June 17th, 1725.

"Read, and the question was put whether the House wou'd revive their vote above refer'd to,—

"Resolved in the affirmative.

"Copy examined per
"J. WILLARD, *Sec'y.*

The first meeting of the proprietors was held at the house of Ebenezer Eastman, in Haverhill, for the purpose of admitting settlers.

At a meeting of the proprietors, held at Andover February 7 and 8, 1726, the following settlers drew lots:

Enoch Coffin, John Peabody, Richard Urann, Andrew Mitchell, Mr. Samuel Phillips, Samuel Ayer, John Grainger, Henry Rolfe, John Sanders, Jr., Thomas Page, William Barker, Isaac Walker, Joseph Davis, John Coggin, Benjamin Parker, Edward Clarke, Stephen Osgood, Benjamin Gage, Moses Day, David Kimball, Benjamin Stevens, John Chandler, Ebenezer Virgin, John Pecker, Moses Hazzen, William Gutterson, Joseph Hale, Ephraim Davis, John Wright, Jacob Eames, Jacob Abbott, Christopher Carlton, Nathaniel Page, Samuel Kimball, Nathan Simonds, David Dodge, Robert Peaslee, Richard Coolidge, right drawn by Samuel Jones, Thomas Wicomb, Robert Kimball, John Saunders, Nathaniel Clement, Ebenezer Lovejoy, John Osgood, Zerobbabel Snow, Ebenezer Eastman, Jonathan Shipley, John Austin, Edward Winn, Ebenezer Stevens, Joseph Page, Samuel Davis, Ephraim Hildreth, James Parker, Nathan Lovejoy, Samuel Reynolds, John Foster, James Simonds, Joseph Parker, Nathan Fisk's right drawn by Zech. Chandler, Zebediah Barker's right drawn by Edward Abbott, John Bayley's right drawn by Samuel White, William Whittier, Joshua Bayley, Ammi Rhuhamah, William White, Nathaniel Peaslee, Thomas Colman, John Jaques, Obadiah Ayer, Abraham Foster John Mattis, John Merrill, Thomas Pearley for Nathaniel Cogswell, David Wood, Nathaniel Abbott, John Ayer, Nathan Blodgett, Benjamin Carlton, Jonathan Hubbard for Daniel Davis, Ephraim Farnum, Stephen Emerson, Timothy Johnson, Nathaniel Bar-

ker's right drawn by Solomon Martin, Nehemiah Heath, Nathaniel Sanders, Nathaniel Jones, Samuel Grainger, Thomas Blanchard, Nicholas White, Jonathan Pulsepher, Richard Hazzen, Jr., Samuel Toppan, Moses Bordman, Bezaliel Toppan, Thomas Learned, Joseph Hall, Nehemiah Carlton, Benjamin Niccols, Minister's lot, Ministerial lot, School lot, N. Parker.

At this meeting it was also,—

"*Agreed and Voted*, That a block-house of twenty-five feet in breadth and forty feet in length be built at Penny Cook, for the security of the settlers.

"*Argeed and Voted*, That John Chandler, Moses Hazzen, Nehemiah Carlton, Nathan Simonds and Ebenezer Stevens be a committee, and they are hereby empowered to build, either by themselves, or to agree with workmen to build, a block-house of twenty-five feet in breadth, and forty feet in length, as in their judgment shall be most for the security of the settlers.

"*Agreed and Voted*, That Benjamin Stevens, Esq., be treasurer for the settlers.

"*Agreed and Voted*, That Timothy Johnson, John Osgood and Moses Day be chosen, appointed and empowered to examine the charges that shall arise in building a block-house at the place called Penny Cook, or any other charges that shall arise in the bringing forward the settlement and to allow, as in their judgment shall be just and equal, and also to draw money out of the treasury for the defraying of said charges.

"*Agreed and Voted*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be raised and paid by thesettlers into the hands of Benjamin Stevens, Esqr., treasurer, for defraying the charges that are past, or that shall necessarily arise in bringing forward the intended settlement, to be paid in to said Benjamin Stevens, Esqr., by the first day of March next, in equal proportion.

"Enoch Coffin dissented.

"*Agreed and Voted*, That a committee of five persons on oath, three whereof to be a quorum, be chosen out of the number of the intended settlers, to lay out the remaining part of the interval at the place called Penny Cook, that is not yet laid out, so that the whole of the interval already laid out, or to be laid out to the settlers, shall be equal in quantity and quality.

"*Agreed and Voted*, That John Chandler, Henry Rolfe, William White, Richard Hazzen, Junr., and John Osgood be a committee, chosen and empowered to lay out the interval at the place called Penny Cook, that is not yet laid out, so that the whole of the interval already laid out or to be laid out to the settlers shall be equally divided among them as to quantity and quality.

"*Agreed*, That Jonathan Hubbard be admitted a settler in place of Daniel Davis, who was admitted a settler of Penny Cook by the Honorable General Court's Committee, appointed to admit persons to settle Penny Cook.

"*Agreed and Voted*, That three pence per tail for every rattlesnake's tail, the rattlesnake being killed within the bounds of the township granted at Penny Cook, be paid by the intended settlers; the money to be paid by the settlers' treasurer, upon sight of the tail.

While the proprietors were thus arranging the affairs of the new plantation, May 20, 1727, the government of New Hampshire made a grant of the township of Bow, which covered a large portion of the Penacook grant, and these conflicting grants led to a lengthy and expensive controversy, which was carried to the Court of St. James by the Hon. Timothy Walker, as agent for the Rumford proprietors, and decided in their favor by the King in Council, December 27, 1762.

Rev. Timothy Walker.[1]—More than any other person, Rev. Timothy Walker is entitled to the appellation of Father of Concord. He was the son of Deacon Samuel Walker, of Woburn, Mass., was born July 27, 1705, and graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1725, of which the Rev. Mather Byles was the most eccentric and perhaps the most distinguished member. After his settlement, in 1730, he first lived in a log house which stood on the brow of Horse-shoe Pond Hill, but in 1733–34 built the two-storied gambrel-roof house in which he afterwards resided until his death. The house, with some modern improvements, overshadowed by the stately elm-trees which Mr. Walker set out in 1764, is well represented by the fine engraving in this volume.

Mr. Walker was of full middling stature and size, not corpulent, but portly in form and of dignified manners. He had blue eyes and a light complexion. Naturally, his temper was quick, but well restrained and governed. If, at any time, he was betrayed into hasty expressions or acts, he was prompt to acknowledge the fault and ask the forgiveness of any one injured. He was exact and precise in all his domestic arrangements and business transactions, keeping a diary in a little book done up in the form of an almanac. Though not talkative, he was agreeable in social intercourse and occasionally facetious. According to the custom of the times, he wore a large powdered wig and a three-cornered cocked hat, short clothes and shoes with large buckles. He was held in high regard by all his parishioners. After service on the Sabbath, both morning and afternoon, the whole congregation stood until Mr. Walker went out, he respectfully bowing to those on each side as he passed down the broad aisle.

Mr. Walker served the town as a wise counselor in relation to every matter of public interest, and, in connection with Benjamin Rolfe, Esq., who married his eldest daughter, drew up the first petition for help against the Indians addressed to the governments of both Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and also many of the papers in the long controversy with the proprietors of Bow. As fully related in Dr. Bouton's "History of Concord," he thrice visited England as agent of the town in that vexatious litigation, and through his judicious and persevering efforts and his personal influence with his counsel, Mr. William Murray (afterwards Chief Justice Mansfield), secured forever the rights of the proprietors of Rumford (now Concord).

As a preacher, Mr. Walker was instructive and practical, dwelling more on the duties than on the doctrines of religion. He was calm and moderate in his delivery; his sermons, of which a few still exist, were written out in full on sheets of paper, folded in the 18mo form, and would occupy about thirty minutes each in their delivery. His style was good, perspicuous and didactic, with but few illustrations, but well supported with quotations from Scripture.

In his theological views Mr. Walker was orthodox, according to existing standards. He received the Westminster Assembly's Catechism, which was then also used in the families and schools of the town. In distinction, however, from the preachers who, in his day, were called "new lights," he was accused of

[1] This sketch of the life of Rev. Timothy Walker was prepared by Mr. J. B. Walker, though derived largely from the sketch of Mr. Walker by Rev. Dr. Bouton, in his "History of Concord."

being an Arminian, but called himself a Moderate Calvinist. He was highly conservative as regarded innovations and new measures. Hence, in the period of the great reformation, under the preaching of Rev. George Whitefield and others, Mr. Walker was among those ministers who did not favor the excitement which was generally awakened. In January, 1743, he preached and published a sermon to his people entitled, "*The Way to try all Pretended Apostles*," from the text Rev. ii. 2. In this sermon he dwelt at length on the evils produced by itinerant preachers, especially the divisions they caused in established churches and societies. Hence, he warned his people not to go after them or hear them preach. "Nothing," he says, "I am well satisfied, has so much contributed to the evils that do so cloud the present day and look with such a direful aspect upon us as the indulging an unmortified itch after Novelties, and having the Persons of Strangers, whom we know nothing of, in Admiration, and setting them up above the Place of Instruments. If, therefore, you would not become accessory to the guilt of those who are endeavoring the subversion of our religious constitution, keep out of the way of temptation as much as may be; ponder well the first step that leads to a compliance with these errors."

At this time all of Mr. Walker's hearers were of one way of thinking in religious matters, and his object was to keep them together and make them steadfast in the "religion and church order which was very dear to our forefathers." Conscious of the power he had over his people, he not only charged them not to go after or to hear these pretended apostles preach, "but," said he, "if any of you think yourselves unable to manage a controversy with them, invite them to accompany you to my house, and I will gladly undertake this, or any other service I am capable of, for the benefit of your souls."

In 1771, Mr. Walker felt called on to give his people another warning against innovations and what he called disturbers of the peace and order of the churches. A Baptist elder, Hezekiah Smith, had preached in the vicinity, and awakened much interest in his peculiar views. To counteract this influence, Mr. Walker preached a discourse, May 12, 1771, entitled, "Those who have the form of godliness, but deny the power thereof, described and cautioned against." The text was 2 Timothy iii. 5. The sermon was "published at the desire of many of the hearers." It is dedicated "to the church and congregation under the author's pastoral care, having been composed and delivered solely for your benefit, without the most distant view of its farther publication, is now respectfully inscribed by him who esteems it his highest honor and greatest happiness to serve your best interest.

"TIMOTHY WALKER."

During his ministry of fifty-two years there is no regular record of church proceedings after 1736; but in his memoranda there are entries made of those who owned the covenant, were admitted to communion, baptized, married and died, together with notices of private affairs, the weather, journeys, etc. From the memoranda kept by Mr. Walker, it appears that his interest in his people did not cease upon their removal from Concord. About 1764–65, considerable numbers of them became first settlers of Conway and Fryeburg, in the Pigwacket country, on Saco River. These he was in the habit of visiting until they had established religious teachers, preaching to them, giving them pastoral counsel and baptizing their children. Many of them were members of his church, many of them he had married, many of them he had known from infancy. His big heart yearned after them, and he considered them a portion of his own home-flock until he had seen them securely established in the care of another shepherd.

Mr. Walker was largely dependent for the support of himself and family upon the farm given him by the proprietors of the township as an "encouragement to his settlement with them in the wilderness of Penacook. His salary as pastor was at one hundred pounds per annum, to "rise forty shillings per annum until it comes to one hundred and twenty pounds, and that to be the stated sum annually for his salary. Mr. Walker was twenty-five years old at the time (November 18, 1730) of his settlement, and the prudence and foresight of his people is clearly seen in the farther provision relative to his salary, that "anything to the contrary above mentioned notwithstanding, that if Mr. Walker, by extreme old age, shall be disenabled from carrying on the whole work of the ministry, that he shall abate so much of his salary as shall be rational."

Mr. Walker was an ardent patriot as well as a devoted Christian minister. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution it was a great grief to him that circumstances beyond the control of either compelled his son-in-law, Major Benjamin Thompson, afterwards Count Rumford, to join the royal cause, in October, 1775, and retire within the British lines at Boston. But it was at the same time an exalted gratification that his only son, Timothy, afterwards Judge Timothy Walker, was intensely earnest in his devotion to American interests. His family, like many others of that period, was represented in the ranks of the patriots and royalists both. But this fact never abated in the least degree his own patriotic zeal and activity. And it is a fact, of which all his descendants feel proud, that in all contests from that time to the present in which their country has been a party, they have ranged themselves instinctively and deliberately on the side of its friends.

The news of the battle of Lexington reached Concord in the evening and spread like wild-fire throughout the town. The next morning, before daylight, his neighbor, Esq. John Bradley, seeing a bright light in the pastor's study, went at once to learn the occa-

sion of it. As he approached the house, through the uncurtained windows he saw his venerable pastor striding back and forth across the room, apparently absorbed in deepest mental anxiety. As he entered the room he was immediately accosted with the remark, "There is no other course left us but to fight, John. Yes, John, we must fight, we must fight." It is unnecessary to say that the good parson voiced the spontaneous sentiment of the province, which did fight, losing more soldiers in the Revolution than it had male children born while it lasted.

One Sunday in July, 1777, when in church and in the midst of his afternoon sermon, his quick eye observed the unexpected entrance of Colonel Gordon Hutchins, Concord's representative in the General Court, which had just adjourned at Exeter. Pausing abruptly in his discourse, he turned to him and said, "Are you the bearer of tidings, Colonel Hutchins?" Upon learning that forces were wanted immediately to check the progress of Burgoyne and his army, he remarked at once to his congregation, "Those of you who can go had best retire and get ready to march to-morrow morning;" upon which a portion of the audience went out, while with the remainder the service went on to its conclusion. The following night was a busy one in Concord, and in the early morning of the next day their aged minister invoked God's blessing upon a well-equipped band of brave men, and dismissed them to Bennington and to victory.

Mr. Walker possessed a quiet humor, accompanied by a strong common sense, which manifested itself on not infrequent occasions, some of which have been remembered. As an instance of these, tradition says, that, going out to work one day, with John Evans, his hired man, and with an ox-team and cart, they had to pass a very wet and muddy place. In passing it John sat on the cart-tongue while Mr. Walker sat on the rear end of the cart. When about midway of the slough, John slily pulled out the pin which held down the front end of the cart and dropped it, to make his employer think it worked out accidentally; up went the cart and out went the worthy minister into the mud and water. Getting on to dry land, he said to his man, "John, this is a bad accident; but never mind, drive on and I will go back." A few days after, he went, late one afternoon, into the field where John was at work. When it became time to go home, he told John that *he* would drive the team home. Upon coming to the slough, he quietly seated himself upon the cart-tongue while the unsuspecting John took to the seat formerly occupied by the minister. Upon reaching the spot where the mud and water was deepest, Mr. Walker pulled out the before-mentioned pin, up went the cart and John was suddenly unloaded. When he had struggled through to hard ground, his master, holding up the pin, quietly said to him, "John, John, here is the pin; I didn't throw it away as you did."

Tradition furnishes another instance of the display of mild humor and sagacity on his part. A worthy young couple, who were members of his church and whom he had recently married, happened to be blessed with an increase of family at an earlier day after that solemnity than was deemed decorous. Some worthy church brethren, whose sense of duty surpassed their charity, immediately reported the fact to the pastor, in painful anxiety as to what means should be taken to protect the fair fame of the church; at the same time inquiring "what was to be done about it?" The pastor, seeing at once the situation of affairs, and knowing well the previous good character of the parties, quietly replied to his zealous brethren, "This fault of our young friends gives me great pain; but, as we all know, it is their first offense. I think, therefore, we should forgive them this time. Should it be repeated, I should advise their summary expulsion from the church." The tradition is that it never was.

As another specimen of his prudence and good sense, it is related that the Rev. Elijah Fletcher, of Hopkinton, once requested an exchange with him on the Sabbath, and that he would preach upon the subject of witchcraft, which at the time was making trouble with some of Mr. Fletcher's parishioners. Mr. Walker accordingly prepared a sermon for the occasion and preached. He told the people, "that the most they had to fear from witches was from *talking about them;* that if they would cease to talk about them, and let them alone, they would disappear." The hint had the desired effect.

But, underneath all this *bonhomie*, was a quiet solemnity of purpose, which was never absent, and always apparent. His dignified deportment and manners were such as to command universal respect. Ephraim Colby, Concord's noted fighter and champion of that time, who worked much for him upon his farm, used to say that "Parson Walker was the only man the Almighty ever made that he was afraid of."

During the intervals of peace between the French and Indian Wars Indians frequently called at his house and were hospitably entertained. On one occasion a number of the warriors encamped near by, and were to have a powwow the night succeeding. Mr. Walker being absent, Mrs. Walker was under great apprehensions of injury. Upon learning this the Indians remarked, "Minister's wife afraid," at the same time delivering into her possession all their guns, as an assurance of her safety. They called for them the next day, having kept in fidelity the promise made to her. From first to last, he seems to have been highly respected by his wild neighbors of the woods, and in no instance to have received personal injury at their hands.

During his long ministry, of more than half a century, Mr. Walker enjoyed remarkable health. Tradition says that he was able to preach every Sabbath except the one previous to his death. This, there is reason

to believe, is not quite correct, but is doubtless true in the main. For convenience, in his old age, he slept in the north, lower front room of his house, and his hired man, Philip Abbot, was near by, to assist him when necessary. On Sunday morning, September 1, 1782, he woke early and asked that his fire be built, for he was tired of lying and wished to get up. Shortly after he arose, and having partly dressed himself, sat down in a chair. Mr. Abbot, seeing him slide forward in his seat, went immediately to assist him and found him dead. Just as the morning sun began to mount the heavens his spirit rose to the presence of Jehovah, whom he had served long and faithfully. If a long and successful discharge of the duties pertaining to the station in which one is placed entitles him to the commendation of his contemporaries and of his posterity, Mr. Walker, by his protracted service, clearly earned it.

The first settlements were made in 1727 by Ebenezer Eastman and others.

"The spring of 1728" (says Dr. Bouton in his "History of Concord,") "opened upon the new plantation with most favorable auspices. Eager to fulfill the conditions of their grant, and to become settled in their chosen home, a large number of the proprietors were early engaged in building houses, clearing, fencing and plowing their lands. The block, or meeting-house, was finished; canoes constructed for navigating the river; the new way to Pennycook from Haverhill was improved, and the First Division of interval ordered to be completely fenced by the last of May. Messrs. Joseph Hale and John Pecker were chosen a committee to agree with a minister to preach at Pennycook,—to begin the 15th of May,—but they were not to 'assure the gentleman more than after the rate of one hundred pounds per annum for his service.'

"In answer to a petition presented by John Osgood, in behalf of the settlers,—praying that an allowance might be made them for the five hundred acres formerly laid out to the right of Goveror Endicott,—the General Court, on the 6th of August, this year, authorized them 'to extend the south bounds of the township one hundred rods, the full breadth of their town,' and the same was confirmed to them as an 'equivalent for the aforesaid five hundred acres.'

"Arrangements were also made for building a saw-mill within six months, a grist-mill within one year, and to establish a ferry at the most convenient place. The first *grist-mill* stood at or near the bark-mill now owned by Robinson & Morrill, in the East Village, and the *saw-mill*, on the same stream, about half a mile above. The mill-crank was brought upon a horse from Haverhill. Soon after commencing operations the crank was broken. How to remedy the evil they knew not, as there was no blacksmith nearer than Haverhill. One of the men, who had once been in a blacksmith's shop and seen them work, undertook to mend it. Collecting together a quantity of pitch-pine knots for a fire, they fastened the crank with beetle rings and wedges, and then welded the disjointed parts. The crank was afterwards used many years. For the grist-mill fifty pounds were allowed, and fifty acres of land granted to Nathan Symonds, as near to the mill as was convenient."

The following is a list of the proprietors and early settlers:

Nathaniel Abbot was about thirty years of age when he came to Penacook. His house lot was where the North Congregational Church now stands. He was the first constable of Penacook (1732–33),—an efficient, enterprising, useful citizen, and member of the church. At the commencement of the French War (1744) he entered the service, and joined the rangers under Major Robert Rogers. He held a lieutenant's commission in 1755, in Captain Joseph Eastman's company, in the expedition against Crown Point, and was a lieutenant in Captain Richard Rogers' company of rangers, in Fort William Henry, at the time of the massacre, 1757. In 1746 he had command of a company in defense of the town against the Indians. He died in 1770, aged seventy-four.

Edward Abbot, cousin of Captain Nathaniel, was one of the first selectmen of Rumford. In 1746 his house was a garrison. Edward, his son, was the first male child born in Penacook (7th of January, 1731), and Dorcas the first female child.

Jacob Abbot, cousin of Nathaniel and Edward, died in the French War, 1760.

John Austin, probably a descendant of Thomas Austin, from Andover, where was Samuel Austin (1714), who died 1753, aged eighty-three.

Obadiah, Samuel and John Ayers, or Ayer, were from Haverhill. Obadiah was a graduate of Harvard College, 1710; was employed to "examine the General Court's records, to see if there be any former grant" of the township; was one of the principal inhabitants of Haverhill. Samuel and John were of the same family, and were among the most active and enterprising settlers.

Thomas Blanchard, the proprietor of Penacook, died in 1759, aged eighty-five.

William, Nathan and Zebediah Barker came from Andover.

Captain Joshua Bayley is named in the proprietors' records as "one of the principal inhabitants of Haverhill."

Moses Boardman—unknown.

Nathan Blodgett was probably from Woburn.

Nathaniel Clement was from Haverhill.

John Chandler was a leading and influential man; was a powerful, athletic man, of great muscular strength and cool, indomitable courage.

The Carltons—Benjamin, Nehemiah and Christopher—were relatives, probably from Andover and Haverhill.

Richard Coolidge.

John Coggin is believed to have been of Woburn.

Edward Clark was from Haverhill.

Rev. Enoch Coffin accompanied the honorable committee of the court and surveyors when they came to Penacook to lay out the land, in May, 1726, and preached twice on the Sabbath after their arrival, in a tent on Sugar Ball Plain. The first settlers of the name in Concord, after the death of Rev. Enoch, were William and Peter, sons of John, of Newbury. Peter afterwards settled in Boscawen, from whom those of that name there have descended.

Thomas Coleman was of Newbury, probably a descendant of Thomas Coleman. Coleman forfeited his lot, by not paying, to Henry Rolfe, Esq.

Nathaniel Cogswell's right was drawn and carried on by Thomas Perley.

Moses Day was from Bradford. One of the same name was deacon of the church in the west parish of Bradford 1730 and also 1750. Probably one of them was the proprietor in Penacook.

Ephraim, Joseph and Samuel Davis were from Haverhill. Ephraim was the only one who finally settled in Concord.

David Dodge—not known from whence he came.

Captain Ebenezer Eastman was from Haverhill; one of the most enterprising and useful of the proprietors. He settled on the east side of the river. His house was a garrison in 1746.

Jacob Eames was from Andover.

Stephen Emerson was from Haverhill.

John and Abraham Foster were from Andover.

Ephraim Farnum, from Andover, was son of Ephraim, son of Ralph Farnum, who married Elizabeth Holt in 1658. He died in 1775, aged about eighty.

John and Samuel Granger were brothers from Andover.

Benjamin Gage was from Bradford.

William Gutterson was from Andover.

Nehemiah Heath was from Haverhill.

Ephraim Hildreth was probably from Chelmsford.

Joseph Hale was from Newbury.

Moses and Richard Hazzen, Jr., were from Haverhill.

Deacon Joseph Hall, from Bradford. He was deacon of the church in Concord more than forty years, a benefactor to the poor and an example of Christian virtues. During the hostilities of the Indians his house was a garrison. He died April 8, 1784, aged seventy-seven.

Timothy Johnson, of Haverhill.

John Jaques is believed to have been from Bradford.

Nathaniel Jones—unknown.

Robert, Samuel and David Kimball were from Bradford. Probably the latter only finally settled in Concord. He was the father of Captain Reuben Kimball. He died November 20, 1745.

Nathaniel and Ebenezer Lovejoy were brothers, and sons of John Lovejoy, of Andover.

Thomas Learned was probably from Woburn.

John Merrill, deacon, is believed to have come from Haverhill.

John Mattis. His origin is not known.

Andrew Mitchell was from Newbury.

Benjamin Nichols. His origin is not certainly known.

John and Stephen Osgood were cousins, from Andover.

Benjamin, James and Nathan Parker were brothers, from Andover.

Nathaniel Page was from Haverhill, and, probably, Thomas and Joseph also.

Nathaniel and Robert Peaslee were from Haverhill.

Rev. Samuel Phillips was minister of the South Parish Church in Andover. His right in Penacook was carried on by William Peters.

Jonathan Pulsipher's origin is not known.

John Pecker is believed to have come from Haverhill. He was a leading and useful man in town.

John Peabody was probably from Salisbury, Mass.

Samuel Reynolds—unknown.

Henry Rolfe, Esq., was from Newbury; was one of the commission appointed by Massachusetts in 1737, on the question of the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

John Sanders, John Sanders, Jr., and Jonathan Sanders—the two former, father and son, were from Haverhill; probably also Nathaniel Sanders. John Sanders was one of "the Committee of the Great and General Court" for the settlement of Penacook.

Benjamin and Ebenezer Stevens were brothers, from Andover.

James and Nathan Simonds were probably from Woburn.

Zerobbabel Snow. From whence he came is unknown.

Jonathan Shipley. Whence from not known.

Bezaleel and Samuel Toppan were from Newbury. Rev. Bezaleel Toppan was born March 7, 1705. Bezaleel preached a while at Penacook.

Richard Urann, it is believed, was from Newbury.

Ebenezer Virgin, probably from Salisbury.

John Wright.

Nicholas and William White were from Haverhill.

Ruhamah Wise.

Isaac Walker was from Woburn—a relative of Rev. Timothy Walker, from the same place. Isaac Walker was father of Isaac, Jr., grandfather of Abiel, lately deceased, who lived on the spot where his grandfather built his log house. Isaac Walker, Jr., died on the same day that Rev. Timothy Walker died. In 1746 the house of Timothy Walker, Jr., was a garrison. He was a son of Isaac Walker, Sr.

David Wood. This is a Newbury name.

William Whittier was from Haverhill.

Thomas Wicomb.

Edward Winn, from Woburn.

Abraham Bradley was not an original proprietor, but came to Penacook as early as 1729.

Stephen Farrington, not an original proprietor, but an early settler, from Andover.

Jacob Shute came to Penacook with Captain Ebenezer Eastman.

Jeremiah Stickney came from Bradford about 1731—not an original proprietor, but became a valuable citizen.

Rumford Incorporated.—The town was incorporated by Massachusetts February 27, 1733, under the name of Rumford, and was a "new town within the county of Essex, at a plantation called Penny Cook." This civil organization continued until June 7, 1765, when it was incorporated as a parish with town privileges, by the name of Concord, probably with a hope that thereafter the inhabitants might live in peace and *concord* with their neighbors in Bow.

The following is the petition for the incorporation of the town:

"To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr Captn General Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, The Honble His Majesty's Council and House of Representatives in General Assembly Convened.

April 11th 1764

"The humble Petition of Timothy Walker on behalf of himself and the Inhabitants of Rumford (so Called) in said Province Sheweth, That the Affairs of the said Inhabitants (so far as relates to Town matters), have been in great Confusion Ever since the Year 1749, for want of the Power which they had 'till then Enjoyed ever since the year 1741 by the District Act (so called) which this Honble Court say in July 1746 when it was received had been found 'Convenient both for the Government of this Province in General, and also the Inhabitants incorporated thereby in particular.'

"That altho' it has been pretended that they might still have Enjoyed the same priviledges (as Inhabitants of Bow) yet they never understood Matters in that Light; And for this their Opinion and Practice consequential thereupon, they humbly conceive they could give reasons which wod be satisfactory to this Court, were they permitted.—But to pass over all this—This Power or the Exercise of it has been lost to them (if Ever they had it) Ever since March 1756, for want of a first Meeting—

"That by the Year 1760 they were so heartily tired of such an unsettled State that they would have been glad to have acted Even under the Incorporation of Bow, if they could (altho' highly inconvenient for them as it blended part of three Towns together whose Interests had always been separate, and would Consequently be apt to create Strife and Contention).

"That this Court was apprized of their utter Incapacity of doing any Corporate Act (Even as Bow) by a Letter signed 'Jeremiah Stickney, on behalf of himself and others,' now on File, together with their dutiful & ready disposition to Comply with every motion of this Court to the utmost of their Powers.

"That the said Inhabitants conceive themselves greatly aggrieved by a late Act of this Government, imposing a heavy Tax on the Inhabitants of Bow as Arrears &c—a Tax which Nobody has Power to assess and Collect at ye Time when ye sd arrears became due and which if now done, must be laid in many Instances on wrong Persons.

"That what they suffered for want of the Powers they had Enjoyed by the first mentioned District Act, was unspeakably more to their Damage, than to have paid their Proportion of the Province Expence.

"That the Incapacity complained of all along, still continues and yet the people are subjected to pay their part of the Current Charge but nobody has power to assess or Collect it.

"They therefore most humbly Pray That your Excellency and Honours will take the Matters complained of under Consideration, and either revive the said District Act so far as relates to Rumford, or (which wod be much more satisfactory to the said Inhabitants) Incorporate them by a standing Act, and by their former known Boundaries That the said Inhabitants may Be abated at least one half part of said Arrearages, And that with respect to their part of the Current Charge of the Province, they may be subjected to pay no more than their just proportion with the other Towns in this Province, or grant them such other Relief as in your great Wisdom and Goodness you shall see meet.

"And your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall Ever Pray &c

"TIMOTHY WALKER"

The first parish meeting was held January 21, 1766, when the following officers were chosen: Moderator, Lieutenant Richard Hasseltine; Clerk, Peter Coffin; Selectmen, Joseph Farnum, Lot Colby, John Chandler, Jr.; Constable, Benjamin Emery; Tithingmen, Lieutenant Richard Hasseltine, Amos Abbot; Surveyors of Highways, Jonathan Chase, Robert Davis and Nathaniel Eastman; Sealer of Leather, Deacon George Abbot; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Lieutenant Nathaniel Abbot.

Indian Troubles.—The little settlement rapidly increased in population and importance, and no danger from Indian incursions was apprehended by the enterprising pioneers until 1739. In that year, however, the town voted "that a garrison should be built round the house of Rev. Mr. Walker, and that five pounds should be granted to Barachias Farnum, to enable him to build a *flanker*, in order to defend his mills on Turkey River."

The following account of the Indian troubles is from Dr. Bouton's "History of Concord," and is a faithful narrative of this trying period:

"About the year 1742, according to tradition, the wife of Mr. Jonathan Eastman—who resided on the Hopkinton road, opposite the house of Mr. Aaron Shute—was taken by a party of Indians and carried to Canada. She was, however, soon redeemed by her husband, and restored to her family.

"The opening of the French war, in 1744, greatly increased the alarm and anxiety which pervaded the colonies; and, particularly, the frontier towns which were most exposed. As one means of removing or allaying these fears, the expedition against Louisburg, on Cape Breton—which was the stronghold of the French—was projected, and triumphantly executed by the daring enterprise of the New England colonies. In this expedition Capt. Ebenezer Eastman was commander of a company raised in these parts, and was engaged in the assault made on that stronghold the following year. Before he set out he signed a petition, with sixty-two others, to the General Assembly of New Hampshire, for assistance against the French and Indians. This petition was drawn up by Rev. Mr. Walker.

"In the company which Capt. Eastman commanded were Nathaniel Abbot, Isaac Abbot, Obadiah Peters, one Chandler, and probably others whose names are not known. The late aged Joseph Abbott said he 'always understood that his uncle Isaac was killed at Cape Breton, and that one Mr. Chandler from this town also died there.' Capt. Eastman went to Cape Breton twice. He first set out from Rumford, March 1, 1744–45, and returned November 10th, the same year. The next year he went again, and returned home July 9, 1746.

"The reduction of the fortress at Louisburg only changed the scene of war. The Indians, the more instigated by the French, poured forth from Canada upon the frontier towns, and, with horrible barbarity, carried on the work of destruction. The inhabitants of Rumford felt the general shock, and sought for means of defense and safety. At each parish meeting, from 1744 to 1747, they chose some person to represent to the government, either of New Hampshire or Massachusetts, or both, 'the deplorable circumstances they were in, on account of their being exposed to imminent danger, both from the French and Indian enemy.' The language which they instruct their agents to use is—'We request of them such aid, both with respect to men and military stores, as to their great wisdom may seem meet, and which may be sufficient to enable us, with the Divine blessing, vigorously to repel all attempts of our said enemies.'

"In answer to these petitions, early in 1745 two small companies of scouts were raised by authority of Gov. Wentworth, under the direction of Col. Benjamin Rolfe, of which Capt. John Chandler, of Rumford, had command of one, consisting of ten men, and Capt. Jeremiah Clough, of Canterbury, of the other, consisting of five men. The Massachusetts government also sent a small detachment of men from Andover, and another from Billerica, who were stationed here in 1745. In 1746 precautionary measures were taken by the proprietors for the preservation of their records. Under authority of Gov. Wentworth, garrisons were established at different points in the town, and men, with their families, assigned to them, as was most convenient.

"The garrisons, or forts, were built of hewed logs, which lay flat upon each other; the ends, being fitted for the purpose, were inserted in grooves cut in large posts erected at each corner. They enclosed an area of several square rods; were raised to the height of the roof of a common dwelling-house, and at two or more of the corners were placed boxes where sentinels kept watch. In some cases several small buildings—erected for the temporary accommodation of families—were within the enclosure. Houses not connected with garrisons were all deserted by their owners, and the furniture removed. In the day-time men went forth to their labor in companies, always carrying their guns with them, and one or more of the number placed on guard. If the enemy were discovered approaching, alarm guns were fired, and the report answered from fort to fort. On the Sabbath the men all went armed to the house of worship, stacked their guns around a post near the middle, and sat down, with powder-horn and bullet-pouch slung across their shoulders, while their revered pastor—who is said to have had the best gun in the parish—prayed and preached with his good gun standing in the pulpit."

The following document presents an exact view of the state of the settlement in the summer of 1746:

"GARRISONS IN 1746. PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPE.

"We, the subscribers, being appointed a Committee of Militia for settling the Garrisons in the frontier Towns and Plantations in the sixth Regiment of Militia in this Province, by his Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor, &c., having viewed the situation and enquired into the circumstances of the District of Rumford, do hereby appoint and state the following Garrisons, viz.:

"The Garrison round the house of the Reverend Timothy Walker to be one of the Garrisons in s[d] Rumford, and that the following inhabitants, with their familys, viz.: Capt. John Chandler, Abraham Bradley, Samuel Bradley, John Webster, Nathaniel Rolfe, Joseph Pudney, Isaac Walker, jun., Obadiah Foster, be, and hereby are, ordered and stated at t[h]at Garrison.

"Also, the Garrison round the House of Capt. Ebenezer Eastman, on the east side of the river, to be one Garrison, and that the following inhabitants, with their familys, viz.: Ebenezer Virgin, Eben[r] Eastman, jun., Philip Eastman, Jeremiah Eastman, Timothy Bradley, Jeremiah Dresser, Philip Kimball, Nathan Stevens, Judah Trumble, Joseph Eastman, jr., Nathaniel Smith, Daniel Annis, William Curey, be, and hereby are, ordered and stated at said Garrison.

"Also, that the Garrison round the house of Mr. Henry Lovejoy, in West Concord, be one Garrison, and that the following inhabitants, with their familys, viz.: Henry Lovejoy, James Abbot, James Abbot, jun., Reuben Abbot, Amos Abbot, Ephraim Farnum, Zebediah Farnum, Joseph Farnum, Abiel Chandler, James Peters, be, and hereby are, stated at said Garrison.

"Also, the Garrison round the house of Mr. Jonathan Eastman, at Millville (on lands owned by St. Paul's School), be one Garrison, and that the following inhabitants, with their familys, viz.: Jonathan Eastman, Amos Eastman, Jeremiah Bradley, Seaborn Peters, Abner Hoit, Jacob Hoit, Timothy Burbanks, Isaac Citizen, be, and hereby are, ordered and stated at said Garrison.

"Also that the Garrison round the house of Lieut. Jeremiah Stickney (on premises now owned by J. H. Stickney), be one Garrison, and that the following inhabitants, with their familys, viz.: Jeremiah Stickney, Nathaniel Abbot, Ephraim Carter, Ezra Carter, Joseph Eastman, Samuel Eastman, Joseph Eastman (3d), William Stickney, Thomas Stickney, Nathaniel Abbot, jun., Joseph Carter, Edward Abbot, Aaron Stevens, George Hull, Edward West, Sampson Colby, James Osgood, Timothy Clemens, Jacob Pillsbury, Stephen Hoit, be, and hereby are, ordered and stated at that Garrison.

"Also, that the Garrison round Joseph Hall's house, at South End, be one Garrison, and that the following inhabitants, with their familys, viz.: Col. Benjamin Rolfe, Joseph Hall, Ebenezer Hall, David Foster, Isaac Waldron, Patrick Garvin, Joseph Pudney, William Pudney, Henry Pudney, John Merrill, Thomas Merrill, John Merrill, jun., Moses Merrill, Lot Colby, Jacob Potter, be, and hereby are, ordered and stated at that Garrison.

"Also, that the Garrison round Timothy Walker, jun.'s, house, be one Garrison, and that the following persons, with their familys, viz.: Timothy Walker, jun., David Evans, Samuel Pudney, John Pudney, jun., Matthew Stanly, Isaac Walker, Abraham Colby, Jacob Shute, Daniel Chase, Daniel Chase, jun., Abraham Kimball, Richard Hazelton, George Abbot, Nathaniel Rix, Benjamin Abbot, Stephen Farrington, Nathaniel West, William Walker, Aaron Kimball, Samuel Gray, James Rodgers, Samuel Rodgers, be, and hereby are, stated at that Garrison.

"And, inasmuch as the inhabitants who reside in the Garrison round the house of Mr. George Abbot, the Garrison round the house of Mr. Edward Abbot, and the Garrison round the house of Mr. James Osgood, have, as yet, made no provision for house-room and conveniences in the respective Garrisons where they are placed, for themselves and familys, and the season of the year so much demanding their labor for their necessary support that renders it difficult to move immediately—Therefore that they, for the present, and until January next, or until further order, have leave, and be continued in the several Garrisons in which they now are, and so long as there stated to attend the neccessary duty of watching, warding, &c., equally, as if the same had been determined standing Garrisons.

"JOSEPH BLANCHARD,
"BENJAMIN ROLFE,
"ZACHEUS LOVEWELL,
} *Come, &c.*

"Rumford, May 15th, 1746."

Such was the state of the settlement in the summer of 1746. Indians were now in the vicinity, and an attack was daily feared. At the earnest solicitation of the inhabitants, a company of soldiers, under command of Captain Daniel Ladd and Lieutenant Jonathan Bradley, had been sent by the Governor, from Exeter, for the defense of Rumford and the adjacent towns. This company had been ranging in the woods and scouting in the vicinity about three weeks previous, and a part of them were in Rumford on the Sabbath, August 10th. On that day it appears that the Indians had meditated an attack upon the inhabitants while engaged in worship, and the night previous had secreted themselves in the bushes adjacent to the meeting-house, to await the favorable moment. One party of them was concealed in a thicket of alders back of the house where Dr. Samuel Morril now lives; another was hid in the bushes, northwest, between the meeting-house and where Ebenezer S. Towle, Esq., now lives. Some few of the Indians, it is said, were seen in the time of worship by a little girl,—Abigail Carter, sister of the first Dr. Ezra Carter,—but she did not make known the discovery until the meeting closed, when the people marched out in a body with their guns. The presence of Captain Ladd's company, it is believed, prevented the Indians from making the designed attack. Thus thwarted in their bloody purpose, they retired and lay in ambush till next morning, in a deep thicket, about a mile and a half southwest of the main village, in the valley, a few rods beyond where the Bradley monument now stands.

The Massacre, August 11, 1746.—For the particulars of the tragic scene which now follows we are indebted to the journal of Abner Clough, clerk of Captain Ladd's company, which is published in full in the fourth volume of the "Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society," and to the story related by the aged Reuben Abbot, five years before his death, which was taken down in writing by Hon. Samuel A. Bradley and Richard Bradley, Esq., grandsons of Samuel Bradley, who was one of the killed. The manuscript is now in the hands of Richard Bradley. It was taken August 29, 1817, when Mr. Abbot was in the ninety-fifth year of his age.

FROM ABNER CLOUGH'S JOURNAL.

"Capt. Ladd came up to Rumford town, and that was on the tenth day [of August], and, on the eleventh day, Lieut. Jonathan Bradley took six of Capt. Ladd's men, and was in company with one Obadiah Peters, that belonged to Capt. Melvin's company of the Massachusetts, and was going about two miles and a half from Rumford town to a garrison; and when they had gone about a mile and a half, they were shot upon by thirty or forty Indians, if not more, as it was supposed, and killed down dead Lieut. Jonathan Bradley and Samuel Bradley, John Luf kin and John Bean [and] this Obadiah Peters. These five men were killed down dead on the spot, and the most of them were stripped. Two were stripped stark naked, and were very much cut, and stabbed, and disfigured; and Sergeant Alexander Roberts and William Stickney were taken captive. . . . It was supposed there was an Indian killed where they had the fight; for this Daniel Gilman, who made his escape, saith that he was about sixty rods before these men[1] when they were shot upon,

[1] Tradition says that Gilman went on ahead to shoot a hawk, and the Indians, seeing him alone, let him pass.

and, he says, the Indians shot three guns first. He says he thought our men shot at a deer; he says that he run back about forty rods upon a hill, so that he could see over upon the other hill, where the Indians lie, and shot upon the men; and, he says, as ever he came upon the hill so as to see over upon the other hill, he heard Lieut. Jonathan Bradley speak and say, '*Lord, have mercy on me:—Fight!*' In a moment his gun went off, and three more guns of our men's were shot, and then the Indians rose up and shot a volley, and run out into the path, and making all sort of howling and yelling, and he did not stay long to see it, he saith. It was supposed that John Luf kin was upon the front, and Obadiah Peters on the rear: and they shot down this Luf kin and Peters the first shot, as they were in the path, about twelve or fourteen rods apart; and they shot Samuel Bradley, as he was about twelve feet before where this Obadiah Peters lay, and wounded [him] so that the blood started every step he took. He went about five rods right in the path, and they shot him right through his powder horn, as it hung by his side, and so through his body—and there lay these three men, lying in the path—and Lieut. Bradley run out of the path, about two rods, right in amongst the Indians. He was shot through his wrist. It was supposed he killed the Indian; it was supposed that he fought (as he stood there in the spot where he was killed) till the Indians cut his head almost all to pieces; and John Bean run about six rods out of the path, on the other side of the way, and then was shot right through his body;—so that there were none of these men that went one or two steps after they were shot, excepting this Samuel Bradley that was shot as above said. And there seemed to be as much blood where the Indian was shot as there was where any one of the men were killed. It was supposed the men laid there about two hours after they were killed, before any body came there. We did not go till there came a post down from the fort, three quarters of a mile beyond where the men lie and were killed. The reason we did not go sooner, was because we did not hear the guns. I suppose the reason that we did not hear the guns, was because the wind wa'nt fair to hear. We went up to the men, and ranged the woods awhile, after these captives, and then brought the dead down to town in a cart, and buried the dead men this day. These men, when they went away in the morning, said they intended to be at home about twelve o'clock, in order to go to Canterbury in the afternoon, or at least, to get fit to go. It was supposed that these men, some of them, rid double on horses when they were killed. On the twelfth day, early in the morning, went up and took the blood of the Indian, and followed along by the drag and blood of the Indian about a mile, very plain, till we came within about fifteen rods of a small river, and then we could see no more sign of the Indian; but we tracked the Indians along the river, about twenty or thirty rods, and there were falls where they went over. . . . It was supposed there could not be less than fifty or sixty Indians."

The initials of those massacred were inscribed on a large tree standing near the spot, which remained a number of years. August 22, 1836, a monument was erected on the site of the massacre, bearing the following inscription:

This Monument is

in memory of

Samuel Bradley,

Jonathan Bradley,

Obadiah Peters,

John Bean and

John Lufkin,

Who were massacred Aug. 11, 1746,

by the Indians.

Erected, 1837, by Richard Bradley, son

of the Hon. John Bradley, and

grandson of Samuel Bradley."

CHAPTER II.

CONCORD—(*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

First Congregational Church—South Congregational Church—Congregational Church, East Concord—Congregational Church, West Concord—Congregational Church, Penacook—Unitarian Church—St. Paul's Church—Universalist Church—First Methodist Episcopal Church—Baker Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church—Methodist Church, Penacook—First Baptist Church—Pleasant Street Baptist Church—Free-Will Baptist Church—Baptist Church, Penacook—St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church—Catholic Church, Penacook.

First Congregational Church.[1]—The history of the First Congregational Church in Concord runs parallel with that of the town. At a meeting in Andover, Mass., February 8, 1726, the proprietors of the town voted to build a block-house, which should serve the double purpose of a fort and a meeting-house. The first public assembly in the township was one for public worship, held May 15, 1726, and composed of a committee of the General Court, surveyors and some of the proprietors who had arrived two days before. Rev. Enoch Coffin led the service in their camp. Early in 1727 the first family moved into town and Rev. Bezaleel Toppan was employed to preach one year.

Rev. Messrs. Toppan and Coffin, both proprietors of the town, were employed to preach till October 14, 1730, when it was resolved to establish a permanent ministry. Rev. Timothy Walker was at once called to be the minister of the town. A council met November 18, 1730, in a small log building "in this remote part of the wilderness," and organized a church of nine members, and Rev. Timothy Walker was installed its pastor.

The church was orthodox and stable in its faith, and during the ministry of Mr. Walker—fifty-two years—it was united and prosperous. Strong in the confidence and affection of the people, the pastor actively opposed anything that threatened division in the church or the town. It is not possible to state accurately the growth of the church during this period, as the records are incomplete. No continuous record is found after 1736, and the names of those who owned the covenant are gathered, only in part, from entries made in his diary. The names of only one hundred and twenty-seven who united with the church are known, though many more must have been received, for at the pastor's death one hundred and twenty members were living.

Rev. Timothy Walker was a native of Woburn, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1725. His salary at settlement was one hundred pounds, to increase forty shillings per annum till it reached one hundred and twenty pounds; also the use of parsonage. He died suddenly, Sunday morning, September 1, 1782, aged seventy-seven years.

[1] By Rev. F. D. Ayer.

The deep impress of this early ministry has never been effaced, and the influence of Mr. Walker, to a large degree, decided the moral tone and habits of the town. For more than half a century his clear convictions and bold utterances directed the thought of the early settlers. He served the town as well as the church. His wise counsel and judicious action in relation to every matter of public interest were of great benefit to the people and made him their leader. Three times he visited England as agent for the town to confirm its endangered rights, and was enabled to make secure forever the claims and privileges of the settlers.

Nearly seven years now passed without a stated ministry. Rev. Israel Evans was called by both the church and the town to settle as minister September 1, 1788, and was installed pastor July 1, 1789. His ministry continued eight years. No records of the church for this period can be found. There were one hundred and twenty-four members of the church at the close of this ministry.

Mr. Evans was a native of Pennsylvania, and was graduated at Princeton College, 1772. He was ordained chaplain in the United States army at Philadelphia in 1776. He resigned his pastorate July 1, 1797, but resided in town till his death, at the age of sixty years, March 9, 1807.

The church, without delay, chose to the pastorate Rev. Asa McFarland, and the town concurring in the choice, he was installed March 7, 1798.

The growth of the church was, from this time, rapid and steady. Seasons of deep religious interest blessed it, and four hundred and twenty-nine were added to the membership. His ministry continued twenty-seven years and closed March 23, 1825.

Rev. Asa McFarland, D.D., was born in Worcester, Mass., April 19, 1769. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1793. He died, by paralysis, Sunday morning, February 18, 1827, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He possessed a vigorous mind, was sound in judgment and diligent in action. His personal character and position secured to him a wide influence in the State, and eighteen discourses, delivered by him on public occasions, were published.

The council which dismissed Dr. McFarland, March 23, 1825, installed as his successor Rev. Nathaniel Bouton. Bible classes and Sunday-schools were organized in different parts of the town, and the assembly of the people in the single place of worship was large and united in spirit.

In connection with the meeting of the General Association of New Hampshire in 1831, a deep work of grace began. Soon the whole people felt its power and more than a hundred were added to the church. In the following years "protracted meetings" were frequently held and always useful. Large accessions were received in 1834, 1836, 1842 and 1843. During the forty-two years of Dr. Bouton's ministry seven hundred and seventy-two were added to the church.

For years the church grew with the town, but in 1833 it was called to a new experience. The very prosperity and growth of the town, the religious habits of the people, the great spiritual harvests that had been gathered made necessary the provision of new and other accommodations for worship.

The residents of the West Parish, living on an average nearly five miles from the meeting-house, decided that they ought to seek greater conveniences for worship and build a house unto the Lord. A house was built and eighty-eight members of this church were dismissed and organized into the West Parish Church, April 22, 1833.

The old house was soon full again and the church membership five hundred and thirty-nine. The village growing towards the south, the brethren thus located erected a church edifice and sixty-seven members were dismissed. Bearing with them letters and the love and prayer of the mother-church, these were organized into the South Church February 1, 1837.

March 30, 1842, forty-four members having been dismissed, were organized into the East Church.

All these were dismissed and the churches organized, prompted by love to Christ and His cause, and the mother-church gave many of her devoted and useful members with regret at the parting, but every one with her blessing. True were the words of the pastor, that "the church history of New England does not furnish a parallel to this experience of three churches going out from a single church within ten years without so much as a ripple of discord."

Besides these losses, a large number was dismissed to the churches of other denominations which were organized here, and thus began to be realized the change that had come over the community, as from one great congregation, gathered weekly at the same place from all parts of the town, there were now different congregations, and the people were no longer one assembly in the delightful service of worship. All this had affected the strength and relations of the church, but in harmony and under the favor of God it went on prospering and continued to be a positive and aggressive power for good.

Rev. Dr. Bouton resigned his pastorate at his forty-second anniversary, March 23, 1867. He did this under the conviction that the changes in the people and in all about the church might be met best by a change in its ministry, and that he might accept another office. His love to the people, as their love to him, was unabated. Few men have been permitted to fill a pastorate so happy and useful as was this; few have transmitted one to a successor under such a wealth of affection as, from this whole city, had been won by the years of faithful Christian labor.

Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, a native of Norwalk, Conn., was graduated at Yale College in 1821. Not only was he a faithful minister, but a citizen of valued influence, who bore for more than a genera-

tion an active part in all that advanced the weal of the people, both at home and abroad.

He was a friend of learning and its institutions, and performed an amount of intellectual work that alone would have marked his long life as busy. Thirty-four of his sermons and addresses were published, and many articles written for periodicals. In 1856 he published the "History of Concord." Five other volumes are from his pen. He was appointed to the office of State historian in 1866. To the duties of this office he devoted himself with fidelity and zeal for eleven years, and compiled ten volumes of the Provincial and State Papers.

In the ecclesiastical bodies of the State and the benevolent organizations of the land he bore an active part. Industry, fidelity, system were his. With the completion of his historical work his labor seemed done. He attended church service on the fifty-third anniversary of his settlement, but was unable to preach, as had been his annual custom. He died June 6, 1878, aged seventy-nine years.

Soon after the resignation of Dr. Bouton a call to this pastorate was extended to Rev. Franklin D. Ayer, a native of St. Johnsbury, Vt., a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1856, and of Andover Theological Seminary, 1859. He was installed pastor by the council that dismissed Rev. N. Bouton, D.D., September 12, 1867.

The church, so long used to the ways of the venerable pastor, welcomed the new one, and have labored unitedly with him. The church has been blessed with seasons of revival, and during the present pastorate two hundred have been added to the church, making the total number uniting to the present time, one thousand six hundred and fifty-three.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary was observed November 18, 1880. Historical Discourse, by Rev. F. D. Ayer; History and Description of our Four Meeting-Houses, by Hon. Joseph B. Walker; History of the Sunday-School, by John C. Thorn; History of Music, by William G. Carter, M.D.

This church has taken a positive and decided part in all the great moral reforms of the past years. It has lived in peace at home, in hearty fellowship and co-operation with churches of other denominations, and has exerted, both in this community and the State, a controlling influence. From its location, its pastors and its efficient membership have had much to do with the ecclesiastical gatherings and the benevolent societies of the State and the land. It has borne its full share in the great benevolent enterprises of the day, and its contributions have been constant and generous.

It has given to benevolent objects during the past fifty years $48,000, for the support of worship not less than $85,000, and more than $80,000 for houses of worship and parsonage.

The Sunday-school was organized in 1818, and has always been well attended.

The houses of worship demand a separate notice. The first meeting-house was built of logs in 1727, and was occupied twenty-seven years. The second was that so long known as the "Old North." The main body of the house was built in 1751. In 1783 it was completed with porches and spire, and in 1802 enlarged so as to furnish sittings for twelve hundred people, and a bell was placed in the tower. Central in its location, it was for a long time the only place for public worship in town, and was used by this church for ninety years. It served the State also. In this house the Convention of 1778 met "to form a permanent plan of government for the State." The first time the Legislature met in Concord, March 13, 1782, it assembled in this house, and not less than fifteen sessions of the General Court was held here. Here, with religious services, in 1784, the new State Constitution was first introduced; and here, too, in June, 1788, the Federal Constitution was adopted, by which New Hampshire became one of the States of the Union. This being the ninth State to adopt the Constitution, that vote made it binding upon the United States. Many of the political gatherings, historic in the State, were held in this house. After another church was built, 1842, this was used by the Methodist Biblical Institute till 1866. When it was destroyed by fire, on the night of November 28, 1870, there passed from sight the church building which had associated with it more of marked and precious history than with any other in the State.

As the church was about leaving the "Old North" as a house of worship, it was voted to invite all the churches formed from this to unite in a special religious service. These farewell services were held Thursday and Friday, October 27 and 28, 1842. On Friday afternoon, after a sermon by the pastor, about five hundred and fifty communicants of the four churches sat down at the table of the Lord. "It was a season of tender and affectionate interest. Many wept at the thought of separation from the place where they and their fathers had worshiped."

So happy was the effect of this meeting that the next year one of like character was held in the New North Church on November 18th. Since that time an annual meeting of the Congregational Churches in Concord has been held, and the meetings have been precious seasons of Christian union and fellowship.

The third house of worship, situated on the corner of Main and Washington Streets, was dedicated November 23, 1842. It was enlarged in 1848, and destroyed by fire June 29, 1873. A chapel was erected in 1858, and enlarged in 1868.

The fourth and present house of worship was erected on the site of the third, and dedicated March 1, 1876. It was paid for as built, and is a beautiful and commodious church building. The total cost of it was $50,883.36. A new chapel, connecting with the church, was completed and opened with appropriate services January 20, 1884.

In grateful memory of the relation of his parents and family to this church, William Abbott, Esq., gave two thousand five hundred dollars towards the erection of this building, which is called "Abbott Memorial Chapel," and the people promptly added to this sum five thousand dollars more, which completed it.

The present officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. Franklin D. Ayer, installed September 12, 1867; Deacons, John Ballard, Edward A. Moulton, Andrew S. Smith, Robert G. Morrison.

The things to be noted in this history of more than one hundred and fifty years are: 1. That there have been but five pastors, and that all but the surviving one have died and been buried among this people. The church has not been without a pastor for an hour since 1798. 2. The church has lived in peace and grown. It has never had a serious misunderstanding or called for the advice of council on account of difficulty. It has called but one council for sixty years. 3. It has paid its bills as it went on, and kept free from debt. 4. "The Lord hath been mindful of us."

South Congregational Church.—The first meeting of individuals for the purpose of forming a religious society was held at the house of Mr. Asaph Evans, May 9, 1835. Samuel Fletcher was chairman and Amos Wood secretary. At this meeting a committee was appointed, who purchased a lot of land at the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets, for twelve hundred dollars, as the site for a meeting-house. At an adjourned meeting it was voted to form a religious body, to be known as the "South Congregational Society." Also a constitution and by-laws had been prepared, and a committee of seven had been procured, who were to build the church edifice. On the 1st day of August, 1835, the constitution and by-laws were adopted, and thirty names were signed thereto as members of the new society.

In the summer of 1836 a new church building was erected on the lot purchased for that purpose by the committee of seven. It was of wood, seventy-seven by sixty-four feet, with two stores and a vestry on the first floor, with the church edifice on the second floor, and cost, with the land, about ten thousand dollars. The house was dedicated on the 1st day of February, 1837, in the afternoon. The pews were sold in the afternoon. In the evening of the 1st day of February, 1837, the South Congregational Church was organized with sixty-seven members, all from the First Congregational Church in Concord, as follows:

Thomas Chadbourne, Clarissa [Green] Chadbourne (Thomas), John B. Chandler, Sarah Chandler (Timothy) Ruth [Wilson] Chickering (Elliott), Abigail Clement (Joshua), Esther W. Currier (Ira H.), M. A. H. Estabrook (Wm. W.), Asaph Evans, Almira B. Evans (Asaph), Samuel Evans, Sarah C. Evans (Samuel), Samuel Evans, Jr., Henry Farley, Mary T. [Farley] Colburn, Martha O. Farrand, William Fisk, Margaret C. Fisk (William), Samuel Fletcher, Nancy B. Fletcher (Samuel), Ruth W. Fletcher, Eliza M. Fletcher (Daniel H.), Lydia French (Theodore), Hannah Gould (Nathan), George Hutchins, Sarah R. [Tucker] Hutchins (George), Betsy Hoit (William), Charlotte M. [Hurd] Davidson, George Kent, Lucia A. Kent (George), David Kimball, Elizabeth E. Kimball, (David), Mary Ann Kimball, Fanny A. Low (Joseph), Grace G. Low (William), Clarissa J. [Chase] McFarland (Asa), Mary Mills (Charles), Emily Moore (J. W.), Asa Morrill, John Niles, Olive Niles (John), Betsy [Robinson] Osgood (David), Caleb Parker, Abigail D. Parker (Caleb), Lucy Robinson (Josiah), Mercy G. Robinson, Benjamin Rolfe, Sarah H. [Sargent] Pillsbury (Parker), Samuel Shute, M. H. Tenney (David), Roswell W. Turner, Elijah Tuttle, Hannah S. Tuttle (Elijah), Zurviah Tuttle (Jesse C.), Mary J. [Tuttle] Tarlton (John), Sarah S. Tuttle, Nathaniel G. Upham, Eliza W. [Burnham] Upham (Nathaniel G.), Hannah Upham (Ephraim), Philip Watson, Mary W. Watson (Philip), Susan Weeks (John), James Weeks, Mary L. Weeks (James), Sarah S. Wilson (Thomas), Amos Wood, Louisa W. Wood (Amos).

In March, 1837, the church and society extended a call to Rev. Daniel J. Noyes, then tutor in Dartmouth College, to become pastor. This invitation was accepted, and Mr. Noyes, a graduate of Dartmouth and of Andover Theological Seminary, was ordained and installed May 3, 1837,—sermon by Rev. Dr. Bouton, of the North Church. Mr. Noyes had a very successful pastorate of twelve and a half years, to November, 1849, when he resigned to accept a professorship in Dartmouth College.

Rev. Henry E. Parker, of Keene, who was then preaching at Eastport, Me., commenced his pastorate in April, 1850, but was not installed until May 14, 1851,—sermon by Rev. Nathan Lord, D.D., president of Dartmouth College. In 1857 the meeting-house was repaired and improved, but in 1859 (June 12th) it was totally consumed by fire, with no insurance. Public services were held in Phœnix Hall until November, 1860. After much discussion, the society purchased the property on Pleasant Street, many years occupied by the Hon. William A. Kent, as the site for their new house of worship. A building committee was appointed, and work was commenced on the foundations in the fall of 1859. The corner-stone was laid, with appropriate exercises, May 3, 1860, and the house was completed and dedicated November 27, 1860. The house, land, furnaces, stoves and bell cost twenty-four thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars. Mr. Parker's pastorate of nearly sixteen years was attended by the most salutary results. He had leave of absence on two occasions,—from June, 1861, to August, 1862, when he was chaplain of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, and from September, 1865, to February, 1866, when he went on a European excursion. He resigned while abroad, and a council held in March, 1866, after his return, dissolved his relation with the church and society.

There was no installed pastor of the church from March, 1866, to January, 1869. Rev. William F. V. Bartlett, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was called, and accepted conditionally; but his health failing, he was not installed, though he preached for more than a year, up to May, 1867. In 1868 an invitation was extended to Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of North Andover, Mass., and a little later to Rev. John V. Hilton, of North Bridgewater, Mass., both of whom declined.

But the society was not inactive in the mean time. The house of worship, as first constructed, had no galleries. In 1867 all the slips were occupied, and

there seemed to be a call for more room. To provide this additional space, the plan of erecting galleries was suggested. The consent of the society being obtained, galleries containing forty slips were built by twenty-five gentlemen, members of the society known as the Gallery Association. There was no organ in the church until 1868, but in the summer of that year the society purchased the one now used, at an expense of four thousand dollars. About twelve hundred dollars more was expended in repairs and improvements on the house and chapel.

In December, 1868, the church and society extended a call to Rev. Silas L. Blake, of Pepperell, Mass., to become pastor. This call was accepted, and the services of the pastor-elect commenced the first Sabbath of January, 1869. He was installed on the 27th of the same month, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. Professor Park, of Andover Theological Seminary. Mr. Blake's pastorate of nearly nine years proved very successful. Sunday, February 4, 1877, was observed as the fortieth anniversary of the formation of the church. In the morning the pastor preached a sermon giving an historical sketch of the material growth and prosperity of the church and society, and in the afternoon he gave a history of the spiritual growth and progress of the church during these forty years. In the morning he was assisted by Rev. Dr. Noyes, of Hanover, the first pastor, and Rev. Dr. Bouton, of Concord; and in the afternoon Rev. Mr. Ayer, of the North Church, Concord, was also present, and assisted. In the evening Dr. Noyes and Dr. Bouton occupied the time in most interesting and profitable personal reminiscences. The house was crowded, and the occasion was one of great interest. In the fall of 1877 Mr. Blake, having received a call to become pastor of a church in Cleveland, Ohio, resigned, and he was dismissed by council October 14, 1877.

Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Manchester, was employed to preach regularly in the church for some six months after Mr. Blake's departure, and continued until another pastor was called. At the close of his services the church passed resolutions expressive of their deep appreciation of his faithful services, and of their affectionate personal regard.

In the spring of 1878 the church and society invited the Rev. Charles E. Harrington, of Lancaster, N. H., to become their pastor, which call was accepted. He began his labors in March, and was installed by council April 18, 1878, Professor William M. Barbour, D.D., of Yale College, preaching the sermon.

April 19, 1882, Brother Franklin Evans gave the church two hundred dollars "as a nucleus for a fund" to aid the needy members of the church and congregation. This was in memory of his late wife, Mrs. Sarah E. Evans. The church took action on this subject, and the result was that a society was formed of the members of the church, known as the South Church Relief Society, for the purpose of accumulating a fund, the income of which should be applied to the aforesaid charitable object.

Mr. Harrington's pastorate, although short, was a profitable one. He resigned his charge as pastor, and was dismissed by council August 31, 1882.

Rev. William H. Hubbard, of Merrimack, Mass., was called to be pastor in the spring of 1883, which call was accepted, and he was installed June 4, 1883, Rev. William J. Tucker, D.D., of Andover Theological Seminary, preaching the sermon. His resignation has been accepted to take effect September 30, 1885.

In October, 1883, the National Council of Congregational Churches for the United States was holden in the South Congregational Church in Concord, the North Church uniting in making the arrangements and in entertaining the delegates. The council continued nearly a week. The meetings, day and evening, were well attended, and were very interesting and profitable.

The interest of the Gallery Association has now been purchased by the society, so that now the society owns all those pews, and many others in the body of the house.

For nearly twenty years past the pew-holders have voted to assess a tax upon the pews to defray the larger part of the expense of supporting the gospel, but at their annual meeting in January, 1885, they refused to assess any tax upon the pews, so that hereafter all moneys for the support of the gospel must be raised by subscription until some better way can be devised.

Present membership of church, three hundred and eighty-four.

DEACONS.

Samuel Fletcher, elected May 25, 1837.
John Niles, elected May 25, 1837.
Amos Wood elected August 15, 1839.
David Kimball, elected March 3, 1842.
Epps Burnham, elected August 31, 1843.
Nathaniel Evans, elected August 31, 1843.
Asa McFarland, elected August 31, 1843.
Caleb Parker, elected August 31, 1843.
Joseph French, elected July 18, 1850.
George B. Chandler, elected November 4, 1852.
Greenough McQuesten, elected October 29, 1857.
Levi Liscom, elected December 31, 1857.
Hazen Pickering, elected December 30, 1863.
George G. Sanborn, elected December 30, 1863.
William H. Allison, elected July 5, 1872.
Charles W. Harvey, elected July 5, 1872.
Charles Kimball, elected January 28, 1875.
Albert S. Hammond, elected May 5, 1876.
Frank Coffin, elected January 31, 1879.
Henry A. Mann, elected January 25, 1884.
William A Stone, elected February 8, 1884.

The South Congregational Church, Concord, has sustained a Mission Sunday-school near Richardson's Mills, about five miles east of the city, since 1870, a period of fifteen years, contributing some one hundred dollars per year, besides supplying them with teachers and a superintendent. It is called the Memorial Sabbath-School. This school is in a prosper-

ous condition, having an average of about one hundred members. There is a Union Church connected with this Sabbath-school, which was formed some ten or twelve years ago. The church has always been small, and numbers only about from twelve to fifteen members.

Congregational Church, East Concord.—This church was organized March 30, 1842, with forty-two members. Its history is thus related by Dr. Bouton:

In the year 1841 a new house for public worship was erected on the east side of the Merrimack River, principally by members of the First Congregational Church and Society there residing. In March, 1842, a request was presented to the First Church, signed by forty-four members residing in that part of the town, requesting letters of dismission and recommendation, for the purpose of being organized into a new church, which request was granted. The East Congregational Church was organized by a council of neighboring churches on the 30th of March, 1842, and Rev. Timothy Morgan, from the Theological Seminary at Gilmanton, was engaged to supply the pulpit. Mr. Morgan continued his labors about a year. Rev. Hiram Freeman was next invited to settle, and was ordained September 27, 1843, and was dismissed in June, 1845. March 24, 1847, Rev. Winthrop Fifield was installed pastor. Mr. Fifield continued his services about three years. June 25, 1851, Rev. Henry A. Kendall was installed pastor, who continued until May 1, 1858. His successors as pastors and acting pastors have been as follows: Revs. E. O. Jones, A. O. Baker, Norton Smith, George Smith, H. R. Hawes, A. Burnham, W. G. Schoppe, C. L. Tappan, A. F. Dunnels and James T. Pyke. The latter was installed pastor October 16, 1874.

Congregational Church, West Concord.—The first church edifice was completed and dedicated January 15, 1833. The building was of wood, sixty-three by forty-three feet, with a projection of three feet in front, and cost two thousand dollars.

The formal organization of the church occurred April 22, 1833, with eighty-nine members dismissed from the North Congregational Church for the purpose. On the same day Rev. Asa P. Tenney was installed pastor and so continued until his death, March 1, 1867, a term of thirty-three years and eight months. During his pastorate three hundred and eleven were added to the church. His salary ever remained at four hundred and fifty dollars per year. After the death of Mr. Tenney the pulpit was supplied for one year by Rev. Dr. Bouton.

Mr. Hiram B. Putnam supplied the pulpit from August 9, 1868; was installed October 28, 1868; resigned and dismissed December 15, 1873.

Rev. Irving D. Adkinson supplied the pulpit from March 1, 1874; was installed May 6, 1874, and continued until his death, February 25, 1875.

Mr. John W. Colwell supplied the pulpit from June, 1875; was ordained September 22, 1875; installed February 28, 1877; dismissed April, 1879, and during his pastorate fifty-seven were added to the church.

Rev. Cyrus M. Perry supplied the pulpit as acting pastor from July, 1879, to July, 1882.

Mr. Charles B. Strong was ordained as pastor September 6, 1882; resigned July 13, 1884, and dismissed March 30, 1885.

The church is at present (April, 1885) supplied by C. H. Roper, of Andover Theological Seminary.

DEACONS.—Abiel Rolfe, from 1833 until his death, in 1840; held the same office in North Church previously, from 1811 to 1833. Ira Rowell, from 1833 to 1875; resigned on account of extreme feebleness; died 1876; held same office in North Church previously, from 1829 to 1833. H. Runnels, from 1840 until his death, in 1859. From 1859 until 1875, Deacon Rowell was the only deacon. Stephen Carleton, from 1876 until his death, in 1884. Edward S. Barrett, from 1876 to present time. Cyrus Runnels, from 1876 to present time.

This first church was burned September 21, 1879, after having been thoroughly repaired, at a cost of fiteen hundred dollars. A new church was immediately commenced, built of granite and cost fifteen thousand dollars, and was dedicated June 14, 1871.

Penacook Congregational Church.—The Congregational Church in Penacook was organized November 6, 1850. Rev. Mr. Knight and other ministers were employed as preachers till 1857, when Rev. Albert William Fiske was installed pastor May 20th, and remained in that relation till October 16th, 1836.

The second pastor, Rev. William R. Jewett, was installed September 16, 1863, and dismissed September 10, 1874.

The third pastor, Rev. Marvin D. Bisbee, was installed September 10, 1874; dismissed April 10, 1877.

Rev. John H. Larry was installed December 21, 1882; dismissed May 15, 1883.

In 1876, Hon. John Kimball and Benjamin A. Kimball presented a bell to this church, which bears the following inscription:

"MEMORIAL BELL:
PRESENTED TO
THE CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY
IN FISHERVILLE, N. H.,
JULY 4TH, 1876,
BY
JOHN AND BENJAMIN AMES KIMBALL,
SONS OF
THE LATE BENJAMIN KIMBALL
OF BOSCAWEN.
Let him that heareth say, Come."

Benjamin Kimball, whose name is inscribed thereon, was a native of Canterbury, born December 27, 1794, and remaining most of the time on the old homestead, with his father, until he was about twenty-five years old. He resided for a time in Northfield, whence, in the spring of 1824, he removed with his family to Boscawen, and settled on High Street.

Being inclined to mechanical rather than agricultural pursuits, and having made the acquaintance of Mr. John Clark — sometimes called "Boston John"—while at work on the new State-House in Concord, and other places, resolved to abandon his farm, and devote more of his time to mechanical labor. In 1824 he was employed by the late Nathaniel Rolfe to build a saw-mill on the site now occupied by Mr. Blanchard's Excelsior Factory, which was the only saw-mill ever erected on that spot.

It was here that he became acquainted with, and saw the advantages of, the great water-power on the Contoocook River. His means were small, but after the failure of Mr. Varney, who had commenced to improve the water-power here by building the upper dam, he sold his farm, and in the winter of 1829–30 bought of Hon. Jeremiah Mason, agent for the United States Bank, the property owned by Mr. Varney, which comprised all the water-power formerly and now owned by the Contoocook Company, the farm of Captain John Sawyer and the dwelling-house and lands now owned by the heirs of the late Ephraim Plummer and others.

He removed here with his family in November, 1830, and commenced immediately to make further improvement of the water-power by erecting a dam and building a grist-mill, which was successfully accomplished at the close of the next year. He was a member of the Congregational Church at Boscawen Plain, and always took an active part in all that was essential to the general and religious welfare of the town. He died July 21, 1834, aged thirty-nine.

Unitarian Church.[1]—Early in the year 1827 several citizens of the town, who were dissatisfied with the Calvinistic doctrine preached in the churches of the place, met together, and, after consultation with each other, on the 4th day of April of that year, associated themselves together, agreeably to the laws of the State, under the name and title of the Second Congregational Society in Concord.

The formal organization took place, as we learn from the records, on the 8th day of August, 1827, at which time Richard Bartlett, Moses Eastman, William Kent, Sampson Bullard, Stephen Brown, John Leach, Woodbury Brown, William M. Virgin, Elijah Mansur, Joseph Manahan, Washington Williams, James Wilcomb, Joseph C. West, Timothy Chandler, Benjamin Grover and William Francis met at the court-room in the old town-house, and organized by the election of Major Timothy Chandler as chairman, and William Kent clerk. Moses Eastman, Richard Bartlett and Jacob B. Moore were chosen a committee to prepare by-laws and regulations for the society, and report at some subsequent meeting.

"*Voted unanimously*, That this society assume the powers and privileges of a corporation, under and pursuant to an act of the Legislature passed July 3, 1827, entitled 'An act empowering religious associations to assume and exercise corporate powers.'"

The clerk was directed to give public notice of the formation of the society, in the usual form. At an adjourned meeting, held August 25, 1827, a code of by-laws was reported by the committee chosen to prepare them, and accepted. At an adjourned meeting, held September 4, 1827, Moses Eastman, William Kent and Stephen Brown were elected a prudential committee, and Captain Jeremiah Pritchard treasurer. Thus the organization of the society was completed.

It being deemed desirable to secure preaching of the liberal faith so far as the means of the society would allow, Colonel William Kent visited Portsmouth, and arranged with Rev. Dr. Parker, of that place, to come to Concord and preach two Sundays during the session of the Legislature in June. The use of the Representatives' Hall was secured for the services, and there, on the 17th day of June, 1827, was preached the first professedly Unitarian sermon ever delivered in Concord. The services (says Colonel Kent) were highly appreciated, and the audience was highly respectable in numbers. Dr. Parker preached at the same place on the following Sabbath.

A wish being expressed to hear more of the liberal preaching, Colonel Kent visited Boston, and secured the services of several pastors of Unitarian Churches in that city and the adjacent towns for a Sunday each, the court-room being secured as a place of meeting. Rev. Dr. Barrett, of Boston, commenced under this arrangement July 8, 1827, and was followed by Rev. Messrs. Gannett, Pierpont, Tuckerman, Whitman and Ware. Messrs. Christopher T. Thayer, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Moses G. Thomas then preached with reference to settlement.

April 3, 1828, the society voted to raise *three hundred dollars*, by tax on the members, for the support of preaching the ensuing year. Rev. Moses G. Thomas was ordained pastor February 25, 1829. On the same day, previous to the ordination, a church consisting of eight members was formed.

A minister having been secured, the want of a permanent place of worship was felt. To encourage the effort to erect a church, Hon. William A. Kent proposed, if a sum of money sufficient for its erection could be raised, to donate a piece of land to the society on which to build it.

After a thorough canvass, three thousand dollars, just one-half of the amount needed, was secured,—a liberal subscription for those times in a society few in numbers and of limited pecuniary means. In this emergency, Colonel William Kent was dispatched to Boston to solicit aid from the wealthy friends of the cause in that place. Spending a fortnight in the work, he succeeded, to his great satisfaction, in raising the amount required. This being done, measures were at once adopted to secure the accomplishment of the object so much desired.

[1] Condensed from an able historical address prepared by Daniel F. Secomb.

John Leach, Esq., a member of the society, was employed as master-builder, and under his direction the work went rapidly forward. The corner-stone was laid May 2, 1829, with appropriate services, and on the 11th of November following the church was dedicated "to the worship of the one living and true God." On this occasion the introductory prayer was offered by Rev. Ralph Waldo Emerson, the dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr. Parkman, and a discourse was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Moses G. Thomas.

The house thus dedicated stood on the spot occupied by the present edifice. After doing service as a place of religious worship for the space of nearly twenty-five years, it was destroyed by fire on the evening of November 2, 1854.

Measures were at once taken to replace the church edifice. Plans having been procured, the services of Henry M. Moore, as builder, were secured. The foundation was laid under the direction of Luther Roby, Esq., and the work went forward. In eighteen months, lacking one day, from the time of the fire, the new house was completed and dedicated.

January 14, 1834, "*Voted*, That the sum of seven hundred dollars annually be raised by the society for the next five years."

April 1, 1834, Jefferson Noyes was chosen librarian.

April 4, 1837, Simon Brown, since Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, was elected clerk of the society, in place of Colonel William Kent, who had filled the office from its first organization. Mr. Brown left town shortly after, and at the annual meeting, held in April, 1838, Colonel Kent was again elected, serving until April 15, 1841. At the same meeting, "*Voted*, That R. H. Sherburne be requested to take a seat in the gallery a few Sundays, and apply a corrective to the boys." "*Voted*, That Mr. Thomas be released from his duties to the society for the term of four Sabbaths for the year 1837, at such time as he may desire, and that the society supply the desk during said term."

Mr. Thomas resigned January 28, 1844.

May 15, 1844.—At a special meeting held this day, "*Voted*, That the society are so well pleased with Rev. Mr. Tilden, of Norton, Mass., as a preacher, as to engage him to supply the desk for three or six months;" and the standing committee were directed to visit him and secure his services for the coming month of June.

April 1, 1845, an article having appeared in the *Congregational Journal*, entitled "Parkerism in Concord," reflecting somewhat severely on the opinions held and preached by Mr. Tilden, a series of resolutions expressing the confidence of the society in him as a preacher was introduced by Lewis Downing, Esq., and passed by a unanimous vote.

April 25, 1845, the prudential committee were authorized to procure the services of Rev. Mr. Tilden for one year from the 1st of July next.

April 7, 1846, Mr. Tilden having expressed a wish to terminate his connection with the society at the end of his present engagement, the society, believing that a misapprehension existed on his part in regard to the true state of feeling existing towards him, *Voted unanimously*, that it is their earnest desire that his resignation be withdrawn, and that he continue with them for the coming year."

Rev. Mr. Tilden's services as pastor, which commenced in 1844, of the society closed July 1, 1847. He was never formally installed.

From this time forward, for more than two years, the desk was filled by various clergymen, Rev. Mr. Putnam officiating for several months, by temporary engagements.

Mr. Augustus Woodbury was ordained August 1, 1849.

July 27, 1851, "*Voted*, That an alteration be made in the gallery," and a committee was appointed to raise the money necessary to defray the expense of the same. At the same time, "*Voted*, That Mr. Woodbury's salary be increased to eight hundred dollars per annum." Mr. Woodbury's connection with the society closed August 1, 1853.

Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey was installed March 29, 1854 The pastorate of Mr. Muzzey occurred during a time of trial to the society,—the destruction of the church edifice in the month of November following his settlement, and the building of the present one taxing their resources severely. But in all their efforts they met with the cheerful and hearty co-operation of the pastor and the members of his family, whose services deserve a lasting and grateful remembrance.

October 18, 1857, the prudential committee were authorized to invite Mr. Silas Farrington to preach to the society for one year; and the invitation being accepted, he was ordained early in the month of December following.

October 3, 1858, Mr. Farrington was requested to continue his services another year.

October 5, 1858, a legacy left the society by the late Timothy Walker, Esq., of twenty-one shares of stock in the Northern Railroad corporation, was accepted, and Benjamin Grover was appointed agent to receive and manage the same.

April 25, 1859, the society voted that the treasurer be directed to sell and convey the railroad stock left the society by the late Timothy Walker, Esq., and invest the proceeds in the purchase of pews numbered 21, 23, 30, 56, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71 and 73, in the church, the same to be owned by the society, and the rents received therefor to be appropriated annually to the support of preaching, agreeably to the provisions of the will of Mr. Walker.

December 25, 1859, Mr. Farrington was requested to continue as pastor another year.

November 25, 1860, Mr. Farrington resigned the office of pastor, the resignation to take effect January

1, 1861, and his resignation was accepted by the society at a meeting held December 2, 1860.

For some time after the withdrawal of Mr. Farrington the desk was filled by such supplies as could be obtained, Rev. Liberty Billings among the number, who, without formal installation, officiated as minister for about two years, until, having received an appointment as chaplain in the Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, he resigned, and the desk was again left to be supplied by candidates.

December 27, 1863, Rev. T. J. Mumford received an invitation to take the pastoral charge, which he declined.

February 7, 1864, Rev. Junius L. Hatch was invited to become the minister of the society, which invitation was accepted, and he was installed in the month of June following.

June 24, 1865, difficulties having arisen between Mr. Hatch and the society, it was voted that the relation existing between them be at once terminated, and the committee were directed to notify the minister of this action of the society.

January 23, 1866, the society voted that Rev. J. F. Lovering be invited to become their pastor, which invitation he accepted. The formal services of installation took place February 27, 1866.

Mr. Lovering's labors with the society closed April 1, 1875, after having continued nine years. At that time the society voted him the use of the parsonage for the term of three months, free of rent. The resignation of Mr. Lovering opened the way for the employment of temporary supplies and candidates for a long time.

January 24, 1876, "*Voted*, That the committee be instructed to extend an invitation to Rev. W. G. Todd to become the pastor for one year." The call was accepted, and Mr. Todd entered upon the duties of his office without any formal introduction. During this season the church was repainted, and some necessary repairs were made.

March 1, 1877, Mr. Todd retired.

November 24, 1877, an invitation was extended to Rev. Samuel C. Beane, of Salem, Mass., to assume the pastoral care of the society. The invitation was accepted, and the services of installation took place January 9, 1878, and he is the present pastor.

The church organized February 25, 1829, and received gradual accessions to the number of its members, from the first of whom, Miss Ellen Louisa Tucker, afterwards Mrs. Ralph Waldo Emerson, it received a present of a set of vessels for the communion service.

On the 19th day of July, 1829, the first communion service was observed, prior to which, as we learn from the records, Brother William Kent was elected deacon, and accepted the office. Although his resignation was once offered, its acceptance was refused by the church, and he remains to this day its senior deacon. His services in the formation of the society and church entitle him to the grateful regard of the present members.

A Sunday-school connected with the society was organized by Colonel William Kent and others prior to the building of the first church edifice. Colonel Kent was for a long time its superintendent.

The Concord Female Benevolent Association was formed by ladies of the society, January 5, 1835, for the purpose of doing something towards relieving the wants and multiplying the comforts of the indigent and suffering members of the community.

Of the good done by these organizations, those who have been taught, and those whose wants have been relieved by them, can bear witness. Of the ladies who planned them, and by whose exertions they have been sustained, it may be truly said, their works praise them.

By the will of Lewis Downing, Esq., dated December 27, 1872, the society after his death became, after deducting some small legacies, the recipient of one-sixth of the income of his estate annually, the same to be appropriated to the support of the preaching of the Christian religion as taught by the late Dr. Channing,—the amount of the legacy being increased from time to time as the deaths of his children should occur, until at last the society should receive the income of two-thirds of the estate; the balance, over two thousand dollars annually, to be devoted to the support of a minister-at-large of the Channing-Unitarian faith, and in aiding and strengthening feeble societies of that faith in the State of New Hampshire.

St. Paul's Church.[1]—The first meeting of individuals friendly to the organization of the Protestant Episcopal Society was held at the house of Albe Cady, on the 5th of January, 1817. At this meeting the basis of an organization was presented by a committee appointed for the purpose, which was subscribed by thirteen gentlemen, among whom were the Hon. Samuel Green, Albe Cady, the Hon. Isaac Hill and John West, Jr. They gave the organization the name of St. Thomas' Chapel. On the 24th of March, 1818, Rev. Charles Burroughs was chosen rector. It does not appear whether or not Mr. Borroughs accepted the rectorship. He, however, frequently officiated here, giving to the new parish whatever of service he could bestow in connection with his ministrations in St. John's Church, Portsmouth, of which he was rector, and in many ways, by advice and influence, contributed greatly to encourage and sustain the infant parish in Concord.

During 1817 and the three succeeding years the Rev. Messrs. Andrews, Searle, Herbert and Marshall held occasional services here, but the greater part of the time the services were conducted by lay readers. In April, 1821, the Rev. John L. Blake was chosen rector, and for more than two years officiated

[1] Condensed from an historical sketch prepared by Hon. Horace A. Brown, in 1884.

here, at the same time serving St. Andrew's Church, Hopkinton.

For a part of the first year after the formation of the parish the services were held in Masonic Hall, over the Concord Bank, the present location of the First National Bank. Subsequently the town hall was occupied by the parish as a place of worship for about two years. Afterwards the services were held in a commodious hall, fitted up by Hon. Isaac Hill, in the upper part of a store occupying the present site of the opera-house.

This hall was used during the week by the Rev. Mr. Blake as a school-room.

Several ineffectual attempts were made during these years to build a church. As far back as 1819 a subscription was commenced for this purpose. The cost of the edifice was not to exceed six thousand dollars, and one-half of this sum was subscribed by twelve individuals. In the spring of 1823 the Rev. Mr. Blake resigned the rectorship and removed from town, and for about twelve years services of our church were only occasionally held in Concord, Rev. Moses B. Chase, of Hopkinton, now and then supplying a single service.

It appears that divine worship according to the forms and rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church was conducted here, almost without interruption, from the beginning of 1817 to the spring of 1823, a lay reader being employed when the ministrations of a clergyman could not be procured.

In 1819 a committee on the state of the church in the Diocese of New Hampshire, appointed by the Diocesan Convention, reported thirteen families and ten communicants in this parish. During its continuance as St. Thomas' Chapel the rite of confirmation was administered to seven persons, and there were about twenty baptisms.

On the 13th of July, 1835, St. Paul's parish was organized, and the Rev. Moses B. Chase was chosen rector. Mr. Chase held services once each month in this parish, from May, 1835, to March, 1836, and each Sunday evening during July and August of the latter year. He resided in Hopkinton, and was rector of St. Andrew's Church.

Rev. Petrus S. Ten Broeck became rector in November, 1836. The services at this time were held in the court-house, which occupied the site of the present city hall. At this time there were ten communicants.

In the summer of 1836, John West, a gentleman devotedly attached to the church, set himself about obtaining, by subscriptions and donations, funds to build a church, but had hardly more than made a beginning when sudden death brought his earthly labors to a close, and one of the first offices which the new rector was called upon to discharge in the parish was the sad duty of consigning to the dust the mortal remains of this warm and active friend of the church.

The first church edifice[1] was completed near the close of the year 1839, and on the 1st of January, 1840, it was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God by the venerable and beloved Bishop Griswold, bishop of the Eastern Diocese, of which New Hampshire was a part. Bishop Griswold also, on the following day, instituted the Rev. Mr. Ten Broeck rector of the parish.

July 16, 1843, Albe Cady, for many years senior warden of the parish, deceased. Mr. Cady was among the first to move for establishing the church here and labored earnestly and faithfully for its success.

In October, 1844, Rev. Mr. Ten Broeck, on account of failing health, resigned his charge of the parish and removed to Danvers, Mass., where he resided till his decease, in 1849. He was a faithful minister. The number of communicants at the close of his labors in the parish was about forty, as against ten at its commencement.

Rev. Darius R. Brewer succeeded Mr. Ten Broeck, having been elected the 25th of November, 1844. Mr. Brewer reported to the convention, the following June, forty-five communicants, thirty families, and the number of persons attending public worship from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. After two years of faithful and devoted service, he resigned to take charge of Trinity parish, Newport, R. I. He has since died.

Mr. Brewer was succeeded immediately by the Rev. Thomas Leaver, from the Diocese of Rhode Island. Mr. Leaver's ministry in the parish was very brief. He commenced his labors here on the first Sunday in December, 1846, and conducted his last service on the first Sunday in December, 1847. After a severe illness of a few days, he died on the 23d of the same month. During the brief period of his ministry Mr. Leaver proved himself a faithful shepherd, and his death was a deep affliction to the parish.

On the 27th of February, 1848, the Rev. Newton E. Marble, of the Diocese of Massachusetts, was elected to the rectorship, and soon after entered upon its duties. At this date the number of communicants was forty-four, the number of families thirty. During Mr. Marble's ministry, of a little more than nine years, the parish had a steady growth in numbers and a correspondingly widening influence in the community.

Mr. Marble resigned the rectorship of the parish April 1, 1857, and soon after moved to Newtown, Diocese of Connecticut, to assume charge of Trinity parish, which relation he sustained during the remainder of his life. He died about three years since, much beloved by the people of his charge and by every one who knew him.

From Easter, 1857, to Easter, 1858, the parish was

[1] The building committee consisted of Albe Cady, L. C. Virgil and Hon. Isaac Hill.

without a rector. For the first two months or more of this time the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Coit, either by himself or by the Rev. Francis Chase, his assistant at St. Paul's School, kindly supplied one service on Sundays. For the balance of the year the Rev. Edward Ballard, then residing at Hopkinton, filled the position of minister of the parish, accepting therefor, without stipulation, such compensation as the parish could offer. The ministrations of these clergymen, as well as their helpfulness in many ways, is gratefully remembered by the church people of those days.

Rev. James H. Eames, D.D., entered upon his duties as rector on Easter Day, 1858, and continued until his death, which occurred December 10, 1877. The parish had granted Dr. Eames leave of absence for the winter, and, December 7th, in company with Mrs. Eames, he started from New York for the Bermudas, and died on the 10th of the same month, just as the vessel dropped anchor in the harbor of Hamilton.

Very soon after Dr. Eames began his work here signs of a new and deepening interest in the church's work were visible, and soon it became evident that the little church would not long accommodate the congregation. The following appears on the parish records:

"At a meeting duly notified, and held in the church, May 24, 1858, a committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. J. H. Eames, David Davis, E. Symmes, A. C. Pierce, John M. Hill, William L. Foster and Charles P. Gage, to take into consideration the expediency of enlarging the old church or building a new one, to report at an adjourned meeting to be held in one week."

It was finally decided to build a new church, and the following were appointed a building committee: Ebenezer Symmes, Augustine C. Pierce, George Minot, John M. Hill and Abel Hutchins. Of these gentlemen, John M. Hill survives.

On Wednesday, the 25th day of May, 1859, the corner-stone of the new church was laid. Two excellent addresses were delivered on the occasion,—one by the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, of Portsmouth, the other by Hon. Josiah Minot. Under the watchful supervision of the building committee the new church went on to completion, and on the 15th day of December, 1859, was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Carlton Chase, of this diocese, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Clark, of the Diocese of Rhode Island, preaching the consecration sermon.

The cost of the church and furnishing was about seventeen thousand dollars.

A chime of nine bells was placed in the tower of the church in 1868, through the liberality of members of the parish. Three of these bells were given by the ladies of the parish; the others were personal gifts from John H. Pearson, Mrs. Eliza C. Davis, Edward L. Knowlton, Edward A. Abbott and Mrs. William Butterfield. They were first rung on Easter morning, April 12, 1868.

In the summer of 1877 extensive repairs of the church were made. While these repairs were going on services were held in Rumford Hall, kindly offered by Mr. Franklin Low, junior warden.

It had been arranged, by vote of the parish, previous to the departure of Dr. Eames, that the bishop of the diocese should have charge of the matter of supplying the services during his absence. This arrangement continued till the 24th of the following April, when, at the annual parish meeting, it was

"*Voted*, That the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese be invited to accept the rectorship of St. Paul's parish."

At a subsequent meeting the bishop nominated the Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, of Brandon, Diocese of Vermont, to be vice-rector, and the clerk was directed to notify the bishop that the wardens and vestry approve of the nomination, and that he is desired to communicate with the Rev. Mr. Roberts accordingly. The Rev. Mr. Roberts, having accepted the vice-rectorship, entered upon its duties in June of the same year.

On the 2d day of December, 1879, the ceremony of unveiling the beautiful window to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Eames, which had been procured by the parish and placed in the front end of the church, was held. John M. Hill, in behalf of the committee appointed to procure the memorial, made an appropriate address and unveiled the window, after which Bishop Niles and the Rev. Mr. Roberts also made addresses.

At a meeting of the wardens and vestry, held November 14, 1882, the subject of a chapel, which had been discussed at the previous annual meeting of the parish, was further considered, and the Hon. Josiah Minot made a proposition that, with money then in the savings-bank belonging to the ladies of the parish, and designed originally for a like purpose, amounting to about $1000, he would agree that a chapel should be built, the cost not to exceed $3000. The wardens voted to accept the offer of Mr. Minot, and the following summer the chapel was completed at a cost of $3,926.86, Mr. Minot contributing $2,233.75; Mr. James R. Hill, for land, $300; Mr. John H. Pearson, for steam-heating, $300; Mr. John M. Hill, for gas-fixtures, etc., $147.50; ladies' fund in savings-bank, $945.61. Other individuals have contributed for settees for the chapel, and recently Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Stevens have contributed a beautiful lecturn.

During all these years the parish has had, without stint, the services of members of the congregation in the important department of music. We have avoided, as far as possible, mentioning names, particularly those now living, who have contributed in their several ways to the church's work and worship, and that restraint is upon us now. But they are gratefully remembered by those who have witnessed their faithfulness and profited by their unselfish devotion.

In the latter part of the summer of 1883 a choir of boys was organized, under the direction of Mr. Frank E. Brown. The cost of the necessary changes in the chancel was defrayed by special gifts from generous friends, notably that of Mr. Henri G. Blaisdell, who gave the avails of an entertainment given by him with

his orchestra, assisted by ladies and gentlemen and children of the parish. On the Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity, September 23, 1883, the choir of three men and twelve boys, vested in cassocks and surplices, came into church at morning prayer, singing the 232d hymn,—

"Onward, Christian soldiers."

The choir was formally presented by the vice-rector, and received by the bishop of the diocese, the same being also rector of the parish, with a short service of benediction. From that date to the present time they have continued the good work with augmented numbers, increasing interest and zeal on their part, and growing favor on the part of the congregation. This service is rendered without salary, and has been given with enthusiasm and constancy.

During the last twenty-five years there have been three hundred and ninety-five baptisms,—two hundred and sixty-six infants and one hundred and twenty-nine adults. Three hundred and six persons have been confirmed. Present number of communicants in the parish, two hundred and sixty.

The contributions of the people for missions, through the offertory and otherwise, have been $5054.07, distributed as follows: Diocesan, $3851.61; domestic, $848.60; foreign, $353.86. There has also been given within the twenty-five years, for other objects, about $50,000.

Of the latter sum, probably about seven thousand dollars was devoted to objects within our own parish, such as the chime of bells and church repairs; the balance has been given to church and charitable work, for educational purposes, Orphans' Home and sufferers by fire and flood, etc. This sum includes very little, if anything, for the maintenance of public worship here during these years.

Hon. Horace A. Brown, the senior warden of the church, was born in the town of Cornish, N. H., near Windsor, Vt., October 3, 1823, and is consequently fifty-four years of age. When but a few months old, his parents moved to Windsor (now West Windsor), Vt., where he lived till he was nine years old. At this early age he started out in life, working on a farm for his board and clothes for several years. Undoubtedly becoming imbued with the idea that agricultural pursuits were not adapted to his tastes and a desire to learn a trade, he first entered the office of the *Democratic Statesman*, at Windsor, in January, 1837, as chore-boy. Being of an industrious turn of mind, he also learned the art of type-setting, and acquired such other information about the business as the facilities of the office presented. In September, 1838, he became a "printer's devil" in the office of the *National Eagle*, published at Claremont, N. H., by Weber & Warland, where he served an apprenticeship of four years, remaining two years longer as a journeyman in the same office. In September, 1844, we find him in the employ of the Claremont Manufacturing Company as compositor, and occasionally running power-presses. It was in this office that he first gained an insight in the most important branch of the "art preservative," press-work, which subsequently became his constant employment. In November, 1847, he commenced, in connection with Joseph Weber, Esq., the publication of the *Northern Intelligencer*, but remained only a few months in that capacity. The following year he became foreman, for a short time, of the *Granite State Whig*, after which he printed for the proprietor the *Philharmonic Journal*, a semi-monthly musical quarto. In September of the same year he became employed in the office of the *National Eagle*, where he remained three years. During the winter of 1851–52 he engaged himself as pressman for the Claremont Manufacturing Company, running an Adams press. In June, 1852, he entered the employ of McFarland & Jenks, former proprietors of the *New Hampshire Statesman*, and in August of the same year was appointed foreman of the press department, in which capacity he has been constantly employed up to the present time, a period of more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Brown long ago acquired the reputation of being one of the best pressmen in the State, and at the completion of twenty-five years' service received many flattering notices from the press of New England. A conscientious workman, of noble aspirations and character, he has won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he is intimately associated. He has been a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church for many years, and was elected secretary of the Diocesan Convention in 1857, which office he has since held. An Odd-Fellow and Mason, high in the respective orders, he has done much to elevate and promote the interests of these organizations.

Mr. Brown is well-known to the public as a high-minded citizen; they have shown their appreciation of his many accomplishments by electing him, from time to time, to many positions of trust and honor in the city government. He was elected mayor in 1878 and re-elected in 1879, and discharged his duties with eminent ability. He long acted as secretary of the Republican City Committee, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1875–76. By strict economy in business relations, combined with untiring industry, he has acquired a reasonable competence, which will smooth the downward path of life, and afford rest and comfort in his declining years.

There is an Episcopal Church Mission, which worships in Merrimack Hall, on East Penacook Street. Rev. Mr. Roberts is rector in charge, and Colonel J. S. Pecker, warden.

Universalist Church.[1]—The Universalist society was organized January 5, 1842, although there was occasional preaching by clergymen of this denomination, the services being held in the old court-house room, the building then standing near the site of the present city hall. Among the earliest of the preachers

[1] By Rev. A. P. Rein.

were Rev. J. G. Adams, now residing in Melrose, Mass., Rev. Thos. J. Whitemore, late editor of the *Trumpet*, one of the earliest religious papers of the New England Universalists; Rev. Hosea Ballou, Rev. Messrs. N. R. Wight, G. W. Anderson and William Bell.

In 1841 a vigorous attempt was made to sustain regular preaching services all the time, a thing then not easy to do, as there at this time were not many professed Universalists in Concord. Success, however, attended the effort, and Rev. N. R. Wight and Rev. G. W. Anderson supplied the society for one year.

In June, the first Sunday, Rev. Dr. Ryder, now of Chicago, Ill., then a student at the Gymnasium Academy, in Pembroke, preached for the society. Subsequently, and because of the impression then made, Mr. Ryder was settled as permanent pastor. The following article may be regarded as the basis of the society:

"Article 2. The object of this Society shall be the promotion of truth and morality among its members, and also in the world at large; and as the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ is calculated above all truth to inspire the heart with the emotions of benevolence and virtue, this Society shall deem it one of its main objects to support the preaching of the Gospel, according to the Society's ability, and to aid in any other practicable manner in spreading a knowledge of it among men."

Among the most active and efficient of the early lay members of the society were S. S. Sweet, who was the society's first moderator; J. C. Danforth, the first clerk; A. B. Currier, Chase Hill, Aaron Carter, W. H. Wyman, J. Fox, Nathaniel White and others. The wives of these gentlemen were equally active and efficient in every good word and work.

December 28, 1843, under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Ryder, the church organization was formed, with about thirty members.

Rev. Ezekiel Dow, for a short time prior to Mr. Ryder's regular pastorate, served the society as a supply. Simultaneously with the organization of the society was a movement to secure the erection of a meeting-house. The first meeting-house was erected on the site of the present church edifice, and completed and dedicated in October, 1842, the dedicatory services occurring October 6th, Rev. Otis A. Skinner, of Boston, preaching the sermon. The new meeting-house cost four thousand dollars. Later, the society outgrowing its church-home, the building was sold to the Free-Will Baptist society, a new brick edifice taking the place of the frame one sold, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. The clergymen who served the society as supplies and as pastors were Rev. Messrs. N. R. Wight, G. W. Anderson, E. Dow, J. F. Whitherell, Rev. W. H. Ryder (1843, the first pastor), Thompson Barron (1846), John Moore (1850), familiarly known as Father Moore. He was succeeded, in 1855, by his son, J. Hawly Moore, whose pastorate continued for eight years. In order, Rev. A. J. Canfield, 1862; Rev. Rowland Connor, in 1865; Rev. F. E. Kittridge, 1867; Rev. E. R. Sanborn, 1869; Rev. E. L. Conger, 1873; Rev. A. P. Rein, the present pastor, who began his settlement January, 1881.

In 1841, Mr. and Mrs. Joel C. Danforth organized a Sabbath-school with but six members. The school now has grown to be one of the most efficient in the city.

In 1869, at the time of holding the annual meeting, an important departure was made in the management and membership of the society, ladies then, for the first time, being allowed to become eligible to membership in the parish and society organizations, Mrs. Armenia S. White, wife of Nathaniel White, becoming the first lady member of the prudential committee.

The Universalist society has always been an active and influential factor in the life of Concord, and its pastors, or the most of them, had many friends outside of their immediate parish and church associates. Rev. John Moore, who suddenly died in the street, of heart-disease, was a man highly respected and dearly beloved, and when his funeral was held, the trustees of the Baptist society offered the use of their church edifice in which to hold the funeral services, the auditorium of this church being larger than that of the Universalist Church.

During the anti-slavery agitation, and during the progress of the Rebellion, the friends of this society were loyal friends of the North, and advocates of the rights and helpers of the enslaved and unfortunate. Rev. J. H. Moore took an active part in the work of advocating the rights of the enslaved.

The Universalist society is at present in a most healthy and prosperous condition. The church edifice has just been remodeled at an expense of four thousand dollars, the improvements giving a chapel, a ladies' parlor, kitchen and dining-room and other necessary rooms, all of which have for some time been needed to keep pace with the wants and activities of the society. The parish at present contains many who are active in the commercial and active pursuits of life. Its church and Sunday-school organizations, and its Ladies' Aid Society, incorporated early in the history of the society, as well as its minor bodies, are large, active and efficient.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist services in this vicinity were held on the east side of the river as early as 1816. In 1822 the first class was formed on Stickney Hill by Jotham Horton and E. Stickney. March 12, 1825, the first Methodist society in Concord was formed, and among its first members were Stephen Webster, A. Webster, Philbrick Bradley, Timothy Bradley, B. H. Weeks, John Sherburne, James Goodwin, Richard Flanders, John Johnson, John Clough, David Culver and J. Abbott. Meetings were held only occasionally, however, until 1830, when S. Kelley was appointed pastor, who was the first Conference preacher stationed here. He was chaplain of the prison, and received for his services one dollar per week.

In 1831 the first church edifice was erected on the site occupied by the present building. It was dedicated December 1, 1831, and was about forty-two by fifty-four feet in size, with sixty pews. The church has several times been repaired and improved.

The following is a list of the pastors from its organization to the present time: Revs. Samuel Kelley, 1830–31 (D. C. Robinson, 1831, supply); John G. Dow, 1832; George Storrs, 1833–34; S. Hoyt, 1835; J. W. Mowry, 1836; J. M. Fuller, 1837–38; W. H. Hatch, 1839–40; John Jones, 1841–42; C. L. McCurdy, 1843; E. Smith, 1844; C. C. Burr, 1845; E. Peaslee, 1846–47; Charles Adams, 1848–49; F. A. Hews, 1850–51; W. F. Evans, 1852–53; S. Kelley, 1854–55 (Professor S. M. Vail, supply, 1855); S. Beedle, 1856–57; Elisha Adams, 1858–59; O. H. Jasper, 1860; J. H. McCarty, 1861–62; D. P. Leavitt, 1863–65; S. Holman, 1866; E. Adams, 1867–68; E. A. Titus, 1869–70; A. E. Drew, 1871–73; M. W. Prince, 1874; Leon C. Field, 1875–76; O. W. Scott, 1877–78; E. C. Bass, 1879–80; L. C. Field, 1881; J. H. Haines, 1882–84, present (February 26, 1885) incumbent. The present membership is about two hundred and fifty.

Baker Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.[1]—The organization of a Christian Church in any community is an event worthy of note. The good influences it may exert in the formation of the character of the people in the place where it is located, the elevating power of the pulpit, together with the teachings of a Sunday-school in the giving of correct tone and purpose to the young, will be found salutary in every part of the world; truly radical in its opposition to vice, immorality and sins against the life and property of the individual, and strongly conservative in all things pertaining to faith and doctrine, such a church will materially assist in giving permanence, stability and peace to all.

For several years previous to the organization of Baker Memorial Church it had been manifest to all that something must be done to give additional church facilities to the increasing Methodist element in this city; the old church was small, the vestry accommodations bad and insufficient and the location of the church was too far from the centre to accommodate the Methodist families in the south part of the city. Several attempts were made by some of the zealous friends of Methodism to have repairs made,—enlargement of the old house, or a new church built in a more central part of the city. To this end the Rev. Alfred E. Drew, then preacher in charge, by a strenuous effort, obtained a subscription of thirty thousand dollars for a new church, and many felt that relief was at hand. But some of those who opposed the measure sought to show that the subscription was faulty in many particulars, and so earnest and persistent was the opposition on the part of the minority, that the whole scheme failed, and all other efforts in every direction met a like fate. But early in the autumn of 1874 the following agreement was drawn up and circulated among the people:

"We, the undersigned, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of Concord, believing that the cause of Christ and the best interests of Methodism in our city, as well as the pointings of Providence, demand that a new Methodist Society be established in Concord, and in order to test the feelings of our people in some tangible form, we agree that when one hundred or more of the membership of the church now existing, twenty-five of whom shall be adult male members, shall sign this agreement, we will ask for letters of dismission from the first Methodist Episcopal Church for the purpose of forming a new society."

The requisite one hundred was obtained, and on the evening of October 30, 1874, they met in Rumford Hall for the purpose of being organized. At this meeting, Rev. Theodore L. Flood, presiding elder of Concord District, officiated, making some appropriate remarks, setting forth the wishes of Bishop Janes, after which the people assembled, by a vote, accepted the conditions, and the church organization commenced by the appointment of Maurice W. Prince as preacher in charge, and he appointed Luther P. Durgin class-leader.

Immediately the first Quarterly Conference was held,—Present, Theodore L. Flood, presiding elder; M. W. Prince, preacher in charge; Rev. John W. Merrill, D.D., a superannuated Methodist preacher; and Luther P. Durgin, class-leader. L. P. Durgin was chosen secretary, when the following board of stewards was nominated and confirmed: Rensselaer O. Wright, George W. Marden, Robert Ramsdell, Jacob B. Gage, Henry C. Sanborn, Luther W. Durgin, A. C. Nash, Charles T. Wason, Hinman C. Bailey. The following board of trustees were also nominated and confirmed: Jacob B. Rand, George L. Reed, Daniel Widmer, Osmore R. Farrar, Charles H. Russell, Daniel E. Howard, Peter W. Myers, William E. Hood, Timothy R. Elwell. Additional class-leaders, Frederick Ruggles, William S. Davis, Alexander Lane; treasurer and district steward, Henry C. Sanborn; recording steward, George W. Marden and the usual church committees.

At this first meeting it was voted unanimously to take the name of "The Baker Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church," in commemoration of the lamented Bishop Osmon C. Baker. We think it not only proper but important to this history to speak briefly of the life of Bishop Baker. Osmon Cleander Baker was born in Marlow, N. H., July 30, 1812. His father, Isaac Baker, M.D., was eminent in his profession. The bishop entered the academy at Wilbraham at the age of fifteen; Middletown in 1830; was principal of Newbury Seminary; entered the ministry; preached at Rochester and Manchester, and, after one year's service as presiding elder, was made professor at the institute in Concord, N. H. In 1852 he was elected bishop at the session of the General Conference, held in Boston, being the youngest of the Board of Bishops. For nineteen

[1] By Luther P. Durgin.

years he filled the office of superintendent in the church. Great in head, good in heart, pure in life, high in position, but humble in spirit, wise in counsel, yet modest and childlike, not given to show or egotism, he was dearly beloved most where he was best known—at home. On Wednesday, December 20, 1871, he quietly fell asleep in Him whom he fully trusted.

And it seemed just, appropriate and timely that a Methodist Church, organized so soon after his decease, in the city where so many years of his life had been spent,—the home of his now bereaved family,—should have the privilege of perpetuating his memory by a memorial church, which, it is hoped, will endure longer than monuments of brass or marble to bless and gladden the world.

It was voted to organize a Ladies' Benevolent Society.

The first public service was held in Phœnix Hall on the Sunday following the organization (November 1st), at 10.30 A.M., and at the close of the morning service all persons desirous of forming a Sunday-school were invited to remain. Rev. M. W. Prince took the chair, and the following persons were elected officers of the school: President, Maurice W. Prince; Superintendent, Luther P. Durgin; Assistant Superintendent and Chorister, Robert Ramsdell; Secretary, Ezra B. Crapo; Treasurer, Rensselaer O. Wright; Librarian, Timothy R. Elwell. The persons present were organized into classes and the work of a Sunday-school begun.

November 30, 1874, a committee was appointed to secure a lot, looking to the building of a church. On the 28th of December of the same year it was voted to secure the lot on the corner of State and Warren Streets,—the same that is now occupied by the chapel and parsonage.

In January, 1876, the church received the offer of the free use of the chapel on Green Street, the property of Theodore H. Ford, Esq., and immediately transferred its place of worship to that house. This was the first of very many helps, counsels and financial assistance received from the same Christian gentleman.

In the spring of 1876 the board of trustees chose a building committee, and proceeded to erect a chapel on the lot on the corner of State and Warren Streets, and on December 21, 1876, the house was dedicated by suitable services, the Rev. Bradford K. Pierce, of Boston, preaching the dedication sermon; and the dedicatory prayer was offered by the venerable Rev. John W. Merrill, D.D., of this city.

Some incidents of encouragement are worthy of mention in connection with the history of this church:

As the stated occasion for the celebration of the Lord's Supper came for the first time, the church was without a communion service, and the Unitarian society, through one of their officers, kindly volunteered the use of theirs; and at the service persons from nearly all the Christian Churches in the city were present, making it truly the Lord's table, to which all that love him were invited. Subsequently J. B. Stanley, Esq., a member of the Unitarian Church of Concord, volunteered and did present to the church a valuable communion service as a memorial of his mother, who was of the Methodist faith. A fine pulpit Bible and hymn-book were the gift of Mrs. Jacob B. Rand. The pulpit was made by John B. Watson, Esq., and presented to the church. The altar-chairs were the gift of the children of the Sunday-school.

The money to meet the various obligations of the church have all been voluntary offerings. In the dark days when financial difficulties arose, when doubt and uncertainty met the church officials on every hand, friends were raised up, the needed funds provided and the good hand of the Lord was plainly visible.

Among the valuable contributions in aid to the work was the gift of the frescoing of the chapel, by Rev. M. W. Prince, the preacher in charge.

At the close of the Conference year, in 1877, came one of those occurrences usual to a Methodist Church, a change of the pastorate. The relations between Rev. M. W. Prince and this people were very tender, and it was with feelings of deepest regret that they surrendered to the inevitable rule, and bade good-bye to one that had labored with and watched over this little branch of God's church very zealously and efficiently, and left it growing and prosperous, with a membership of one hundred and sixty-one, in full, and fifteen probationers.

At the beginning of the Conference year the society welcomed its new pastor, Rev. William Eakins, who for two years filled the pastorate very acceptably. During his labors a very profitable revival occurred, and a goodly number were added to the membership of the church.

In April, 1879, the church was fortunate in securing the appointment of Rev. Charles E. Hall as their pastor.

During the two years of his work on the charge the Sunday-school was reorganized, and a reduction of two thousand dollars on the church debt was secured.

At the close of the Conference year, in the spring of 1881, Rev. C. E. Hall gave notice of his intention to make a change in his relations to this church, much to the regret of a large portion of the church and congregation.

Through the effort of Presiding Elder John W. Adams, Rev. Charles Parkhurst, of the Vermont Conference, was transferred and stationed with this church. Mr. Parkhurst brought many excellent qualities of head and heart to bear upon the work. The congregation was enlarged, the Sunday-school increased, two thousand five hundred dollars of the church debt canceled and a good spiritual inter-

est manifested. But the sickness of his esteemed companion caused a breaking up of the pleasant relations that were then existing, and in August, 1882, Mr. Parkhurst removed to Washington, D. C., for the benefit of his wife's health. For twelve weeks the church was without a regular preacher. In the latter part of October the Rev. W. M. Sterling, of Minneapolis, was appointed to supply the remainder of the Conference year, and did remarkably good work for the time given him. But feeling called to return to his old Conference (Maine), Mr. Sterling declined a very decided vote to remain another year. On the first Sunday in May, 1883, the Rev. George W. Norris commenced his labors with this people. He came with an excellent reputation as a preacher and man of God, and during his two years' stay here his previous reputation was more than realized in building up the spiritual life and power of the church. In the spring of 1885 he was called to the office of presiding elder, and Rev. David E. Miller was transferred from the Vermont Conference, and is now preacher in charge.

The present condition of the church is as follows: Church property appraised at sixteen thousand dollars, upon which there is an indebtedness of five thousand dollars; church membership, one hundred and eighty-five in full, nine probationers; a Sunday-school of two hundred members, with a good and increasing congregation.

The location of the church property is good, its field for usefulness large, and with God's blessing it will fulfill its mission.

The system of voluntary contributions by the people, for current expenses of the church, was among the earliest measures adopted, and has been maintained to this day, making it as truly a free church as any can well be.

A building fund association was organized February 26, 1884, to aid in the erection of a prospective church edifice.

During the entire history of Methodism woman has held a prominent place in points of privilege and duty in her churches, materially assisting in the carrying on of all her great enterprises and endeavors to Christianize the world.

In the department of missions this church has not been behind her sister churches. October 16, 1877, the women of Baker Memorial Church united in forming an auxiliary to the Women's Foreign Mission Society, which has been increasing in numbers and efficiency until now.

Mrs. Rachel O. Badger has filled the responsible position of teacher of the juvenile class in the Sunday-school for nearly eleven years. Mrs. Emily H. Merrill filled the place of class-leader for a long time.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society has been an important factor in the various financial enterprises of the church, and in the promotion of the social element in the society.

Women have been very efficient as collectors of funds in times of emergency, and foremost in the various enterprises for spiritual growth and seasons of revival.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church in Penacook, N. H., was organized October 28, 1847, under Rev. Silas Quimby as presiding elder and Rev. Ebenezer Peaslee preacher in charge, he being the first regularly appointed Methodist preacher in the place. For several years after the church was supplied by students from the Concord Theological Seminary, after which the following persons have received appointments to this charge: Revs. Ebenezer Peaslee, John McLaughlin, Mr. Knapp, H. Loud, W. D. Cass, Mr. Sanborn, D. J. Smith, James Pike, J. C. Emerson, D. C. Babcock, Samuel Roy, N. P. Philbrook, N. Culver, S. P. Heath, W. H. Jones, L. E. Gordon, L. P. Cushman, H. Woodard, E. R. Wilkins, C. W. Taylor. Of its early members, many have passed away. They were earnest, faithful men and women, who dared stand for the truth as they believed it. Its present membership is about one hundred and sixty. With a full board of stewards and trustees and a good church property, they are considered a prosperous organization, with future years of usefulness. Pastor, 1885, Rev. C. W. Taylor.

First Baptist Church.[1]—On the 20th of May, 1818, a number of persons residing in Concord, and belonging to different churches, met at the house of Richard Swain, in said town, for the purpose of ascertaining what degree of fellowship existed among them in the faith of the gospel, and also to consider what the prospects were of forming a church agreeable to the principles and practices of the Apostles of our Lord.

After a free and full consideration of the first object before them, the following persons gave to each other an expression of their Christian fellowship, viz.: James Willey, John Hoit, Sarah Bradley, Deborah Elliot, Sally Swain and Nancy Whitney.

Soon after others joined them in fellowship and by the advice of brethren from the church in Bow, they being present by invitation, and having well considered the subject, unanimously recommended the small band of disciples, fourteen in all, to embody and organize.

Accordingly, an ecclesiastical council, composed of members from neighboring churches, assembled at the house of Rev. William Taylor and there effected the organization.

The council was composed of the following: Pastors,—Ottis Robinson, of Salisbury; John B. Gibson, of Weare; Henry Vesey, of Bow. Deacons,—Cate and Severance, of Salisbury; Wood and Barnard, of Weare; Bryant, of Bow. Brethren,—Kensington and Fifield, of Salisbury; Samuel Gale, of Weare; Cains and Gile, of Bow.

[1] By A. J. Prescott.

Prayer was offered, and the articles of faith adopted by the brethren seeking recognition, being read and considered, were approved by the council, and the body was unanimously declared to be a Church of Christ duly formed.

The public services were as follows: Sermon, by Elder John B. Gibson; hand of fellowship, by Elder Otis Robinson; prayer, by Elder Henry Vesey.

The church has settled seven pastors. Rev. Wm. Taylor served for seven years, to 1825, during which he received thirty into fellowship. The records prove him to have been a good minister, "a self-sacrificing man, the very kind needed to lay broadly and strongly the foundation of a new enterprise." Rev. Nath. W. Williams followed and served the church five and a half years, taking in the goodly number of fifty-four. It was said and recorded "He was a man of God, discreet, humble and spiritual." Rev. E. E. Cummings followed in 1832 and continued for eighteen years, during which nearly five hundred came into membership. The long continuance and abundant fruits of this pastorate must be regarded as especially favored, as one revival followed another through the very faithful efforts of all, with God's blessing, and the community around rejoiced indeed. As many enterprises of the church were carried forward under the leadership of Dr. Cummings, it must be a great pleasure to him, still living in his chosen home in Concord, at the age of eighty-four, to recall the past and contemplate the present prosperity of his long-time charge.

Rev. C. W. Flanders succeeded as fourth to minister to the church permanently in 1850, remaining sixteen years, and for the most part they proved to be years of the right hand of the Lord in our Zion. Revivals were enjoyed by the church at intervals not distant and souls saved through his faithful appeals from the pulpit, and in his pastoral ministrations, tender and timely, many will rise up in the sanctuary above and call the dear, good man blessed, while there remain others here below who yet cherish his memory with true and deep affection as their spiritual father, their ready and tender comforter in affliction.

The fifth, Rev. D. W. Faunce, D.D., present pastor of the E Street Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., and the sixth, Rev. W. V. Garner, retiring in July, 1884, had each of them about nine years of efficient service with this church, and are regarded by their brethren as among the abler preachers in our Baptist ranks to-day. Rev. Garner has good reports from his present field of labor at Bridgeport, Conn.

At the present time this church are listening with attention to the instructions and rejoicing in the ministrations of Rev. C. R. Cram, D.D., late of the First Baptist Church, Boston, with every token of favor and success in a happy and useful pastorate. The church has buried eight good and faithful deacons: Willey, Gault, Crockett, Damon, J. O. Gault, Prescott, Winkley and Elwell, the first in 1853, the last in 1872. The five living and serving during the last five to thirty years are Brethren Flanders, Norris, Humphrey, Prescott and Fairbanks.

Number of members reported at last association, three hundred and two, September, 1884. Whole number received in sixty-six years, eleven hundred and ninety.

In conclusion, we should state the fact that the Pleasant Street Church was formed in 1853, embracing thirty members dismissed from the parent church, and if a fair and full report should be made of all that has been sacrificed and accomplished through the Divine aid in sixty-seven years, we should have fresh courage and patience in laboring according to the plan set forth in Christ's Sermon on the Mount, (Matt. v. 16): "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven."

Pleasant Street Baptist Church.[1]—This church began its career in the spring of 1853. The original members had formerly been identified with the First Baptist Church, of which Rev. E. E. Cummings had, for years, been the successful and beloved pastor. These brethren, from various causes, feeling that the time had come for the formation of a new Baptist interest within the city proper, undertook the arduous task of erecting a new house of worship. This work, begun and carried on in the midst of peculiar difficulties, was at length completed in January, 1854.

Rev. E. E. Cummings was, at this time, preaching in Pittsfield. So successful had his labors proved, and so strong a hold had he secured upon the hearts of the people in Concord, that they very naturally and unanimously turned toward him as the man who should be invited to the pastoral charge of the new church. Accordingly, an invitation was extended and accepted, the new house opened, and Mr. Cummings publicly installed January 11, 1854, at which time the church, consisting of thirty members, was publicly recognized. Great prosperity followed the church under the leadership of Dr. Cummings. For thirteen years he labored with untiring energy in this, his second pastorate in the city of Concord. His wise counsel, his faithful preaching and his devotion to the people whom he served marked this second chapter in his history as a minister of the gospel in New Hampshire as most eventful. Dr. Cummings resigned October 6, 1867; but the resignation was not accepted until April 12, 1868.

On the 18th of May following, Rev. H. G. Safford, of Amesbury, Mass., received from the church an invitation to become pastor in the field lately occupied by Dr. Cummings. Mr. Safford's pastorate began June 7th, and continued seven years and six months. During his labors, which were highly efficient, the church increased considerably both in numbers and influence. Sound and logical as a preacher, thoughtful and sympathetic as a pastor,

[1] By Rev. James K. Ewer.

Mr. Safford made for himself a host of friends not only in his own society, but throughout the entire community. His pastorate ended October 31, 1875.

Following his resignation was an interim of eight months, when, in March, 1876, a call was extended to Rev. E. C. Spinney, of the Newton Theological Institution. Having accepted this call, Mr. Spinney entered upon his labors in June following. His pastorate continued four years, and was eminently successful. Called to the church when the membership numbered one hundred and fifty-five, he succeeded in greatly augmenting its numerical strength, and left it, at the close of his pastorate, numbering two hundred and fifty-eight. Mr. Spinney labored arduously during his four years' residence with this people, and greatly endeared himself to a large circle of friends. During his pastorate the house of worship was thoroughly renovated and beautified, and rendered more attractive and comfortable.

Mr. Spinney resigned April 31, 1880, to take effect on June 1st following.

On the 11th of July, of the same year, Rev. L. G. Barrett received and accepted a call to the pastorate. Mr. Barrett, who had previously preached in Massachusetts and New York, entered upon his labors September 1, 1880, and, after a pastorate of four years, resigned July 12, 1884, to take effect September 1st following. Mr. Barrett was an able preacher and an ardent advocate of temperance reform. He left a membership of two hundred and seventy-five, the church having been built up and enlarged in its efficiency during his term of service.

The present pastor, Rev. James K. Ewer, entered upon his labors in this field January 1, 1885.

Free-Will Baptist Church.—(See appendix).

Baptist Church, Penacook.—(See appendix).

St. John the Evangelist (Roman Catholic).—It is impossible to give the exact date when Mass was first said in this city, but it was probably in about the year 1845. It was visited occasionally by various priests, among whom were Rev. Father McDonald, of Manchester, and Rev. Father O'Donnell, of Nashua. Very Rev. Father J. E. Barry, V. G., the first resident priest, came to Concord in September, 1865, and has remained to the present time. Services were first held in Phœnix Hall. Father Barry at once started the movement for the erection of a church building, which was rapidly pushed forward, and March 13, 1868, the present large and substantial brick structure was dedicated. The church now numbers about two thousand souls.

Very Rev. J. E. Barry, V. G., was born in Eastport, Me., in August, 1836. He was educated at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., and spent nine years at Sulpician College and Seminary, at Montreal. The first year of his service in the priesthood he was assistant at the Cathedral in Portland, Me., under Rt. Rev. D. W. Bacon, D.D., bishop of Portland. Upon the death of Dr. Bacon, Father Barry became the administrator of the diocese. June 10, 1875, he was appointed vicar-general by Rt. Rev. J. A. Healey, bishop of Portland. At the time of Father Barry's settlement here there were no Catholic Churches in New Hampshire north of Manchester, and his labors practically extended over the entire northern portion of the State. Father Barry is untiring in his church-work, and his sterling qualities and genial, courteous bearing have won for him hosts of friends, and he is one of Concord's most honored citizens. He has a commodious and pleasant residence, adjoining the church, which is tastefully furnished and replete with all the conveniences of the age.

St. John the Evangelist Church (Catholic), at Penacook, was organized in 1854, and the present church was dedicated in 1868.

CHAPTER III.

CONCORD—(*Continued*).

THE PRESS.[1]

The Concord Herald and New Hampshire Intelligencer, commenced by George Hough, January 6, 1790, was the first paper printed in Merrimack County. It was on paper of bluish cast, twenty by fourteen inches. It was in a year or two enlarged, and appeared as the *Courier of New Hampshire*. It was discontinued October 30, 1805. Mr. Hough was one of the most accurate printers who ever lived in New Hampshire. He died February 8, 1830, aged seventy-three.

The Mirrour, by Elijah Russell, was commenced October 29, 1792. Moses Davis was soon after associated with Russell in its publication. No. 130, now before the writer, is styled *The Federal Mirror*. May 13, 1799, the paper appeared as *The Mirror*, the word *Federal* being discarded. It was soon after discontinued.

The *Republican Gazetteer*, by Moses Davis, made its appearance November 29, 1796. Its dimensions were seventeen and a half by twenty-three inches. March 14, 1797, it appeared as *Russell & Davis's Republican Gazetteer*. It probably continued but a short time. *The New Star*, neither a large nor brilliant luminary, was issued a short time by the same publishers, in the year 1797. It was published only from April 14 to October 3, 1797.

The Republican Gazette, by Elijah Russell, made its appearance February 5, 1801. The name was afterwards changed to the *American Republican Gazette*. It was the first paper in Concord to advocate the views of the Jeffersonian Republicans. Mr. Davis, who was associated with Russell in publishing the *Gazette*, was at the same time publisher of the *Dart-*

[1] The editor acknowledges his indebtedness in the preparation of this chapter to the late Asa McFarland, also to D. F. Secomb, P. B. Cogswell, H. H. Metcalf and George E. Jenks.

mouth Gazette, at Hanover, and espoused the Federal side, Russell styling Davis the "elbow-chair editor."

The Concord Gazette, by Hoit & Tuttle, was commenced July 12, 1806, and discontinued with the thirty-seventh number. Mr. Hoit resided in Concord many years, but finally died in Pembroke, December 24, 1854, aged seventy-one. His body was brought to Concord, and buried in the Old Cemetery, where a monument was erected to his memory by the printers of this city.

June 9, 1807, Jesse C. Tuttle resumed the publication of the *Concord Gazette*, and continued the paper until after the close of the war with England, in 1815, when it passed into the hands of W. S. Spear, and thence to Spear & Thayer, who continued it until 1819, when it ceased to be published. Mr. Tuttle died in Concord, December 10, 1834, aged fifty-five.

After leaving the *Gazette*, Mr. Hoit commenced the *American Patriot*, October 18, 1808, which he published until April 18, 1809, when Isaac Hill, who, twelve days before, had completed a seven years' apprenticeship in the office of *The Farmers' Cabinet*, at Amherst, became its proprietor, and changed the name to *New Hampshire Patriot*. Walter R. Hill and Jacob B. Moore, brother and brother-in-law of Mr. Hill, were at times associated with him, but Mr. Hill was at all times its controlling spirit. He was a vigorous writer, an earnest Democrat, an honest man, who stamped his character upon the columns of the paper, and made it a power in the State as an exponent of the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. Its patronage increased and its influence extended until it excelled all other papers in the State, and was recognized throughout the country as one of the ablest advocates of Democratic Republican doctrines.

In March, 1829, he received an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington, and the paper passed to Horatio Hill & Co., and April 27th, that year, their names appeared as publishers, Dudley S. Palmer being editor. July 6, 1829, Cyrus Barton, of Newport, became a member of the firm, and finally the editor. October 6, 1834, Horatio Hill retired, and Colonel Barton became sole proprietor. November 21, 1840, Henry H. Carroll became associated with Colonel Barton in the ownership and management of the *Patriot*. December 9, 1841, Colonel Barton retired from the establishment, having sold his interest to Nathaniel B. Baker, who, with Mr. Carroll, conducted the paper until November 6, 1845, when Mr. Baker retired, and his associate continued alone in the paper till his death, August 4, 1846. December 3d, same year, William Butterfield became proprietor of the establishment. May 27, 1847, *Hill's New Hampshire Patriot* was united with the *New Hampshire Patriot*, and William Butterfield and John M. Hill became the proprietors. May 18, 1853, Mr. Hill retired, leaving Mr. Butterfield as the owner until September 2, 1857, at which time Joseph W. Merriam became associated with him. This arrangement continued until August 17, 1859, when Mr. Merriam retired, and Mr. Butterfield was alone until May 6, 1868, when Mr. Hill re-entered the firm, and the firm-name was Butterfield & Hill until February 20, 1873, when Edwin C. Bailey purchased the establishment and continued as proprietor until October, 1878, when it was purchased by the proprietors of *The People*, and the two papers were united under the name of the *People and Patriot*.

In March, 1883, upon the death of Charles C. Pearson, who had been the active manager of the establishment, the paper passed to the proprietorship and control of John H. Pearson and Lewis C. Pattee, by whom it was conducted until April 16, 1885, the direct management being in the hands of Mr. Pearson.

It then passed into the hands of the New Hampshire Democratic Press Company, by whom it is now published.

The People, mentioned above, was established here June 10, 1868, by John H. and Charles C. Pearson, under the firm-name of Charles C. Pearson & Co.

The *New Hampshire Magazine*, probably the first magazine published in this State, was commenced June, 1793, in Concord, and discontinued the following November. It was a small octavo, each number containing sixty-four pages. Rev. Martin Ruter, then a resident of Canterbury, is said to have been the editor.

Hill's New Hampshire Patriot was commenced August 14, 1840, and conducted with the zeal and ability so obvious in the *New Hampshire Patriot* during the entire period that journal was in charge of its founder, Hon. Isaac Hill. In May, 1847, *Hill's New Hampshire Patriot* was united with the *New Hampshire Patriot*.

The *Farmers' Monthly Visitor*, commenced by Isaac Hill, January 15, 1839, and conducted by that gentleman several years, was an interesting and useful publication, in pamphlet form. Its publication in Concord ceased with the number for December, 1849, when it was transferred to Manchester.

The *New Hampshire Courier* was commenced by Palmer & Odlin, December 14, 1832,—Dudley S. Palmer, editor. August 8, 1834, it appeared as the *Courier and Inquirer*, printed and published by Odlin & Chadwick,—D. S. Palmer, editor. This paper was continued under various proprietors until May, 1842, when it was discontinued; but was revived October 4, 1844, by Augustus C. Blodgett, who had been for a time one of the proprietors of the *New Hampshire Statesman*. January 9, 1846, the *Courier* was united with the *Concord Gazette*, a journal then recently commenced by Charles F. Low. The connection of Mr. Low with the paper ceased October 21, 1846, and thenceforth, until its union with the *Independent Democrat*, May 6, 1847, Mr. Blodgett managed the paper.

The *New Hampshire Observer* was commenced in Concord, January 4, 1819, by George Hough, and was then entitled *Concord Observer*. March 25, 1822, it passed into the hands of John W. Shepard, who changed its name to *New Hampshire Repository*. Rev. John M. Putnam succeeded Mr. Shepard, changing the name of the paper to *New Hampshire Observer*. July 12, 1827, Mr. Putnam sold out to Tobias H. Miller, of Portsmouth, and the paper was transferred to that town. It was printed there and at Portland, Me., under several publishers and editors, until May, 1831, when Edmund S. Chadwick purchased a half-interest in the paper and returned it to its birth-place. June 11, 1831, ex-Governor David L. Morrill became half-owner. August 4, 1833, Charles H. Little purchased the interest of Governor Morrill, and the *Observer* was published by Chadwick & Little until February 6, 1835, when, Mr. Little having died, Rev. David Kimball became associated with Mr. Chadwick, who retired March 25, 1836. January 4, 1839, the name was changed to *Christian Panoply*. January 1, 1841, the paper became the property of David Kimball and Henry Wood, Congregational clergymen, and the name was changed to *Congregational Journal*. After several changes, during which Rev. Benjamin P. Stone and Benning W. Sanborn were proprietors, December 25, 1862, its subscribers were transferred to *The Congregationalist and Boston Recorder*. Mr. Stone afterwards issued a small monthly publication, and continued it two years, with the title *Christian Reporter*.

The first number of the *Abolitionist*, published by D. D. Fisk and E. G. Eastman, appeared January 24, 1835. After four numbers it was published by Albe Cady, George Storrs, George Kent and Amos Wood, and issued as the *Herald of Freedom*, the first number being dated March 7, 1835. Joseph Horace Kimball became editor and Elbridge G. Chase printer. The connection of Mr. Kimball with the *Herald* continued until disease forbade his longer continuance. His valedictory appeared March 24, 1838, and he died on the 11th of the following April. N. P. Rogers then assumed the editorial management, and remained in that position until, in 1844, a misunderstanding arose between him and the managers of the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, in regard to the property in the concern, which resulted in the appointment of Parker Pillsbury as editor and Jacob H. Ela publishing agent. Their first paper appeared December 20, 1844, and this arrangement continued about one year. In the mean time Mr. Rogers started another herald of freedom, with a prefix,—*The Herald of Freedom*. In this sheet he sustained his side of the controversy. This paper he continued until near the time of his death, which took place October 16, 1846.

August 13, 1841, the first number of the *People's Advocate* made its appearance,—Alanson St. Clair, publishing agent; G. J. L. Colby and A. St. Clair, editors. This was the organ of the political anti-slavery party in New Hampshire, and in those years met small encouragement. It seems to have been printed some time in Hanover, by J. E. Hood; for in the report of the Liberty Party State Convention, held June 5, 1844, it was stated that Mr. Hood had received no compensation, and was liable for debts contracted by former publishers to the amount of three hundred dollars. Nearly two hundred dollars was contributed at that meeting to discharge this liability. The paper was probably discontinued in January, 1844. A little sheet—the *Family Visitor*—was commenced at Hanover by Mr. Hood, February 7, 1844, and continued a short time in its place. Mr. Hood also started the *Granite Freeman*, a political anti-slavery paper, June 20, 1844, and continued the same until May 1, 1847, when it was united with the *Independent Democrat*.

The New Hampshire Statesman [1] was founded by Luther Roby, who moved from Amherst, N. H., to Concord, and became its printer and publisher. Amos A. Parker, in practice of law at Epping, was engaged to conduct it. The first number bears date Concord, January 6, 1823. Mr. Roby published the paper until June, 1823, when his connection with it ceased. He continued many years in the business of book-printing, until he abandoned it and engaged in developing the granite quarrying interest in Concord, in which he was the pioneer. In the later years of his life he engaged in the manufacture of glasswares in Lyndeborough, N. H. He returned to Concord, where he died February 22, 1883. He was born January 8, 1801.

June 1, 1823, the *Statesman* became the property of Amos A. Parker, its conductor during the five months of its infancy.

June 1, 1824, George Hough commenced and published the *Concord Register*, which was edited by George Kimball. Mr. Parker, October 17, 1825, tranferred the *Statesman* property to George Kimball, to which he united the "list" of the *Register*, and continued the publication of a paper under the united name of the *New Hampshire Statesman and Concord Register*, the first publication bearing date October 22, 1825. Mr. Parker still lives, and resides in Glastonbury, Conn., at the age of eighty-nine.

December 3, 1825, Thomas G. Wells, publisher of the *Amherst Herald*, purchased an interest in the *Statesman and Register*, to which he united the subscription list of the *Herald*, and the paper was published by Kimball & Wells. February 11, 1826, Mr. Wells sold his interest in the paper to Asa McFarland and Moses G. Atwood, and the publishers were Kimball, McFarland & Atwood. July 29, 1826, Mr. Kimball disposed of his newspaper property to George Kent, and the publishers were Kent, McFarland & Atwood. July 28, 1827, Mr. Atwood conveyed his interest in the paper to Kent & McFarland, who con-

[1] By George E. Jenks.

tinued its publication until May 21, 1831, on which date a paper called the *New Hampshire Journal*, established September 11, 1826, by Henry E. & Jacob B. Moore, was consolidated with the *Statesman and Register*. These papers, united, assumed the title of *The New Hampshire Statesman and State Journal*, and became the property of Asa McFarland and George W. Ela, who were its publishers until January 1, 1834. The paper bore this title for twenty years. George Kent died at New Bedford, Mass., November 8, 1884, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

January 1, 1834, Mr. McFarland sold his interest in the *Statesman and Journal* to George W. Ela, who became sole proprietor and publisher from said date to May 5, 1838. Mr. Ela then entered into a partnership with John W. Flanders, which existed until July 11, 1840, when Mr. Ela again became sole publisher to August 14, 1841. From August 14, 1841, to May 1, 1842, the *Statesman and Journal* was published by George W. & Jacob Hart Ela. From May 6 to June 25, 1842, the names of George W. Ela and Augustus C. Blodgett appeared as its publishers. From July 1, 1842, to April 14, 1843, the names of George W. Ela, Augustus C. Blodgett and John P. Osgood appeared upon the paper as its publishers. From the last date, for three numbers, no names appeared on the paper as publishers. From May 5, 1843, to February 23, 1844, the names of John P. Osgood and Frank S. West appeared as publishers and A. C. Blodgett as editor. From March 1 to July 18, 1844, the firm-name of Blodgett & Osgood appeared as publishers. Mr. Ela is understood to have retained an interest in the paper from April, 1843, to July 19, 1844, when it was by him conveyed to George W. Odlin & Co. Mr. Ela, now at the age of seventy-seven, is an active business man, and holds a residence in Concord.

The firm of George O. Odlin & Co. (John C. Wilson and John R. Osgood being the company) began the publication of the *Statesman* July 26, 1844, and continued it until July 4, 1851. Mr. Osgood remained one of the firm about three years. Asa McFarland was its political editor to July, 1850, and correspondent, while making a five months' trip in Europe, to January, 1851.

In July, 1851, Asa McFarland and George E. Jenks (firm of McFarland & Jenks, book and job printers) purchased the *Statesman* and assumed its publication under the title as above,—Asa McFarland, editor. The first publication under said proprietors bears date of July 12, 1851. January 1, 1858, Henry McFarland became associated with the said firm. January 1, 1868, Asa McFarland retired from the editorship of the paper, and January, 1869, the name was changed to *The Republican Statesman*. January 1, 1870, Rossiter Johnson purchased Asa McFarland's interest in the establishment, and the paper continued to be published under the firm-name of McFarland & Jenks, to October 1, 1871.

The paper was then purchased by a corporation known as the "Republican Press Association," who consolidated with it the weekly *Independent Democrat;* the same purchase included the *Concord Daily Monitor*. The weekly issue of the paper from the press of this corporation has, since October 1, 1871, borne the title of the *Independent Statesman*. Rossiter Johnson, P. B. Cogswell, George G. Fogg, William E. Stevens, Allan M. Jenks and Edward N. Pearson have been members of its editorial corps since October, 1871, and Edward A. Jenks has been its business manager.

Of those the longest identified with the *Statesman*, Asa McFarland was the veteran. His publication of the paper dates from February 11, 1826, to January 1, 1834, and from July, 1851, to January 1, 1868,—about twenty-five years. To this term of service may be added six years as political editor and correspondent while the paper was published by George O. Odlin & Co. After retiring from active service, he was a frequent contributor to the columns of the *Statesman* to the time of his death, December 13, 1879, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

George E. Jenks was for more than twenty years a publisher of the *Statesman*, and Henry McFarland fourteen years. George W. Ela was a proprietor of the *Statesman* thirteen years, and George O. Odlin and John C. Wilson each seven years.

Of the men who have, at various times, been engaged in the earlier publication of the *Statesman*, there are living, A.D. 1885, Amos A. Parker, now of Glastonbury, Conn., aged about eighty-nine; George W. Ela, Concord, seventy-seven; and George O. Odlin, Union Grove, Ill.

The *Statesman* came into existence after the decease of the Federal party, and espoused the cause of Levi Woodbury as an independent candidate for Governor against Samuel Dinsmoor. Mr. Woodbury was successful against his rival. Subsequently it supported the Whig party, and became the leading exponent of its principles; and later, an effective supporter of the Republican party, when it came into existence in 1856 from the wreck of the old Whig and Free-Soil parties, and since.

The Independent Democrat was commenced at Manchester, May 8, 1845, by Robert C. Wetmore. Subsequently it was transferred to Concord, where George G. Fogg, State Secretary, engaged in its editorial management, and May 6, 1847, the *New Hampshire Courier*, published by A. C. Blodgett, and the *Granite Freeman*, published by J. E. Hood, with their subscription lists, were merged with the *Independent Democrat*, and Mr. Hood became one of the editors and publishers of the consolidated journal, under the name of *The Independent Democrat and Freeman*. July 29, 1847, Mr. Wetmore retired therefrom, and the paper was published by J. E. Hood & Co. February 22, 1849, Mr. Hood retired from the paper, and James J. Wiggin became a partner, when the paper

again assumed the name of *The Independent Democrat*, and appeared published by Fogg & Wiggin.

January 1, 1852, Cyrus Barton, a former publisher of the *New Hampshire Patriot*, commenced the publication of a semi-weekly paper, called the *State Capital Reporter*. May 20, 1853, Amos Hadley became associated with Colonel Barton. A weekly edition of the *Reporter* was commenced July 16, 1853, and the semi-weekly *Reporter* was discontinued September 5, 1854. Colonel Barton died February 17, 1855, and Mr. Hadley conducted the establishment until January 8, 1857, when the paper was merged in *The Independent Democrat*, which was thereafter published and edited by George G. Fogg and Amos Hadley.

May 23, 1864, Parsons B. Cogswell and George H. Sturtevant commenced to publish the *Concord Daily Monitor*. October 14th a weekly edition of the *Monitor* was published, and continued until January 5, 1867; but January 20, 1867, *The Independent Democrat* and the *Monitor* establishments were united, and the *Concord Daily Monitor* and *The Independent Democrat* were published by the Independent Press Association until October, 1871, when *The Independent Democrat* and *Republican Statesman* establishments were consolidated. The combined weekly paper appeared under the name of the *Independent Statesman*, and the daily issue continued under the name of the *Concord Daily Monitor*. The new business combination was incorporated under the style and title of the "Republican Press Association."

Such have been the changes and affiliations of half a century, through which the *Independent Statesman* came into existence October 6, 1871. From this date there has been no change.

As connected with *The Independent Democrat*, *Independent Statesman* and *Daily Monitor*, George G. Fogg held a service of twenty-seven years. He died October 5, 1881. P. B. Cogswell's service with these papers has been continuous since May, 1864. Amos Hadley had a ten years' connection with the *Reporter* and *Democrat*.

The Independent Democrat was established to promulgate the principles of the Free-Soil party. Subsequently, from the consolidation of the opponents of the Democratic organization into the Republican party, in 1856, it gave firm support to the new organization, which embraced the principles of the Free-Soil party. These two leading papers, the *Statesman* and the *Democrat*, having accomplished their separate work, are now consolidated in one, to represent the great principles for which the two so long battled, side by side, in the city of Concord. Long may its name be a synonym for the rights of all mankind!

January 5, 1832, the *Olive Branch*, a small quarto, issued once a week, made its appearance. It bore the name of Jacob Perkins, but was discontinued on the 21st of the following June.

November 21, 1832, Hill & Barton, proprietors of the *New Hampshire Patriot*, commenced issuing that paper in semi-weekly form, which, after trial of a year and a half, ceased to appear as a semi-weekly sheet.

The Star in the East and New Hampshire Universalist was first issued on April 12, 1832, by Kimball & Adams. It was conducted by Rev. John G. Adams until August 5, 1837, when it was merged in *The Trumpet*, a Universalist paper, published in Boston, by Rev. Thomas Whittemore; Rev. Moses Ballou, of Portsmouth, was assistant editor.

The *Balm of Gilead and Practical Universalist* was commenced July, 1842, and continued two years or more,—J. F. Witherell, publisher; C. Philbrick, printer. It was a small weekly quarto paper, and advocated the principles of the religious denomination whose name it bore.

On March 1, 1831, Henry E. and John W. Moore commenced the *Concord Advertiser*, but the paper was soon abandoned, and J. W. Moore, May 10, 1834, commenced a semi-monthly called *The Chameleon*, but that also was short-lived.

Moses Eastman and Albert G. Chadwick, June 16, 1833, commenced, and published more than a year, a paper styled *The Spirit of Enquiry*.

The *New Hampshire Baptist Register*, Rev. Edmund Worth, editor; Eastman, Webster & Co., publishers, was issued here several years before and after the year 1834.

Priestcraft Exposed, a semi-monthly publication, was issued here in 1833, 1834 and 1835 by Hayes & Kimball, a part of which time it was published in an enlarged form as *The Expositor*.

The Literary Gazette, published weekly by D. D. Fisk, Asa Fowler and Moody Currier, was commenced August 1, 1834, and published about two years. Cyrus P. Bradley was also associated for a time with the paper.

Temperance Herald was the name of a paper published by the New Hampshire Temperance Society, at Concord, and furnished free one year to every family in the State in 1834 or 1835. E. S. Chadwick continued the publication of the paper one year after the State society relinquished it. Mr. Chadwick also published the *White Mountain Torrent*, a temperance sheet, about three years prior to July 20, 1846, when it was united with the *Massachusetts Temperance Standard*, and published in Boston.

The *Loco-Motive*, a small semi-weekly paper, was commenced May 20, 1842,—John R. French, publisher; George Kent, editor. Only about twenty numbers were issued.

The *Crusader of Reform*, commenced January, 1852, was published about two years by Rev. Daniel Lancaster.

Rev. Daniel Lancaster and Charles L. Wheeler commenced, early in 1853, and published a few numbers of a paper bearing the name *Northern Indicator*.

The Undercurrent, a monthly paper, was commenced November 1, 1848, by Lewis Tower, but was soon discontinued.

The *Democratic Standard* was commenced June, 1856, by John B. Palmer, and continued until August, 1861, when, on account of its alleged disloyalty, the office was assailed by a mob, and the printing material destroyed. Its publication was not resumed. Edmund Burke, of Newport, was understood to have been a frequent writer for the *Standard*.

The Monitor, the organ of the Unitarian denomination in New Hampshire, commenced at Dover in 1831, was removed to Concord May 7, 1834. It was conducted until May 6, 1835, by a committee of the Unitarian Ministerial Association. Rev. Moses G. Thomas occupied the editorial chair at that time, and conducted the paper until it was discontinued, probably with the close of Vol. 5, May 20, 1836.

The *New Hampshire Phœnix*, a temperance sheet, conducted by D. & J. Lancaster, was commenced January 7, 1854. February 10, 1855, E. H. Cheney appeared as editor and proprietor. It was finally united with the *Weekly Chronicle*, at Portsmouth, and published there by Miller & Gray.

Campaign Papers.—These have been issued by several concerns, especially previous to the establishment of daily papers in Concord. These sheets had various titles, of which the following are specimens: *Spirit of the Republican Press*, from the office of the *Patriot*, in 1829, D. S. Palmer, editor; *The Concord Patriot*, by S. O. Dickey, 1835; *The Transcript*, 1835; *The Advocate of Democracy*, from the office of *Hill's New Hampshire Patriot*, 1843, Joseph Kidder, editor; *The True Whig*, D. S. Palmer, editor, 1847; *The Wilmot Proviso*, 1848, Frank Barr, publisher; the *Rough and Ready*, 1847–48, True Osgood, publisher; the *Concord Tribune*, Charles L. Wheeler, publisher; the *Voice of the Stockholders*, by E. E. Sturtevant, 1855; and the *Tough and Steady*, to match the *Rough and Ready*.

October 6, 1828, Moore & Patch commenced, but published only a few weeks, a paper entitled *Time's Mirror*. Mr. Moore afterwards published a paper at Meredith Bridge (now known as Laconia). He died in Amherst, his native place, February 13, 1837, aged twenty-eight.

The *New Hampshire Workman*, devoted to Labor and Political Reform, was commenced at Concord, March, 1870, and continued a short time. No names appeared as publishers.

S. G. Noyes publishes a weekly paper in Fisherville, entitled *Rays of Light*.

The Veterans' Advocate was established January 1, 1884, and is devoted to the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic. H. F. W. Little and Ira C. Evans, editors; Ira C. Evans, publisher.

Amateur's Monthly Magazine, 16 pages. Edited and published by Frank A. Knight; commenced January, 1873, ceased April, 1874.

The Daily Press of Concord.[1]—The history of the daily press of Concord must necessarily include the papers which have been published during the sessions of the Legislature, and in political campaigns, covering short periods of time usually. Files of most of these are preserved in the newspaper offices of the city, and an examination of them will well repay any person interested in the progress of typography and journalism.

HILL'S DAILY PATRIOT.—The first prospectus for a daily paper in Concord was issued by William P. & John M. Hill, publishers of *Hill's New Hampshire Patriot*, May 12, 1841. It provided for the publication of a paper during the session of the Legislature, six days in a week, to contain the proceedings of the Legislature as reported by Governor Hill, assisted by the publishers, and also the proceedings of Congress, then in session, having been called together in consequence of the death of President Harrison. Its terms were two cents a copy, delivered by stage-drivers and mail-carriers. The first number was issued June 3d, with a printed page measuring eleven by seven and a half inches, and presented a neat typographical appearance. It was continued until the close of the session, July 3d, making a volume of twenty-eight numbers. Vol. 2 was published in 1842, beginning January 1st and ending June 24th, the day of the close of the session, making twenty-one numbers.

The *Daily Patriot* was first issued June 2, 1841, by Barton & Carroll, and was continued through the session of the Legislature every morning, except Friday and Sunday. It was a small folio, the pages twelve by eight and one-half inches, with three columns of matter, and the subscription price was twenty-five cents for the session. The volume closed July 3d with the 24th number. The volume for 1842 is missing, but it was of the same size as Vol. 1, and published by Carroll & Baker. There were two sessions of the Legislature that year, the first beginning June 1st and ending June 24th, and the second beginning November 2d and ending December 23d. Vol. 4 (probably a mistake) began June 8, 1843, and ended July 1st, with the 21st number—Carroll & Baker, publishers. The volume for 1844, by the same publishers, is numbered Vol. 4, and covers two sessions of the Legislature, the first beginning June 6th and ending June 19th, with the 12th number, and the second beginning November 21st and ending December 28th, with Number 33. Vol. 5, by the same publishers, beginning June 5, 1845, and ending July 3d, contains twenty-five numbers.

Vol. 6, beginning June 4, 1846, and ending July 10th, contains thirty-one numbers, and was published by H. H. Carroll. Vol. 7 appeared in an enlarged form, four columns to a page, and the pages sixteen by twelve and one-half inches. It began June 3, 1847, and ended July 5th, with the 27th number—Butterfield & Hill, publishers. In 1848 there were two sessions of the Legislature and two volumes of the paper,—Vol. 8, beginning June 8th and ending June 24th, con-

[1] By P. B. Cogswell.

taining fifteen numbers, and Vol. 9, beginning November 23d and ending January 5, 1849, containing thirty-two numbers—Butterfield & Hill, publishers.

In 1849 the paper took the name of *Legislative Reporter*, and was published by N. B. Baker, as Vol. 1, beginning June 7th and ending July 7th, with the 25th number.

Vol. 10 of *The Daily Patriot* began June 6, 1850, and ended July 13th, containing thirty-one numbers, and was published by Butterfield & Hill. During this year the Constitutional Convention was held, and the daily is numbered Vol. 12, beginning November 7, 1850, and ending January 4, 1851, with the 36th number. This volume appears in enlarged form, the pages measuring nineteen and one-fourth by thirteen inches, and five columns to a page.

Vol. 13 began June 5, 1851, and ended July 5th, with the 24th number, with no change in publishers. Vol. 14 began June 3, 1852, and ended June 19th, with the 13th number. This was a Presidential election year, and the nomination of Franklin Pierce for the Presidency necessitated better facilities than a weekly paper afforded for conducting the campaign at his home, and, therefore, Messrs. Butterfield & Hill decided to issue a daily through the campaign for one dollar, and Vol. 15 began July 12th and ended November 3d, the day after the election, making ninety-seven numbers. It was the first paper printed six days in a week, in this city, except during legislative sessions. A second session of the Legislature was held the same year, and Vol. 16 began November 18th and ended January 10, 1853, making thirty-seven numbers.

Vol. 17, beginning June 2, 1853, and ending July 2d, with the 24th number, was published by William Butterfield, as were the seven succeeding volumes, —viz., Vol. 18 began June 8, 1854, and ended July 5th, comprising twenty-five numbers. Vol. 19, a campaign paper, published six times a week, began November 9, 1854, and ended March 10, 1855, comprising eighty-six numbers. Vol. 20 began June 7, 1855, and ended July 14th, with the 27th number. Vol. 21, published as a campaign paper, began January 9, 1856, and ended March 8th, comprising forty-three numbers. Vol. 22 began June 5, 1856, and ended July 12th, with the 24th number. Vol. 23 was published as a Presidential campaign paper from September 11, 1856, to November 1st, of the same year, making thirty-three numbers. Vol. 24 began June 4, 1857, and ended June 27th, making only sixteen numbers.

Vol. 25, beginning June 3, 1858, and ending June 26th, comprising seventeen numbers, was published by Butterfield & Merriam, as also was Vol. 27, beginning June 2, 1859, and ending June 28th, with seventeen numbers. We find no file of Vol. 26, and presume there was an error in numbering Vol. 27.

Vol. 28, beginning June 7, 1860, and ending July 5th, comprising twenty numbers, was published by William Butterfield, as also was Vol. 29, beginning June 6, 1861, and ending July 4th, comprising twenty numbers.

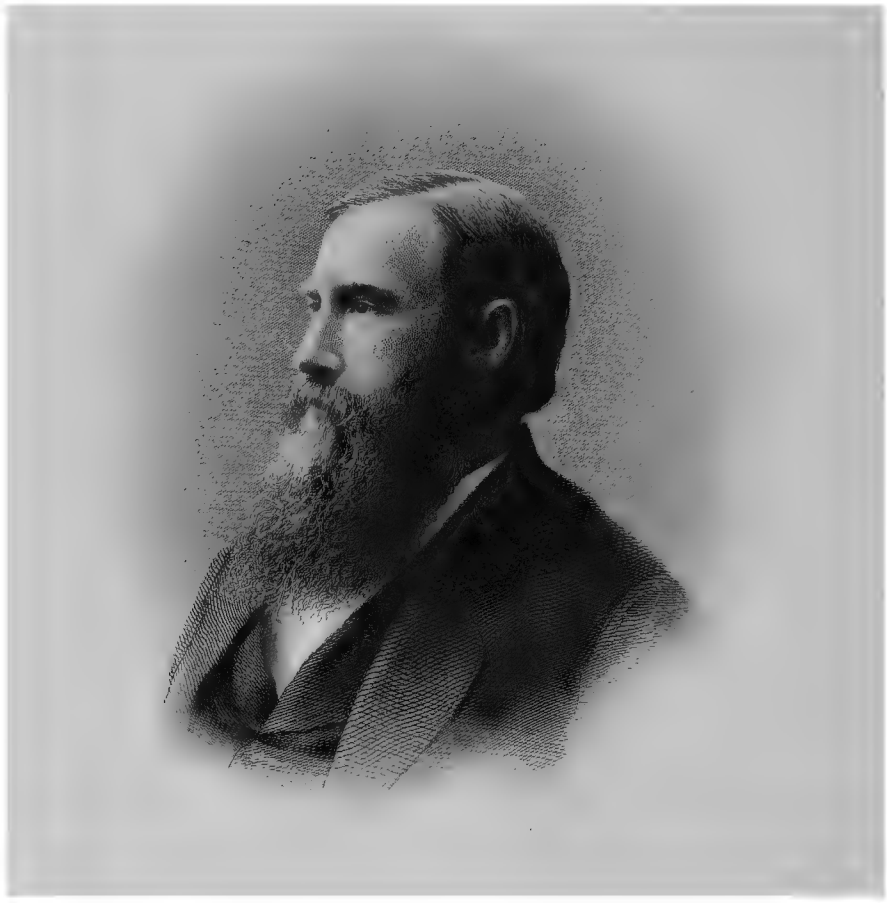
The publication of *The Daily Patriot* regularly through the year was begun January 3, 1868, by Butterfield & Hill, the volume being numbered 30, and was continued by them to February 1, 1873, when E. C. Bailey became its proprietor and publisher, and continued its publication to November 1, 1877, when it was stopped. During the legislative session of 1878 the paper was published by F. P. Kellom, with William P. Bailey, editor, beginning June 5th and ending August 19th, making sixty-four numbers.

During the legislative session of 1879 the *People and Patriot*, Vol. 1, was published by C. C. Pearson, beginning June 5th and ending July 21st comprising forty numbers. December 1, 1879, the publication of the paper, under the same title, six issues a week, was resumed by C. C. Pearson, and continued until September 3, 1881, when it was discontinued. The *People and Patriot* was re-established by the Democratic Press Association, 1885.

Daily People.—Another legislative paper was the *Daily People*, published by Charles C Pearson & Co., a folio sheet, with pages twenty-one by fourteen inches. Nine volumes were issued, as follows: Vol. 1, from June 1, 1870, to July 1st, comprising twenty-three numbers. Vol. 2 from June 7, 1871, to July 18th, twenty-seven numbers. Vol. 3, from June 6, 1872, to July 9th, seventeen numbers. Vol. 4, from June 5, 1873, to July 3d, seventeen numbers. Vol. 5, from June 3, 1874, to July 10th, twenty-six numbers. Vol. 6, from June 2, 1875, to July 3d, twenty-three numbers. Vol. 7, from June 8, 1876, to July 21st, thirty-two numbers. Vol. 8, from June 7, 1877, to July 21st, thirty-two numbers, and Vol. 9, began June 6, 1878, ending August 20th, with fifty-three numbers.

Daily Democrat and Freeman.—During the legislative session of 1847 a daily was published by Wetmore & Hood, called the *Daily Democrat and Freeman*. It was a small sheet, eleven by fifteen and one-half inches, four columns to a page. The first number was dated June 3, 1847, and the last number July 5th, and twenty-six numbers were issued.

Daily Independent Democrat.—Dailies were issued from the *Independent Democrat* office during the sessions of the Legislature, as follows; Vol. 3 began June 7, 1855, and closed July 14th, with probably twenty-seven numbers. We do not know that a file of it is in existence, but the files of the weekly edition contain the proceedings of the Legislature quite fully, which were taken from the daily. Vol. 4 began June 4, 1857, and ended June 27th, comprising seventeen numbers. It was published by Fogg & Hadley. Vol. 5 began June 3, 1858, and ended June 26th, comprising seventeen numbers. Vol. 6 began June 2, 1859, and ended June 29th, comprising seventeen numbers. Vol. 7 began June 7, 1860, and ended July 5th, comprising twenty numbers. The size of the pages was twelve and three-fourths by



Yours truly
P. B. Cyrus

nineteen and one-half inches. Vol. 8 began June 6th, 1861, and ended July 5th, comprising twenty numbers.

DAILY STATESMAN.—Vol. 1 of the *Daily Statesman* was begun by McFarland & Jenks, June 2, 1852, and ended June 19th, comprising only fifteen numbers, the session being a short one. Vol. 2 began June 8, 1854, and ended July 15th, comprising twenty-six numbers. Vol. 3 began June 7, 1855, and ended July 14th, comprising twenty-seven numbers. Vol. 4 began June 5, 1856, and ended July 12th, comprising twenty-four numbers. Vol. 5 began June 4, 1857, and ended June 26th, comprising sixteen numbers. Vol. 6 began June 3, 1858, and ended June 26th, comprising seventeen numbers. Vol. 7 began June 2, 1859, and ended June 28th, comprising seventeen numbers. Vol. 8 began June 6, 1860, and ended July 5th, comprising twenty numbers. Vol. 9 began June 6, 1861, and ended July 5th, comprising twenty numbers.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTER.—In 1862 a joint arrangement was made by William Butterfield, of the *Patriot*, McFarland & Jenks, of the *Statesman*, and Fogg & Hadley, of the *Independent Democrat*, for the publication of one daily during the session of the Legislature, under the title of *Legislative Reporter*. Vol. 1 began June 5, 1862, and ended July 10th, comprising twenty-five numbers. Vol. 2 began June 4, 1863, and ended July 1st, comprising twenty-four numbers. Vol. 3 began June 3, 1864, and ended July 16th. Vol. 4 began June 8, 1865, and ended July 3d, comprising seventeen numbers. Vol. 5 began June 7, 1866, and ended July 9th, comprising twenty-one numbers. This was the last volume issued, the *Daily Monitor* and *Daily Patriot* being published regularly, rendering it unnecessary for the weekly papers to continue the publication of a daily solely for the purpose of giving the legislative proceedings.

There may have been other legislative dailies published, but no files of them are in existence to our knowledge. In 1846 the *Granite Freeman* and *New Hampshire Courier* announced that dailies would be issued by their publishers for the session, but whether the promise was fulfilled is more than we know.

CONCORD DAILY MONITOR.—Early in the spring of 1864 several gentlemen of this city, who felt the need of a permanent daily paper at the capital of the State, took steps looking to the securing of that object. Estimates of expense for an evening paper were obtained, and a guaranty fund of three thousand dollars was subscribed by some forty or more gentlemen interested in the movement, chiefly through the solicitation of the late Governor Joseph A. Gilmore. A contract was made with P. B. Cogswell and George H. Sturtevant, book and job printers, under the firm-name of Cogswell & Sturtevant, to print and publish an evening daily, for a fixed compensation, for a specified number of copies, they to have no editorial responsibility. On May 23, 1864, the *Concord Daily Monitor* made its appearance from the office of Cogswell & Sturtevant, and bearing their names as publishers. The services of the late William S. Robinson, then clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, were secured for a few weeks as editor, and J. M. W. Yerrinton as legislative reporter. The paper published full telegraphic reports, and made a special point of giving news from the New Hampshire soldiers in the field, which helped to increase its circulation.

It is perhaps needless to say that all the verbal conditions of the contract for publishing the paper were broken almost from the start, and the promised written contract was never furnished. The local editorial work fell at once upon the senior publisher, and at the end of six or seven weeks Mr. Robinson returned to his home, and J. Henry Gilmore, the private secretary of his father, Governor Gilmore, assumed the editorial work in part, and continued his connection with the paper about one year. Of the subscribed guaranty, only about one-half was ever collected, and not a dollar of it was ever received by the publishers. Near the end of August, 1865, the paper and its accounts were turned over to Cogswell & Sturtevant, in part payment of their claim for printing, and they assumed its editorial and business management, which they continued until January 2, 1867. During the falls of 1865 and 1866, George A. Marden, now of the Lowell *Courier*, and Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was employed in editorial work on the *Monitor*, and William B. Smart, now of the Boston *Post*, for a short time in the fall of 1864 had charge of the local work. On January 2, 1867, the *Monitor* and *Independent Democrat* offices were merged under the name of "The Independent Press Association" for the term of five years. The association was composed of George G. Fogg, Amos Hadley, P. B. Cogswell and George H. Sturtevant, and they continued the publication of the *Monitor* and the *Independent Democrat*, the *Weekly Monitor*, which had been published for fifteen months, being united with the latter paper. Mr. Hadley retired from the paper after a few months, and part of his interest was taken by S. C. Eastman. On January 1, 1868, the *Monitor* was enlarged, to accommodate the increasing advertising patronage. In 1870, Mr. Sturtevant sold part of his interest to John W. Odlin, and the association continued without further change until October 1, 1871, when the Republican Press Association was formed.

PARSONS BRAINARD COGSWELL was born in Henniker, N. H., January 22, 1828. His parents were David and Hannah (Haskell) Cogswell, who removed from Gloucester, Mass., to Henniker early in 1815, and he was the eighth in a family of twelve children. He was also of the eighth generation of descendants of John Cogswell, ancestor of the Cogswell family, who settled in Old Ipswich, Mass., in that portion now known as Essex, in 1635. His early life was spent in farming principally, occasionally helping in his father's blacksmith-shop. His education was ob-

tained in the common school and an occasional term of a few weeks in the academy, until nearly nineteen years old, when he attended Clinton Grove School eight months, under the instruction of Moses A. Cartland, a noted teacher and cousin of John G. Whittier. In the fall of 1847 an opportunity occurred for him to gratify a long-felt desire to learn the printer's trade, and November 29th he entered the *Independent Democrat* office, then owned by Hon. George G. Fogg (afterwards minister to Switzerland and United States Senator) and Joseph E. Hood (afterwards on the editorial staff of the *Springfield Republican* for many years). In the spring of 1849 he was employed in the *New Hampshire Patriot* office, and continued there for three years, with the exception of six weeks in the *Gloucester Telegraph* office at the close of 1849. In 1852 he entered the employ of Tripp & Osgood as a book compositor, and so continued for two years. Later, in March, 1854, in company with A. G. Jones, he purchased the printing-office of Tripp & Osgood, and the partnership continued for some four and one-half years, when he conducted the business alone for several years. May 23, 1864, in company with George H. Sturtevant, he started the *Concord Daily Monitor*, which was the first permanent daily paper published in Concord, and has been connected with it ever since, as local, associate and managing editor, holding the latter position at the present time. The weekly issue is the *Independent Statesman*, and the papers are owned and published by the Republican Press Association, he being the second largest owner in the stock of the same. He was elected a member of the superintending school committee of Union School District, which embraces the compact part of the city of Concord, known as the State-House Precinct, in March, 1858, and when the Board of Education of the district was created, in August, 1859, he was chosen for a two-years' term, and has been successively re-elected since for nine terms of three years each. For eighteen years he served as financial agent of the board, and is president of it at the present time, it being his fourth year of service in that capacity. He was elected a Representative to the Legislature from Ward Four in 1872 and 1873, and State printer in 1881 and 1883, and served as one of the State auditors of printers' accounts and trustee of State Library for several years. He has been a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society for many years, four of which he was its secretary; is a member of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society; was president of the New Hampshire Press Association in 1872, '73, '74, '75, and recording secretary of the same since 1876; and is a charter member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston. He spent nearly a year in the Old World in 1878–79, and his letters to his papers were published in an octavo volume of four hundred and fifty-five pages, under the title of "Glints from Over the Water."

THE REPUBLICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION which was formed Oct. 1, 1871, bought the papers and business of the Independent Press Association and of the *Republican Statesman* proprietors, and consolidated the two offices. The publication of the *Concord Daily Monitor* has ever since been continued by the Republican Press Association, and its circulation has yearly increased, and bids fair to continue to do so in the future.

At the time of the consolidation of the papers, George G. Fogg was chosen political editor, Rossiter Johnson managing editor and P. B. Cogswell local editor, with Edward A. Jenks business manager. Early in 1872, Mr. Fogg retired from editorial labor and from the association, and in October 1st of the same year Mr. Johnson also retired. No one was selected to fill his place for a few months, Asa Fowler, then president of the association, performing considerable editorial work. In January, 1873, William E. Stevens became managing editor, and so continued until the middle of August, 1882, when he retired to accept the United States consulship at Smyrna. Allan M. Jenks was local editor during the absence of Mr. Cogswell in 1878–79, a period of more than a year. At the present time the editors are P. B. Cogswell, who has been connected with the paper from the first number, and Edward N. Pearson. The *Monitor* was enlarged for the second time March 28, 1882, and a third time March 15, 1884, when it commenced a morning edition, also, which was continued till November 15, the same year.

Of the struggles of the paper during its early years it is not necessary to speak in detail. Commenced, as it was, when war prices ruled in everything,—white paper costing from twenty-seven to thirty cents a pound, and composition by the piece reaching a higher price than ever before or since,—nothing but hard work and a great deal of it carried it through successfully, and made it the first permanent daily paper in Concord.

CONCORD DAILY BLADE was started by the Blade Publishing Company September 1, 1880, and discontinued December 7, 1880. Subsequently, the *Weekly Blade* was published by E. P. Gerould, for some time, when it was suspended, and afterwards resuscitated as the *Concord Tribune*, since which it has been published in Canaan and Concord.

CHAPTER IV.

CONCORD—(*Continued*).

BANKS, ETC.

The Concord Bank—The Mechanics' National Bank—National State Capital Bank—First National Bank—The New Hampshire Savings-Bank—The Merrimack County Savings-Bank—Loan and Trust Savings-Bank—Penacook Savings-Bank—Count Rumford—Countess of Rumford—The Rolfe and Rumford Asylum—The New Hampshire Bible Society—Physicians —City Hospital—Fire Department—Water Works—Penacook—Concord Horse Railroad—Centenarians - Slavery in Concord—Manufacturing Interests—Miscellaneons.

THE first banking institution in this town was the Concord Bank, which was incorporated June 18, 1806. "Timothy Walker, Caleb Stark, John Bradley, John Mills, Robert Harris, Ebenezer Peasley, Richard Ayer, William Whittle, William A. Kent, Joshua Darling, Thomas W. Thompson, Aquila Davis, John Chandler, Baruch Chase, Joseph Towne and Joseph Clough and their associates" were incorporated "by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Concord Bank."

In proceeding to organize for the transaction of business under their charter, special difficulties were encountered, growing chiefly, it is said, out of questions of *location* and *management*. Already there was a "north end" and a "south end" interest. In the former was Hon. Timothy Walker, and in the latter Colonel William A. Kent, with whom, respectively, others took sides, according to their own ideas of interest. The result, however, was, two banks went into operation under the same charter, one called the Upper Bank and the other the Lower Bank, each claiming exclusively to be the Concord Bank. Of the Upper Bank, Timothy Walker was first president and Samuel Sparhawk, from Portsmouth, cashier. Of the Lower Bank, Joseph Towne, of Hopkinton, was president, and William A. Kent cashier. For several years a disagreeable competition existed between them. On the part of the Upper Bank a run was made upon the Lower, for the payment in specie of their bills. By the Lower Bank, or by persons interested therein, suits were commenced against the other for issuing bills contrary to law; and hence a litigation as to which was the lawful Concord Bank was continued for a considerable time. In 1808 one Nehemiah Jones commenced a suit against Timothy Walker, containing more than a hundred counts, which embraced all the questions at issue. In these suits the late Jeremiah Mason was employed as Jones' counsel. Tradition says that, after a while, Mason, perceiving the difficulties of the subject, and disposed to adjust the matter between the parties, signified to his client "that as he had got into *gentlemen's* company he must expect to pay a *gentleman's* price." Soon after, the rival banks came to an agreement, at least so far as to cease from vexing one another; both obtained credit with the public, and continued to do business under one charter till the expiration of twenty years; then the Upper Bank obtained a new charter and took the name of Merrimack County Bank.

The Lower Bank obtained a modification and extension of its charter in 1826, and continued to do business till 1840, when it failed.

The Mechanics' Bank was incorporated July 5, 1834, and charter extended June 22, 1853. Incorporators: Peter Renton, Abner B. Kelley, Horatio Hill, Joseph M. Harper, Nathaniel G. Upham, Abel Baker, Benjamin Evans, William Low, Joseph Low, Cyrus Barton, Ralph Metcalf, Nathaniel Curtis, James Minot, Arnold Carroll, Moody Kent, Ezra Carter, William Richardson, Isaac F. Williams.

Original officers: Nathaniel G. Upham, president; George Minot, cashier. Original directors: N. G. Upham, Peter Renton, Horatio Hill, J. M. Harper, N. Curtis, A. B. Kelley. Original capital, $100,000.

Closed its affairs, 1865. Last officers: Josiah Minot, president; Charles Minot, cashier.

Minot & Co., bankers (Josiah and Charles Minot) commenced business January, 1866.

Reorganized as Mechanics' National Bank January 3, 1880. Capital, $100,000. Officers: Josiah Minot, president; B. A. Kimball, vice-president; James Minot, cashier. Directors: Josiah Minot, Benjamin A. Kimball, Joseph B. Walker, Edward H. Rollins, Chas. H. Amsden, John M. Hill, Sargent C. Whitaker.

Officers, 1885: B. A. Kimball, president; Joseph B. Walker, vice-president; James Minot, cashier. Directors: B. A. Kimball, Joseph B. Walker, Josiah Minot, Charles H. Amsden, Edward H. Rollins, John Kimball, John M. Hill.

National State Capital Bank was originally organized as State Capital Bank January 26, 1853. The first directors were Samuel Butterfield, Abram Bean, R. N. Corning, Hall Roberts, Ebenezer Symmes, Asa Fowler, Enos Blake. Hon. Samuel Butterfield, president; Edson Hill, cashier. Capital stock, $100,000; increased to $150,000 August 28, 1854.

Presidents.—Samuel Butterfield, to 1860; Hall Roberts, from 1860 to 1862; John V. Barron, from 1862 to 1865.

Cashiers.—Edson Hill, to 1858; Jonas D. Sleeper, from 1858 to 1859; P. S. Smith, from 1859 to 1865.

January 1, 1862, the capital stock was reduced to $120,000; January 1, 1863, to $100,000.

The bank was reorganized as National State Capital Bank January 2, 1865, with the following directors: John V. Barron, Robert N. Corning, James Peverly, Jonas D. Sleeper and James S. Norris. President, John V. Barron; Cashier, Preston S. Smith. Capital stock, $100,000; increased to $150,000 April 17, 1865; to $200,000 May 31, 1872, by purchase of bonds and right of circulation of Carroll County National Bank, at Sandwich, N. H.

John V. Barron, president to 1878; Lewis Downing, Jr., from 1878 to present time.

P. S. Smith, cashier to 1872; Henry J. Crippen, from 1872 to 1882; Josiah E. Fernald, from 1882 to present time.

The present directors are as follows: Lewis Downing, Jr., James S. Norris, Lyman D. Stevens, J. Everett Sargent, John H. Pearson, John Jones, Henry J. Crippen.

The First National Bank of Concord was organized in March, 1864, with Asa Fowler, Enos Blake, Edw. H. Rollins, William Walker, Benning W. Sanborn, George A. Pillsbury and Moses Humphrey as directors.

The first president was Asa Fowler, who continued in office until 1867, when George A. Pillsbury was elected as his successor.

In March, 1878, Mr. Pillsbury being about to leave the State for a permanent residence at the West, resigned his office and A. C. Pierce was elected to fill the vacancy, which position he occupied until December, 1882, when, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, he resigned, and William M. Chase was elected and held the office until January, 1885, when William F. Thayer was chosen his successor.

Woodbridge Odlin, the first cashier, held his position but one month when he resigned to accept the appointment of assessor of internal revenue. William W. Storrs was elected to the office, and filled the position until January, 1874, when he was succeeded by William F. Thayer.

The present board of directors are Thomas Stuart, William M. Chase, Solon A. Carter, Charles H. Roberts, William F. Thayer, William P. Fiske and E. H. Woodman.

The bank has a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and a surplus of nearly the same amount after having paid dividends of over three hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The report of the comptrollor of the currency shows this bank to have the highest per cent. surplus of any bank in the State.

WILLIAM F. THAYER, one of the leading financiers of New Hampshire, was born in Kingston, N. H., March 13, 1846. His grandfather, the Rev. Elihu Thayer, D.D., was pastor of the church in Kingston for a period of more than thirty years, and was a leading and influential citizen of that portion of Rockingham County. The parents of William F., Calvin and Sarah Wheeler (Fiske) Thayer, removed to Meridan, N. H., in about 1855. William F. received his education at Kimball Union Academy, and in 1865 came to Concord and accepted a position as clerk in the post-office, Robert N. Corning being at that time postmaster. He soon became chief clerk, and remained in that position four years. He then spent a few months in the West, and upon his return to Concord entered the counting-room of the Elwell Furniture Company, where he continued about eight months. He then became a clerk in the First National Bank in this city, and his strict integrity, conservatism and financial ability won for him rapid promotion in this institution. He was appointed assistant cashier in 1873, and cashier in 1874. He remained in this position until January, 1885, when he was chosen president.

Mr. Thayer is clerk and director in the Contoocook Valley Paper Company; director, clerk and treasurer of the Concord Cattle Company; director in the Lombard Investment Company; treasurer of the city of Concord since 1879; and treasurer of the Concord Shoe-Factory and of the Hospital Association. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the South Congregational Church. Mr. Thayer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Blazing Star Lodge and Mount Horeb Commandery.

October 20, 1874, Mr. Thayer united in marriage with Sarah Clarke Wentworth, daughter of Colonel Joseph Wentworth, brother of Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago, and their family consists of two children, —Margaret and William Wentworth.

Mr. Thayer's career as an officer and manager of the leading discount bank in the city and State (the First National) has been remarkable and highly creditable to his ability as a financier. Entering the institution in 1871, in the subordinate position of clerk, his faithful and efficient service led to his promotion to assistant cashier, in 1873, and to the responsible position of cashier the following year.

His industry, good judgment and pleasing address won for him the favor of his employers and the patrons of the bank, and under his management, as its executive officer, the institution soon attained a leading position among the national banks of the State.

After ten years' service as cashier he was, in January, 1885, elected to the presidency of the bank, in recognition of his great ability and eminent fitness for the position.

There is probably no other instance in the history of similar institutions in New Hampshire where so young a man as is Mr. Thayer has won such a position as he occupies at present, solely upon his merits, which are universally acknowledged by his associates and the community where he has made his reputation.

The New Hampshire Savings-Bank was organized in July, 1830, the incorporators being Samuel Green, Timothy Chandler, Joseph Low, Nathan Ballard, Jr., Samuel Morrill, Nathaniel Abbott, William Low, Jonathan Eastman, Jr., Nathaniel Bouton, Moses G. Thomas and David L. Morril.

At a meeting held the 21st day of July, 1830, the bank organized with Hon. Samuel Green as president, and Samuel Morrill clerk, with a board of eighteen trustees, viz.: Timothy Chandler, Nathan Ballard, Jr., Samuel Fletcher, Francis N. Fisk, Samuel A. Kimball, Jonathan Eastman, Jr., Nathaniel G. Upham, Isaac Hill, Richard Bradley, William Low, Robert Ambrose, Ezekiel Morrill, Hall Burgin, William Gault, Stephen Brown, David George, William Kent and Richard Bartlett.





The bank has had six presidents—Samuel Green, Joseph Low, Francis N. Fisk, Samuel Coffin, Joseph B. Walker and Samuel S. Kimball—and four treasurers,—Samuel Morrill, James Moulton, Jr., Charles W. Sargent and William P. Fiske.

The present organization is as follows: President, Samuel S. Kimball; Treasurer, William P. Fiske; Trustees: Samuel S. Kimball, Joseph B. Walker, Jesse P. Bancroft, Francis A. Fiske, Seth Eastman, Enoch Gerrish, Sylvester Dana, Moses H. Bradley, John Abbott, John H. George, Mark R. Holt, Charles T. Page, John H. Stewart, George H. Marston, Parsons B. Cogswell, Oliver Pillsbury, William G. Carter, John C. Thorn.

The deposits of the bank amount to $2,350,000, with six thousand one hundred and twenty depositors; a guaranty fund of $125,000, and an undivided surplus of $118,000. The bank has paid its depositors, during the fifty-five years of its existence, $1,343,095.30 in dividends, and $156,321.32 in extra dividends, the rate of interest being at four and five per centum per annum during this period.

The Merrimack County Savings-Bank was incorporated July 2, 1867, and organized May 3, 1870. The first officers were as follows: President, Lyman D. Stevens; Vice-President, David A. Warde; Secretary and Treasurer, John Kimball; Trustees: John M. Hill, Abel B. Holt, Woodbridge Odlin, George A. Cummings, Calvin Howe, Moses T. Willard, E. W. Woodward, William M. Chase, Henry McFarland, George W. Crockett, Daniel Holden, Isaac A. Hill, Benjamin A. Kimball. Lyman D. Stevens is the only president, and John Kimball the only treasurer, from the organization to the present time.

The first deposit was made June 1, 1870, by Isaac Andrew Hill, of Concord. The amount of deposits, June 1, 1885, was $797,665.17; the amount of surplus, June 1, 1885, was $60,000.

The present board of trustees are Lyman D. Stevens, William M. Chase, John Kimball, John M. Hill, Woodbridge Odlin, George A. Cummings, James L. Mason, George W. Crockett, Daniel Holden, Isaac A. Hill, Leland A. Smith, Lysander H. Carroll, Benjamin A. Kimball, Henry W. Stevens, Charles H. Amsden.

The present officers are: President, Lyman D. Stevens; Vice-President, William M. Chase; Secretary and Treasurer, John Kimball; Teller, Frank P. Andrews.

Loan and Trust Savings-Bank was incorporated at the June session of 1872, with the following incorporators: J. Everett Sargent, Asa Fowler, George G. Fogg, William Butterfield, John V. Barron, James Peverly, Nathaniel White, James S. Norris, Calvin Howe and others.

Hon. J. Everett Sargent was elected president at the first meeting of the bank, and has held the office ever since. John V. Barron was first treasurer, holding the office till 1878.

George A. Fernald treasurer from 1878 to present time.

The present trustees are J. Everett Sargent, James S. Norris, Lewis Downing, Jr., John F. Jones, Silas Curtis, Howard A. Dodge, John H. Barron, George A. Fernald, Leander W. Cogswell, William K. McFarland, Paul R. Holden and Howard L. Porter.

Committee of investment,—Sargent, Norris, Downing, Jones and Dodge.

The amount of deposits May 2, 1885, was $1,564,828.17.

The amount of assets, same date, was $1,689,758.25.

The Penacook Savings-Bank was incorporated in 1869. The original incorporators were Isaac K. Gage, Henry H. Brown, Calvin Gage, Henry H. Amsden, John S. Brown, Nehemiah Butler, William H. Allen, John C. Gage, David A. Brown, Ezra S. Harris, John Sawyer, Austin G. Kimball, Moses H. Bean, John S. Moore, John A. Holmes, Healy Morse, Samuel F. Brown, George Hepler and David Putnam and associates.

The following were the first board of trustees: Nehemiah Butler, Henry H. Amsden, Henry H. Brown, Isaac K. Gage, John C. Gage, John A. Holmes, John Sawyer, John S. Moore, Ezra S. Harris, W. H. Allen, Enoch G. Wood, John C. Linehan, David Abbott, Moses U. Bean, John S. Brown.

The first meeting to organize was held August 14, 1869. Henry H. Brown was chosen president, and held the office until his death, in September, 1873. Isaac K. Gage was chosen president October 13, 1873, and is the present incumbent.

Samuel F. Brown was chosen treasurer and secretary at the organization of the bank, and has continued in that capacity to the present time.

The present board of trustees are Isaac K. Gage, John S. Brown, Charles H. Amsden, Charles E. Foote, Thaddeus O. Wilson, John A. Coburn, Rufus D. Scales, Charles H. Sanders, William H. Allen, John C. Linehan, Nathaniel S. Gale, Charles M. Rolfe, John E. Rines, Abial W. Rolfe.

In December, 1878, on account of losses by a failure in the place, also a law-suit pending, the court ordered a scale down of deposits of thirty per cent. In July, 1881, fifteen per cent. of scale down was restored to the depositors.

Depositors continued still to withdraw their deposits, so that in April, 1884, the bank commissioners petitioned the court to appoint an assignee to close up the bank. The court appointed E. H. Woodman and S. F. Brown assignees.

After the scale down of the old account in 1878, a "new account" was opened to those who wished to deposit, which is operated by the officers of the bank at the present time; this new account has never been large, never exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars, and is gradually being withdrawn, the depositors receiving their principal and interest in full.

Count Rumford.—A history of this town would not be complete with the name of Major Benjamin Thompson (afterwards Count Rumford) omitted. In 1775 the spirit of liberty ran high, and Major Thompson seems to have fallen under suspicion of Toryism, which finally resulted in his flight from the town. He was a native of Woburn, and in 1775 had been in Concord about three years engaged in teaching school. He married Sarah, widow of Colonel Benjamin Rolfe,[1] and daughter of Rev. Timothy Walker. In 1774 he received a commission as major in the New Hampshire militia from Governor John Wentworth; but as Governor Wentworth was known to favor the cause of the crown, the people became suspicious of Major Thompson because he held a commission under him. Other slight causes increased the feeling against him in the minds of his fellow-townsmen, and he finally left Concord and placed himself under the protection of General Gage, in Boston.

His subsequent fortunes (says Dr. Bouton, in speaking of this remarkable personage) are the most remarkable that ever attended any person whose name is recorded in our history. Driven by unreasonable suspicions from his home, his wife and infant child, forsaking his native country for a foreign service, he became the associate of princes, the honored favorite of kings and the commander of armies. As the promoter and founder of public institutions of learning and beneficence, his genius shone resplendent among the *literati* and philosophers of Europe. His name, invested with honors which royalty alone can confer, is transmitted to posterity as that of the friend of mankind.

In January, 1776, he was entrusted by General Gage with dispatches to Lord Germaine, in England, then Secretary of State for the department of the colonies. In 1780 he was appointed under-secretary in that department. Toward the close of the Revolutionary War he obtained the commission of lieutenant-colonel, and was sent to New York in command of a regiment. In 1784 the King conferred on him the honor of knighthood. Subsequently he went to Germany, and at Strausbourg was introduced to Prince Maximilian, and then to His Serene Highness, the Elector Palatine, reigning Duke of Bavaria. From the Elector he received all the honors that could be conferred, and, among others, that of *Count "of the holy Roman Empire,"* to which Mr. Thompson added the title, *Rumford*, in remembrance of his former residence. Under the patronage of the Elector, Charles Theodore, he introduced great improvements in the condition and discipline of the army. At Munich, in 1790, he suppressed the system of mendicity which widely prevailed, and provided houses of public industry, in which beggars were supported and required to labor. Two thousand and six hundred of this class were put in in a single week, and the industrial establishment for them, which at first was supported by voluntary contributions, came to yield to the State a net income of one hundred thousand florins. In grateful remembrance of his services and benefactions, a monument is erected in Munich to his honor. Inscribed beneath his bust is the following:

"To him
Who rooted out the greatest of public evils,
Idleness and Mendicity;
Relieved and instructed the Poor,
And founded many institutions for the education of our Youth.
Go, wanderer,
And strive to equal him
In Genius and Activity; and us
In Gratitude."

On the other front is inscribed,—

"Stay, Wanderer!
At the creative fiat of Charles Theodore,
Rumford, the Friend of Mankind,
By Genius, Taste and Love inspired,
Changed this once desert place
Into what thou now beholdest."

He became almost the object of idolatrous regard by the poor. At one time, when dangerously ill, they formed processions, and went to the church to pray for his recovery. When sick at Naples they devoted an hour each evening to join in supplications for his restoration to health. About 1794[1] he sent to this country for his daughter, who met him in England, accompanied him to Munich, and for several years afterwards shared his fortunes. For his services in Bavaria the Elector settled on him a pension for life of nearly two thousand dollars, one-half of which descended to his daughter, as Countess of Rumford, during her life. Returning to England, he assisted in putting in operation the society known as the Royal Institution, in London, about 1799. He afterwards located himself at Paris, married the widow of the celebrated chemist, Lavoisier, and with her resided at Auteuil, on the estate of her former husband, where he died of fever, August 21, 1814, in the sixty-second year of his age.

He bequeathed the annual sum of one thousand dollars to Harvard College, with other reversions, to found the Rumford professorship. To the American Academy he also made a liberal bequest.

Sarah, Countess of Rumford, was born in Concord, October 18, 1774. A portion of her early life was spent with her paternal grandmother, at Woburn. After the death of her mother, in 1792, she

[1] Colonel Benjamin Rolfe was one of the most opulent and influential of Concord's earliest citizens. He was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1710, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1727. He came to Concord soon after its settlement, and from 1731 to 1770 was clerk of the proprietary. In 1737 he was made clerk of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire boundary commission, appointed to determine the line between the two provinces. He was also for many years town clerk, a colonel of the provincial militia and a representative in the General Assembly. He possessed large business capacity, and was ever active not only in his own affairs, but in those of his town and province as well.

[1] Perhaps as early as 1792.

went to Europe, at her father's invitation, and was introduced into the polite and fashionable circles of Bavaria, of Paris and of London. Between the death of her father and her own decease she visited this country two or three times; but her principal residence was at Brompton, near London, in a house which she inherited from her father. A portion of her time she spent in Paris, where she had funds invested. In 1845 she returned to the spot where she was born, to live and—to die. Occasionally the countess attended public worship at the North Church, and visited her family relatives and friends, but spent most of her time in adorning the grounds about her house. By her habits of strict economy the property she inherited, together with her pension of about one thousand dollars, had accumulated to a very considerable sum at the time of her decease, all which she disposed of by will, partly to family connections, but mostly for charitable objects, as follows:

To the Rolfe and Rumford Asylum, in Concord, which she founded, $5000; with all her real estate, appraised at $5000; to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, $15,000; to the Concord Female Charitable Society, $2000; to the Boston Children's Friend Society, $2000; for the Fatherless and Widows' Society, Boston, $2000.

Several rare paintings, which she inherited from her father, were given to Joseph B. Walker, Esq., of this city.

The Rolfe and Rumford Asylum was opened for the reception of beneficiaries January 15, 1880. Its benefits are confined to native female children of Concord.

The germinal idea of this institution may probably be found in a circumstance which occurred more than eighty years ago at Munich, in Bavaria, where Count Rumford, then in the service of the reigning Elector, was living with his daughter.

One of the most important enterprises which the count had originated, and carried to full success in that country, was the establishment of an institution known as the House of Industry. Through its agency large numbers of idle beggars had been converted to respectable and self-supporting citizens. It became very popular, and excited much interest in all Europe.

To pay her respects to her father, on his forty-fourth birth-day, the countess called upon him on the 26th of March, 1797, accompanied by a dozen boys and girls from the House of Industry. The count was so much affected by this incident that he resolved that it should not be forgotten. He made the countess a present of two thousand dollars in three per cent. stock of the United States, the income to be appropriated to clothe, annually, October 23d, forever, twelve poor and industrious children. The count and countess decided that the place for the bestowal of this charity should be the town of Concord.

Some correspondence took place with the selectmen of Concord in relation to the subject, but nothing further was done during the life-time of the count. His daughter cherished through life the purpose of ultimately carrying into effect the original design of her father, or of establishing some equivalent substitute for it.

By her will, she gave to it all her real estate and a cash endowment of fifteen thousand dollars. The latter, deemed inadequate for the support of the institution contemplated, has been carefully cared for, and now forms a fund affording an income sufficient for its support.

The building thus far used was formerly the mansion-house of the Rolfe and Rumford families. In it the founder was born, October 18, 1774. In it, after a long and varied life in this country and in Europe, she died, December, 1852.

About 1764, Colonel Benjamin Rolfe erected on the west bank of the Merrimack, at the Eleven Lots, the house now occupied by this institution. For that time and this locality it was an elegant mansion, and the best, doubtless, in this section of New Hampshire. Soon after its completion, wearied of his bachelor life, he married Sarah, eldest daughter of the town minister, Rev. Timothy Walker, and set up therein his household gods. At the time of their marriage he was some sixty years of age, and his wife about thirty. They had lived together but two or three years when Colonel Rolfe died, leaving to his widow and their only son, Paul, the largest landed estate in Concord.

The asylum was incorporated as the Rolfe and Rumford Asylum, July 3, 1872, the following persons being named a body corporate: Joseph B. Walker, Ebenezer S. Towle, Enoch Gerish, Jesse P. Bancroft and Francis A. Fisk.

New Hampshire Bible Society.[1]—The suggestion to form a Bible Society for the State of New Hampshire was first made at the meeting of the General Association of Congregational Ministers, at Exeter, in 1810.

The next year, at the meeting of the same body, at Dunbarton, it was decided to form such a society. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to Christians of all denominations, inviting them to unite in such an organization, to draw up a constitution and to call the first meeting of the society. This meeting was held in Concord, June 3, 1812. The constitution reported was adopted, and the following officers were chosen: Hon. John Langdon, president; Rev. Seth Payson, D.D., vice-president; Rev. John H. Church, secretary; Jonathan Wilkins, Esq., treasurer; Daniel Emerson, Esq., Rev. Joseph Smith, Major John Mills, Rev. Reed Page, directors.

The object of the society was "to promote the more extensive distribution of the Holy Bible." This

[1] By Rev. F. D. Ayer.

was to be pursued by distributing, gratuitously, among the destitute and needy, and by selling at reduced price to all, Bibles and Testaments.

The method of work adopted, was to carry copies of the Bible to every home in the State, and offer, by sale or gift, these to every family.

The conviction from which the work started has continued it, viz., that every individual, every family, needed the Bible, and, in some way, should have it.

The feeling was that the home and the State could be safe only as the people were familiar with, and obedient to, the truths of God's word.

This widespread feeling gave the society at once the hearty support of the different denominations, and of the great body of the people. In four years from its formation, four thousand six hundred Bibles and one thousand five hundred Testaments had been placed in the homes of the State. This was more than it now seems, for the greater part of the State was new and books expensive.

In 1815 a young man in New Ipswich printed an edition of the New Testament, five thousand copies, and the society purchased one thousand copies, which cost, when bound, fifty cents a copy.

This year Hon. Timothy Farrer received a communication from the president of the New Jersey Society, proposing a union of the Bible Societies of the country. There were then one hundred and thirty local societies.

According to this suggestion, the American Bible Society was organized May 8, 1816, in New York.

Of this society Bibles were purchased, and to it surplus funds donated by the State Society.

Rev. Nathan Lord, in the report of this society in 1824, suggested that Ladies' Bible Societies should be organized, and in a few years there were more than one hundred in the State, the contributions from which were not far from one thousand dollars a year.

County Bible Societies were formed as early as 1828.

The American Bible Society voted, in 1829, to furnish every destitute family in the United States with a copy of the Bible within two years. This society heartily joined in that work, and pledged twelve thousand dollars to aid it. In 1836 it was reported that this society, in the twenty years since the organization of the American Bible Society, had paid into its treasury $16,922.18 as donations, and $18,-949.66 for books.

In 1845, Rev. Henry W. Adams was appointed agent of the American Bible Society for New Hampshire and Maine.

In 1850, Rev. Isaac Willey was chosen secretary, with instructions to watch over the interests of the society, and to present its claims at the various public meetings of the different denominations in the State. Rev. Joseph Lane, the secretary for ten years preceding, had, by great fidelity and industry, prepared the way for the work which Mr. Willey took up with devotion and energy.

The annual meetings were held in connection with the General Association of Congregational and Presbyterian Churches without dissent till 1852, when it was proposed to hold them, as mass-meetings, at Concord. The proposition was not adopted till ten years later.

Deacon William G. Brown began his work as agent for the society in 1852, and as agent and superintendent has continued in its service.

Rev. Isaac Willey accepted an appointment as agent of the American Bible Society for New Hampshire, and began work April, 1853.

This society entered heartily into the second general canvass of the whole country, by the American Society in 1856, and entered vigorously into the supply of the State, and contributed to the general fund.

This year it was proposed to form county societies where none existed, and reform such as were inefficient. Rev. Isaac Willey entered earnestly into this work, presenting it to the people and arranging for organization. The plan was to unite all denominations, organize the work, report methods and the work done, awaken interest by discourse and discussion and thus give efficiency to the work, and raise money to carry it on. Fifteen of these societies were organized, and they continue to be of great aid in the work, and the meetings are now, often, gatherings of great spiritual blessing and power.

The work of supplying the State by visiting every family in it is steadily pursued. About one-third of the State is visited yearly, and all the destitute who will, by purchase or gift, accept a Bible are supplied. Each canvass of the entire State reports about seven hundred Protestant families destitute. This work is now under the charge of the efficient superintendent, Deacon William Brown, who has had full care of it since the resignation of Rev. I. Willey as agent in 1873. The faithful labor of Mr. Willey for so many years in all parts of the State is still fruitful of good, and the work for years to come will be largely upon foundations which he laid. He died at Pembroke, October 25, 1883, aged ninety years. The report of 1871 records the death of Rev. Benjamin P. Stone, D.D., who was treasurer and depositary of the society for sixteen years.

The third general canvass of the country, in 1866, and the one began in 1882, were accepted, as were the preceding, and this society not only cared for the State, but generously aided in the general supply.

In this last canvass of this State, just completed, the superintendent reports: 246 towns visited; 76,760 families called upon; 704 Protestant families found without a Bible; 4143 copies given away; 18,356 copies sold.

At the seventy-third annual meeting, held in Concord June, 1884, it was reported that the receipts of the society since its organization amounted to $310,-667.13. It has distributed about five hundred and twenty-five thousand copies in this State.

The present officers are: President, Hon. Edward Spalding, Nashua; Vice-Presidents, Hon. J. E. Sargent, Rev. Silas Curtis, Rev. Sullivan Holman; Directors, Rev. G. W. Norris, John C. Thorn, Moses B. Smith, A. J. Prescott; Secretary, Rev. F. D. Ayer; Treasurer and Depositary, Hon. John Kimball; Superintendent, Deacon W. G. Brown; Auditors, Woodbridge Odlin, Hon. L. D. Stevens.

Physicians.—The first physician in what is now Concord was Dr. Ezra Carter, who settled here in about 1740. In 1742 he married Ruth, only daughter of Captain Ebenezer Eastman, who, at the time of her marriage, was but thirteen years of age. According to family tradition, their first child was born before she was fourteen years old. After marriage Ruth retained her love for childish sports; and, on one occasion, the doctor, on returning home, found his wife playing with other children on the hay-mow.

A Dr. Emery resided here a short time, and moved to Fryeburg, Me.

Dr. Ebenezer Hander Goss, of Bolton, Mass., settled in Concord about 1770, and married a daughter of Rev. Timothy Walker. He lived at the north end of Main Street, where Mr. Charles Smart resides; set out the elm-trees before the house; held important offices in town; was surgeon in the army under General Stark; a man of eccentric habits; tall, and of strongly-marked features. He moved to Brunswick, Me., where he died at an advanced age.

Dr. Philip MacCarrigain, of Scotch descent, born in the city of New York, 1746; studied medicine in Haverhill, Mass.; came to Concord, 1768; died August, 1806. He married a daughter of the late Thomas Clough, Esq., of Canterbury. Dr. Carrigain had an extensive practice, and was famous for surgical skill.

Dr. Peter Green came to Concord in 1772.

Dr. Samuel Adams, from Lincoln, Mass., was a resident in Concord about 1796.

Dr. G. Gridley was in Concord about 1798; married a daughter of David George, Esq.

Dr. Zadok Howe, from Franklin, Mass., was in practice in Concord about twelve years prior to 1814, when he relinquished his business to his partner, Dr. Thomas Chadbourne, and moved to Boston. He was distinguished for scientific skill.

Dr. Thomas Chadbourne, son of the late Dr. William Chadbourne, of Conway, came to Concord, 1814; married a daughter of Dr. Peter Green.

Dr. Benjamin Parker, from Bradford, Mass., was in Concord a short time—not far from 1818. He lived in a house on Pleasant Street, afterwards owned by Samuel Fletcher, Esq., where the Baptist Church stands.

Dr. Alexander Ramsey, a native of Scotland, delivered lectures on anatomy and physiology in Concord and other places in New Hampshire from 1808 to 1823. He died at Parsonsfield, Me., 1824.

Dr. Moses Long, a native of Hopkinton, N. H., commenced practice in Concord East village, in 1813. He moved from Concord, 1824.

Dr. Henry Bond was a native of Livermore, Me.; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1813; was tutor, 1815; received his medical degree in 1817. He practiced in Concord from 1816 until 1820, when he removed to Philadelphia.

Dr. Moses Chandler, a native of Fryeburg, Me., commenced practice in Concord, 1816; was a surgeon on board of a privateer that sailed out of Portsmouth in 1813. He was a tall, stout, athletic man, and devoted to his profession. He died September 2, 1825.

Dr. Peter Renton came from Scotland and settled in Concord, 1822. His practice soon became very extensive, both in Concord and neighboring towns. He removed to Boston in 1843 or 1844, where he has an extensive and lucrative practice.

Dr. Samuel Morrill, a brother of Hon. David L. Morrill, came to Concord, 1819, from Epsom, where he had practiced nineteen years, and held important offices. In 1826 he received the honorary degree of M.D. from Dartmouth College; was appointed justice of the Court of Sessions for the county of Rockingham, 1821; register of deeds for the county of Merrimack, 1823, which he held till 1828, when he was elected State treasurer. In 1829 he was chosen treasurer of the New Hampshire Branch Education Society; in 1830, treasurer of the New Hampshire Savings-Bank. He was a deacon of the First Congregational Church.

Dr. Richard Russell resided in Concord about three years previous to 1824, but spent most of his life in practice in Wakefield and Somersworth, at which latter place he died, May 22, 1855, aged about seventy.

Dr. Elijah Colby, son of Isaac Colby, of Hopkinton, N. H., born June 18, 1798; graduated at the Medical College in Hanover, 1823, and the same year commenced practice in the East village of Concord. In April, 1838, he moved to New Bedford, Mass.

Dr. Ezra Carter received the medical degree of M.D. at Bowdoin College in 1824; commenced practice in 1825, in his native town; next year he removed to Loudon; returned to Concord in 1828, where he has remained in large practice till the present time. Representative in 1836 and 1837. He was commissioned justice of the peace in 1837; in 1844 and 1845 was president of the Centre District Medical Society, and in 1852 president of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He was father of Dr. William G. Carter.

Dr. Edward B. Moore, of Lancaster, practiced in Concord about six months, in 1828.

Dr. Joseph Reynolds came to Concord in 1828.

Dr. Nathaniel Wheat came from Candia to Concord in 1834, and remained till 1837.

Dr. Josiah Kittredge came to Concord in 1837, remaining a year or two.

Dr. Robert Lane, of Sutton, came to Concord about 1837, but remained only a short time. His daughter married George W. Ela, Esq.

Dr. Thomas Brown was in practice in Concord from 1831 till 1837.

Dr. Timothy Haynes, a native of Alexandria, N. H., born September 5, 1810; took his medical degree at the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, 1836, and immediately after commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Concord, where he resided until his death, a short time since.

Dr. Charles Pinckney Gage, born in Hopkinton April 5, 1811; took his degree at the Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1837, and remained in that city a year, when he came to Concord, where he still resides in active practice, and is the oldest physician in the city.

Dr. Henry O. Stone, from Salem, Mass., had an office in Concord in 1845, and remained four or five years.

Dr. Daniel J. Hoyt studied medicine with Dr. Peter Renton, and commenced practice in Concord in 1840; next year he removed to Manchester, where he died July 13, 1847.

Dr. Isaac Colby came to Concord in the fall of 1839, and remained about one year and a half. In 1854 he returned to Concord.

Dr. Moses Carter came to Concord, in poor health, 1842. He had a large experience in smallpox, and was usually employed as town physician for persons in that disease. He resided in Concord till 1854, when he moved to Sanbornton Bridge.

Dr. Jonathan C. Prescott came to Concord in 1843. He died, after a most distressing sickness, of disease of the kidneys, February 13, 1844, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

Dr. Ebenezer G. Moore, a native of Dorchester, N. H., came to Concord in 1844, where he resided until his death.

Dr. George Chandler came to Concord, from Worcester, Mass., in October, 1842, as the first superintendent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, and continued in charge of that institution until 1845, when he was appointed superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital of Massachusetts.

Dr. Benjamin H. Tripp came to Concord in 1843. He left in 1849.

Dr. William Prescott, born in Sanbornton December 29, 1788. He came to Concord in 1845.

Dr. Moore Russell Fletcher opened an office in Concord in 1845. Here he remained two years.

Dr. Andrew McFarland was appointed superintendent and physician of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane in August, 1845. In 1850 he made a tour in Europe, and after his return published an entertaining volume, called "The Escape." Dr. McFarland resigned his office at the asylum in 1852, and in 1854 was appointed superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital of Illinois, at Jacksonville.

Dr. James F. Sargent, born in Warner July 4, 1810; came to Concord 1847.

Dr. Ephraim F. Wilson came to Concord East village, 1849. In 1854 he removed to Rockville, Conn.

Dr. William H. Smart was born in Hopkinton April 8, 1810; came to Concord 1849.

Dr. Edward H. Parker, son of Isaac Parker, Esq., of Boston, opened an office in Concord 1850; removed to New York.

Dr. Alpheus Morrill, a native of Canterbury, came to Concord 1849. He was the father of Drs. Shadrack and Ezekiel Morrill.

Dr. Benjamin S. Warren, a native of Peacham, Vt.; graduated at the Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio; came to Concord in 1849, and is still in practice.

Dr. John Eugene Tyler was superintendent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord; was born in Boston December 9, 1819.

William H. Hosmer graduated from Dartmouth College in 1838; has practiced in Fisherville thirty-seven years.

C. A. Lockerby, Dartmouth Medical College, settled here in 1854.

J. P. Bancroft graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1845; was superintendent of the State Insane Asylum for years.

C. C. Topliff, Fisherville, since 1858.

H. G. McIntire graduated from Harvard Medical College; settled here in 1860.

J. H. Gallinger graduated from Ohio Medical College in 1858; settled here in 1862.

S. C. Morrill graduated from Harvard Medical College in 1862, and has practiced here since.

G. P. Conn graduated from Medical College in 1855; settled in 1863.

A. H. Robinson graduated from Yale Medical College in 1863; practiced here since.

A. H. Crosby graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1857; settled here in 1864.

H. B. Tebbets, Harvard Medical College in 1835; not in practice.

J. C. W. Moore graduated from Bowdoin Medical College in 1865, and has practiced here since.

E. W. Abbott has been here about twenty years.

Moses W. Russell graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1863; settled here in 1867.

J. W. Varney graduated from University of Vermont in 1841; settled here in 1869.

William G. Carter graduated from Harvard Medical College in 1869, and has practiced here since.

E. H. Foster graduated from Bowdoin Medical College in 1866; settled here in 1872.

F. A. Stillings graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1870; located here in 1872.

E. Morrill graduated from Castleton (Vt.) Medical College in 1857; settled here in 1874.

GEORGE COOK graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1868; located in Concord in 1875.

B. R. BENNER graduated from College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1875; was assistant physician at Insane Asylum.

A. R. DEARBORN graduated from Bowdoin Medical College; settled here in 1876.

C. R. WALKER graduated from Harvard Medical College in 1877, and settled here soon after.

D. E. HARRIMAN graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1877.

CHARLES I. LANE graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1878.

E. O. PIERSONS graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1878; was assistant physician at asylum.

A. E. EMERY graduated from University of Vermont in 1865; located in Fisherville in 1879, where he is still in practice.

HENRY M. FRENCH graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1878; settled in Concord in 1882.

The following is a complete list of the present physicians:

E. W. Abbott, Anson C. Alexander, Jesse P. Bancroft, William G. Carter, Joseph Chase, Jr., A. P. Chesley, G. P. Conn, George Cook, A. H. Crosby, Herbert C. Cummings, Alfred E. Emery, Edward H. Foster, Henry M. French, C. P. Gage, Jacob H. Gallinger, John B. Girnney, E. E. Graves, Mrs. Lucinda S. Hall, Robert Hall, Fred A. Hoit, W. H. Hosmer, S. D. Marden, Harvey G. McIntire, John C. W. Moore, Ezekiel Morrill, S. C. Morrill, N. C. Nutting, Abraham H. Robinson, Julia Wallace Russell, Moses W. Russell, F. A. Stillings, Hiram B. Tebbets, Charles R. Walker, Benjamin S. Warren, Irving A. Watson.

City Hospital.—The first meeting of the citizens of Concord interested in the establishment of a hospital was called July 3, 1884. At a subsequent meeting the Hospital Association was organized, a board of officers elected and a committee appointed to find a suitable location or house for a hospital. The house situated on the corner of Allison and Turnpike Streets was eventually leased for that purpose, for a term of two years from October 1, 1884, with the privilege, during that time or at the expiration of it, of buying the house and land for six thousand dollars.

Early in October work began upon the premises, and changes and improvements have been made since, from time to time, as the necessities of the hospital required.

The hospital opened October 20th, and nine patients have been treated since that time.

The present officers are as follows: Oliver Pillsbury, president; Francis L. Abbot, clerk; William F. Thayer, treasurer. Trustees: For the term ending January, 1886, Henry J. Crippin, P. B. Cogswell, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Schütz; for the term ending January, 1887, John A. White, Joseph C. A. Hill, Mrs. F. C. Stevens; for the term ending January, 1888, Samuel C. Eastman, Mrs. Mary Stearns, Mrs. Lydia P. Lund.

Fire Department.—In about the year 1825 the Fire Department was managed by what were called "fire wards," appointed by the town, who, on occasions of fire, bore aloft the distinguishing badge of their office, a staff five feet long, painted red and headed with a bright spire six inches long, with a blue ribbon streaming from the apex. In 1825, and for some years later, there were only two small fire-engines in the main village, one of them called the "Literary," which was worked by a brake, six men on each side, with a hose from twenty to thirty feet in length, without any suction hose. Among the engine-men of 1827 were Francis N. Fisk, John George, John Nast, Dr. Moses Chandler, Jeremiah Pecker, Orlando Brown, Richard Bradley, Robert Davis, Samuel Coffin, Charles Herbert, Richard Herbert, Luther Roby (chief engineer, 1827), James Bushnell and S. A. Kimball.

The present Fire Department is one of the most efficient in the State. It is under the management of the Hon. John M. Hill, than whom there is no more capable or efficient fire officer in New Hampshire.

The force of the department is as follows: In the precinct, at the Central Station, two second-class Amoskeag steamers,—"Kearsarge," with "Kearsarge Hose" (sixteen men), and "Governor Hill," relief steamer, with "Eagle Hose" (thirteen men). The hose-carriages are both of Amoskeag manufacture, first-class, and drawn by horses. Hook-and-ladder carriage, "City of Concord" (twenty men). All the men in these companies are *call* men. The permanent employés are steward, assistant steward and three drivers. There are six horses, besides the steward's horse, always held within reasonable distance to respond to an alarm.

The "Alert Hose" (twelve men), at the north end, and the "Good-Will Hose" (twelve men), at the south end, are each provided with a horse, kept constantly at a hack-stable adjoining the hose-houses. The "Alert" uses a modern department wagon, and the "Good-Will" a second-class Amoskeag four-wheel carriage. Each has the swinging harness. The men are all *call* men.

The "Pioneer" steamer, at Penacook (thirty men), is a fourth-class Silsby, with a second-class Amoskeag hose-carriage. The steamer can be drawn by horses or by hand, as necessity may require. Horses are held available.

The "Old Fort," at East Concord, and the "Cataract," at West Concord, are hand-engines, with jumpers for hose. Their complement of men is thirty each.

The board of engineers consists of chief and three assistants in the precinct, and one assistant each at Penacook, East Concord and West Concord. The entire force numbers one hundred and seventy-five men.

The following is the list of officers of the department for 1885:

Chief Engineer, John M. Hill. Assistant Engineers: Precinct, Joseph S. Merrill, Daniel B. Newhall, Benjamin F. Tucker; Ward 1,

William W. Allen; Ward 2, John E. Frye; Ward 3, Harrison Partridge; D. B. Newhall, clerk of board: Eben F. Richardson, steward Central Fire Station and superintendent fire alarm; George L. Osgood, assistant at Central Station.

Kearsarge Steam Fire-Engine and Hose Company, No. 2.—John J. McNulty, foreman; Charles C. Blanchard, assistant foreman; William C. Green, clerk; James H. Sanders, engineer and treasurer. Steamer "Kearsarge" is a second-class Amoskeag, drawn by double horses. Hose-carriage is a four-wheel first-class Amoskeag, drawn by single horse.

Eagle Hose Company, No. 1.—Relief steamer "Governor Hill," No. 1, is assigned to this company, Charles H. Sanders, engineer. John H. Toof, foreman; George W. Johnson, assistant foreman; James Hoit, clerk and treasurer. Steamer "Governor Hill" is a second-class Amoskeag, drawn by double horses. Hose-carriage is a four-wheel first-class Amoskeag, drawn by a single horse.

Alert Hose Company, No. 2.—Charles A. Davis, foreman; Henry Tucker, assistant foreman; Fred. Leighton, clerk; Fred. S. Johnson, treasurer; Fred. Earl, steward. Hose-wagon is a modern department wagon of Concord manufacture,—W. S. Davis & Son. It is drawn by a single horse.

Good-Will Hose Company, No. 3.—William A. Bean, foreman; John C. Mills, assistant foreman; Frank H. Blanchard, clerk; Samuel D. McGloughlin, treasurer. Hose-carriage is a four-wheel second-class Amoskeag, drawn by a single horse.

City of Concord Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1.—Andrew L. Lane, foreman; Napoleon B. Burleigh, assistant foreman; Edward E. Lane, clerk; Frank T. Bean, treasurer. Hook-and-ladder truck is of Concord manufacture,—Abbett-Downing Company. It is drawn by double horses.

Pioneer Steam Fire-Engine Company, No. 3, Penacook.—John H. Rolfe, foreman; D. Warren Fox, assistant foreman; John B. Dodge, clerk and treasurer; John W. Powell, foreman of hose; George S. Locke, engineer; Enoch E. Rolfe, steward. Steamer "Pioneer" is a fourth-class Silsby; hose-carriage is a four-wheel Amoskeag; both drawn by hand or horse.

Old Fort Engine Company, No. 2, East Concord.—Joseph E. Plummer, foreman; Harrison H. Carpenter, assistant foreman; Clarence E. Robinson, clerk; John C. Hutchins, treasurer; Charles C. Chesley, steward. Hunnemann five-inch cylinder hand-engine, with hose jumper; drawn by hand.

Cataract Engine Company, No. 3, West Concord.—James M. Crossman, foreman; Simeon Partridge, assistant foreman; John E. Gay, clerk and treasurer; William A. Martin, foreman of hose; Abial C. Abbott, steward. Hunnemann six-inch cylinder hand-engine, with hose jumper; drawn by hand.

SUMMARY OF MEMBERS.

IN PRECINCT.

Engineers	4	
Steamer and hose members	16	
Hose members	37	
Hook-and-ladder members	20	
Steward, assistant steward and regular drivers (3)	5	
	—	82

WITHOUT PRECINCT.

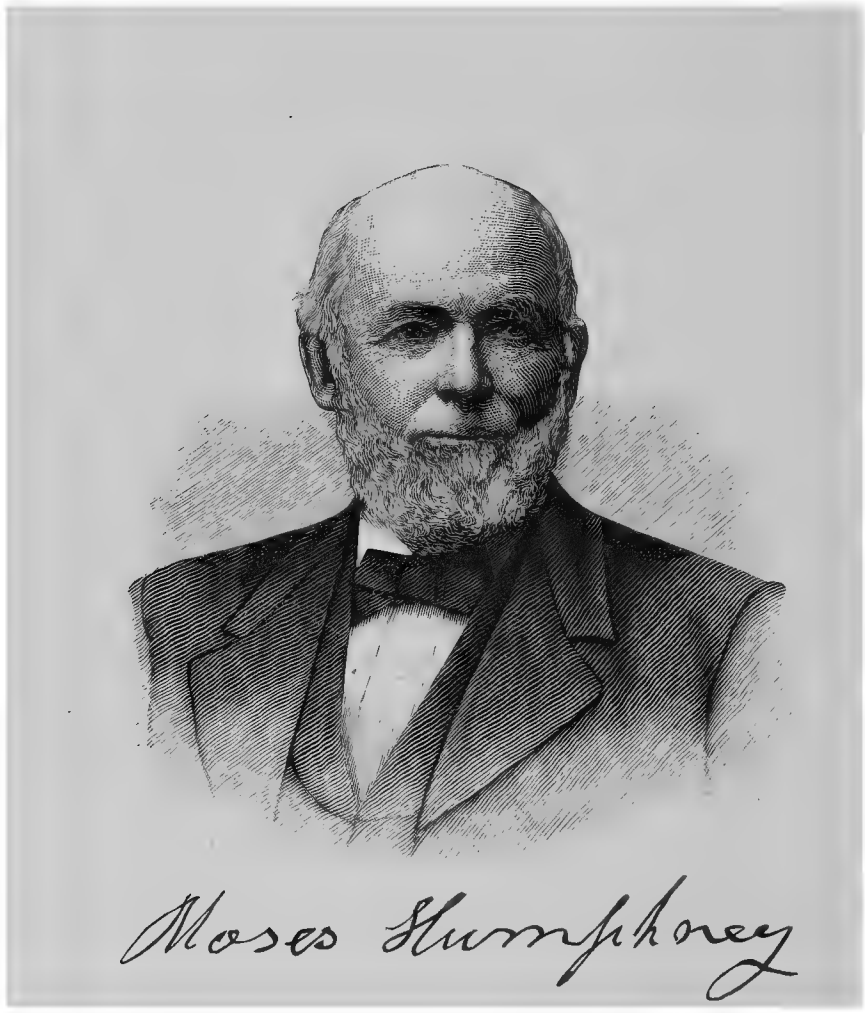
Engineers	3	
Members at Penacook	30	
Members at East Concord	30	
Members at West Concord	30	
	—	93
Total		175

Fisherville (or Penacook, as it is now called) is a thriving village, about six miles from the city, and is named in honor of the Fishers, who erected the first mill at this point. It was on an island near here where Mrs. Hannah Dustin, in 1697, killed and scalped ten Indians. The following account of this daring exploit is thus related by Dr. Bouton:

Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Thomas Dustin, was confined to her bed with an infant child, seven days old, and attended by a nurse, Mary Neff. Hearing the war-whoop of the savages as they approached, Mr. Dustin ran from the field, where he was at work, to his house, and ordered his children—seven in number—to flee; while he seized his gun, and finding it impossible to remove his wife and infant, mounted his horse and rode after his children—defending them against the savages, who were in pursuit. Supposing it impossible to save them all, his first thought was to catch up one of them—even the one that he loved the most—and save that; but he was unable to make a choice, and, keeping in their rear, he retreated and fired, sometimes with fatal effect, till the Indians gave over their pursuit.

In the mean time a small party of Indians entered the house, took Mrs. Dustin and nurse prisoners and set the house on fire. The babe was snatched from the hands of the nurse, and its brains dashed out against an apple-tree. Feeble, and with but one shoe on, Mrs. Dustin was compelled to travel through the wilderness, in this inclement season, till they reached the home of her Indian captors, on the island above named. The Indians on the island were twelve in number,—two men, three women and seven children,—and with them an English boy, named Samuel Lannardson, who was taken prisoner about a year before at Worcester.

After a few days the women were informed by the Indians that they would soon start for a distant settlement, and when they arrived there would be obliged to submit to Indian customs, of which one was to run the gauntlet, naked, between two files of Indians. On learning this, Mrs. Dustin formed her deadly plan. She told the boy Lannardson to ask his master *where* he would strike a man if he wished to kill him instantly, and *how* he would take off a scalp. The Indian laid his finger on his temple. "Strike 'em there," said he, and then instructed the boy how to scalp. Engaging the nurse and the boy in her plot, they waited the midnight hour for executing it. With tomahawks in hand, they struck the fatal blows on the heads of the Indians as they lay fast asleep. Ten were killed at once. Mrs. Dustin killed her master, and Samuel Lannardson dispatched the very Indian who told him where to strike and how to take off a scalp. A favorite Indian boy was spared, and one of the squaws whom they left for dead jumped up and ran into the thicket. Mrs. Dustin, gathering up what provisions there were in the wigwam, taking the gun of her dead master and the tomahawk with which she killed him, and, to prevent pursuit, scuttling the Indian canoes, except one, she embarked in that, with the nurse and boy Lannardson, on the waters of the Merrimack, to seek their way to Haverhill. They had not proceeded far, however, when Mrs. Dustin, perceiving that they had neglected to take the scalps, and fearing lest her neighbors—should she ever arrive at her home—would not credit her story, hastened back with her companions to the scene of death, took off the scalps of the slain, put them "into a bag, and, with these bloody witnesses



Moses Humphrey

of their feat, hastened again on their downward course to Haverhill. There they safely arrived." On the 21st of April following, Mrs. Dustin and her two attendants went to Boston, carrying, as proofs of their exploit, the gun, tomahawk and ten scalps, and received, as a reward from the General Court, fifty pounds, besides many valuable presents from others.

The Dustin Memorial.—On the island at the mouth of the Contoocook River stands the granite memorial erected to commemorate this achievement. The statue was erected mainly through the efforts of Robert B. Caverly, of Lowell, and E. S. Nutter, of Concord. The first step to that end was the conveyance, by Messrs. John C. and Calvin Gage, to Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, E. S. Nutter and R. B. Caverly, in trust, all of the land lying east of the Northern Railroad, upon the island, for the purpose of establishing a memorial. Funds to the amount of six thousand dollars were raised by subscription. The statue and pedestal are of Concord granite, after a design by William Andrews, of Lowell. The sculptors were Andrew Orsolini, James Murray and Charles H. Andrews ; the builder, Porter E. Blanchard.

The monument was unveiled June 17, 1874, with appropriate ceremonies. There was a large gathering of people. Addresses were made by Rev. N. Bouton, of Concord; R. B. Caverly, Esq., of Lowell; Hon. G. W. Nesmith, of Franklin ; Major-General S. G. Griffin, of Keene ; D. O. Allen, of Lowell ; Hon. B. F. Prescott, of Epping ; Colonel J. H. George, of Concord; Rev. Elias Nason, of Billerica ; Charles C. Coffin, of Boston ; Rev. W. T. Savage, of Franklin ; ex-Governor Onslow Stearns, of Concord, and others. Governor James A. Weston accepted the deed, in trust, for the State.

The Concord Horse Railroad.—This road was organized in 1880, and was running in April, 1881. The road was started with five cars, and now has ten. In 1885 the company added to their stock two steam motors, which are designed to supersede the use of horses. The line extends from South Main Street, or the "South End," as this part of the town is called, through West Concord to Penacook. Hon. Moses Humphrey is president and superintendent.

Hon. Moses Humphrey, ex-mayor and one of Concord's leading citizens, was born in Hingham, Mass., October 20, 1807; son of Moses Leavitt and Sarah (Lincoln) Humphrey, who were descendants of the first settlers of that ancient town. He attended the common schools of his native town until 1821, when he commenced following the sea, at that time a leading branch of industry of Southeastern Massachusetts. He continued in this occupation twelve years, seven of which he was master of the schooners "Ann" and "Climax," of Hingham, and other vessels. He then, in company with his brother, engaged in commerce,—owning a number of vessels,—the mercantile business and cooperage on an extensive scale, and the practical management of the business devolved upon Mr. Humphrey. He was the originator of the manufacture of "kits" by machinery, and upon his removal to Croydon, N. H., in 1843, commenced their manufacture, which was continued there until 1851, when he removed the business to Concord, where he has conducted it to the present time, and from that time to the present has been prominently identified with the progress of the city. He was a member of the first City Council in 1853, and in 1854 was elected president of the Council; in 1855 was elected to the Board of Alderman, and during Mayor Clement's sickness for several months, Mr. Humphrey was chairman of the board and acting-mayor. He was re-elected in 1856. In 1857 was a member of the House of Representatives, and chairman of the committee on towns and parishes. In 1860 was elected president of the Merrimack County Agricultural Society, and held the position several years. He was chosen a director in the First National Bank in 1864.

In March, 1861, Mr. Humphrey was elected mayor, and, in March following, upon the eve of the breaking out of the Rebellion, was sworn into office. President Lincoln's first call for troops occurred soon after, and Mayor Humphrey at once suggested to Captain Sturdevant, a prominent police officer, that he recruit a company for immediate service, which was done, and mustered into the United States service as Company A of the First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers. Concord subsequently became the headquarters of the army for the State, and was also the general recruiting station. Here were rendezvoused the First, Third, Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments. This brought together different elements of society, and devolved great responsibility upon the head of the city government. The June session of the Legislature in 1861 passed an act authorizing cities and towns to pay State aid to volunteers. The cities generally appointed agents to disburse this fund, but in this city the duties were assumed by Mayor Humphrey, who paid out the sum of $23,330.29. He discharged the duties of this trying period with courage and to the welfare and honor of his adopted city. In addition to the duties which the war devolved upon him, he was also overseer of the poor, superintendent of highways and bridges, etc. He was, also, the city's authorized agent for filling the quotas in 1861, '62 and '65, and, at the close of his administration in 1862, he had eighty-two men credited to the city above the quotas. He was also chairman, in 1863, of the High School building committee. He was re-elected mayor in 1865.

He was foremost in the movement which resulted in the rebuilding of the State-House in 1865, and in the following year he was appointed by Governor Smyth one of a committee to build the State-House fence, beautify the grounds, etc. The labor of this

committee, however, chiefly devolved upon Mayor Humphrey. He was a member of Governor Stearns' Council in 1869, and was an earnest advocate of the movement for building the new State Prison, and also for changing the method of appointment of the warden, transferring the power from the Legislature to the Governor and Council. He has also represented Ward Five in the Legislature, and has been chairman of the Board of Agriculture since 1870. Mayor Humphrey is the present president and superintendent of the Concord Horse Railroad, and the success of this enterprise is largely due to his untiring efforts. Although beyond the scriptural age of three-score and ten, he still retains the vigor and elasticity of youth. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Universalist Church.

In 1831, Mayor Humphrey united in marriage with Lydia Humphrey, and they had one daughter, who died in 1850. Mayor and Mrs. Humphrey celebrated their "golden wedding" in 1881.

Centenarians.[1]—The following is a list of centenarians who have died in Concord:

Elizabeth (Abbott) Hazeltine, died February 25, 1834; daughter of Nathaniel Abbott, one of the original proprietors of Concord (then Penacook), where she was born July 1, 1733.

Mrs. Willey died in Concord April 14, 1847, aged one hundred years, three months and seventeen days.

Theodosia Smith died in Concord, 1839, aged one hundred and one years.

Lydia (Goodwin) Elliott died June 24, 1856, aged one hundred and three years, four months and twenty-five days; born in Newton, Mass., January 30, 1753. One of her brothers died at the age of ninety-seven; one sister at ninety-nine years and eight months, and one at ninety-seven; another was living in January, 1853, at the age of ninety-six; four of her children, seventy grandchildren, one hundred great-grandchildren, and at least eight great-great-grandchildren were living at her centennial.

Margaret (Sargent) Evans died March 28, 1877, aged one hundred and one years, eight months and twenty-one days. She was born in Chester July 7, 1775; of her eight children, four survived her, two of the number being over seventy years of age. She had been a resident of Concord nearly eighty years.

Slavery in Concord.—In the early days slavery was not unknown in this section, as the following documents show:

"CONCORD, March 4, 1767.

"Received of Andrew McMillan the sum of forty-seven pounds ten shillings, lawful money, in full consideration for my Negro Boy slave named Cæsar, aged about eleven years, which Negro Boy I have this day sold to said McMillan, and promise to warrant and defend the property of said Negro Boy to him, the said McMillan, and his heirs or assigns forever, against the claims of any other person or persons whatsoever.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and date above mentioned. "BENJAMIN OSGOOD.

"Witness: { PAUL BURBEEN, JAMES OSGOOD."

[1] Contributed by D. F. Secomb.

"*Know all Men by these Presents,*

"That I, Patrick Gault, of Chester, in His Majesty's Province of New-Hampshire, in New-England, husbandman, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty pounds, lawful money, to me in hand before the delivery hereof, well and truly paid by Andrew McMillan, of Concord, in the Province aforesaid, Esq., the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain and sell unto him, the said Andrew McMillan, my Negro Garl, named *Dinah*, aged about eight years, to have and to hold the said Negro Garl Dinah, by these presents, to him, the said Andrew McMillan, his heirs, administrators and assigns; and I, the said Patrick Gault, for myself, my heirs and administrators, shall and will warrant, and forever defend her, the said Negro Garl, unto him, the said Andrew McMillan, his heirs, administrators and assigns, against all the claims and demands of any person or persons whomsoever; and have put her, the said Negro Garl, into his, the said Andrew McMillan's, possession, by delivering her unto him, the said McMillan, at the time of sealing hereof. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 24th day of May, and in the eighth year of His Majesty's reign, A.D. one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight.

His
"PATRICK X GAULT.
mark.

"In presents of us: { HANNAH MCMILLAN, SAM'L NOYES."

"BILLERICA, May 2, 1761.

"*Know all Men by these Presents,* That I, Hannah Bowers, of Billerica, widow, have sold unto Lot Colby, of Rumford, in the Province of New-Hampshire, a mulatto Negro Boy, named *Solem*, and have received forty-five shillings sterling, in full consideration for the said boy, as witness my hand.

"HANNAH BOWERS.

"Test.: { JOSEPH WALKER, JOSIAH BOWERS."

The "Negro Garl Dinah" lived to an advanced age, and was known as "Mother Osgood."

The "Boy Cæsar" died in 1847 or 1848, in the ninety-second year of his age.

Aaron Stevens had a negro man who was the town "dog-whipper," it being his office to scourge dogs out of the meeting-house on the Sabbath, for which he received a few pennies from such as were disposed to pay him. The faithful discharge of his office afforded fine amusement for the children during Sabbath hours.

Captain John Roach also owned a negro woman.

Deacon Joseph Hall, Sr., had a slave woman who had two children, one named Lois and the other John Brown. John was given to Deacon Jonathan Wilkins, who married a granddaughter of Deacon Hall. John was *non compos*, and gave the deacon so much trouble that at last he threw him on the town for support.

At one time John was put to hoeing potatoes alone; but it was found he skipped over every other hill. Being asked what he did it for, he said, "So as to keep up." He was once sent to turn out calves from the stall, but, not succeeding in unfastening their yokes, the deacon's hired man turned the calves out and yoked John up.

Of other slaves in Concord about this time, tradition has preserved some interesting reminiscences. Ephraim Farnum, grandfather of Moses H. Farnum, and living on the same spot, owned a black boy named Cæsar.

Abraham Bradley had a negro slave named Pompey —commonly called "Pomp"—for whom he paid thirty bushels of corn. "Pomp" was quite a favorite in the family. He was the attendant and sort of life-guard of John Bradley in his boyhood. In his last will Mr. Bradley gave Pomp to his grandson, John, and ordered his executor "to take especial care that my said negro be not wronged by my aforesaid grandson in any ways, and if he should wrong him, I give him power to do him justice." Mr. Bradley also gave Pomp "the use and improvement of one-half acre of land," near his dwelling-house, during his natural life.

Colonel Benjamin Rolfe owned a negro, who, in 1772, when the inventory of Colonel Rolfe's property was taken, was valued at fifty-five pounds, lawful money.

William Coffin, the grandfather of Samuel Coffin, Esq., owned a negro woman named "Lucy." "Sampson," a negro belonging to Archelaus Moore, of Canterbury, wanted her for his wife, and there was an agreement that Sampson should work one year for Mr. Coffin to pay for her. A man's wages at that time were about forty dollars a year, or the price of a yoke of oxen. Sampson was a famous fiddler, and for many years afforded fine fun for frolicsome fellows in Concord with his fiddle on election days.

Rev. Timothy Walker had three slaves,—a man called Prince and two women, Luce and Violet.

Lieutenant Richard Herbert had a slave named Nancy, who was said to have been born in Boston about 1766, and when nine days old was given to a man resident in Bow, who, wishing to remove from the vicinity, brought her to Rumford, and, in 1768, sold her to Lieutenant Herbert for about five dollars.

Manufacturing Interests.—THE PAGE BELTING COMPANY is a representative establishment. The goods manufactured by this company have taken high rank in the commercial world, and branches for the sale of the goods are now established in Boston, St. Louis, New York and Chicago. This company was incorporated in 1872, and has a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. The officers are as follows: George F. Page, president; Charles T. Page, treasurer; George F. Page, Charles T. Page, Theodore H. Ford, Lyman D. Stevens, John Abbott, Benjamin A. Kimball, E. G. Wallace, directors; Daniel Barnard, clerk of corporation; L. D. Stevens, clerk of the directors.

PORTER BLANCHARD'S SONS make the celebrated "Blanchard Chuck," which has been manufactured since about the year 1855. The business of chuck-making, however, has been carried on by the Blanchards, father and sons, since 1818.

JAMES R. HILL, a man who, entirely by his own efforts, rose from the humbler rank of an apprentice to affluence and social position, and through all the changing events of an active business life preserved his integrity unimpeached, well deserves the pen of the biographer. The life of the late James R. Hill is a well-rounded example of such a career. Without the advantages of inherited aid, he worked the problem of his own fortune and lived to enjoy the fruition of a successful business career.

Mr. Hill was born in Stratham, N. H., December 17, 1821. He remained in his native town until 1836, when he came with his parents to Concord. He soon after entered the employ of Abbot & Downing, and later served an apprenticeship with Greeley & Morrill, harness-makers. In 1842, in company with Oliver Greeley, he commenced the harness business under the firm-name of Greeley & Hill. A few years later he purchased Mr. Greeley's interest, and continued the business as sole proprietor until 1865. Several times during this period his establishment was destroyed by fire, but with characteristic energy the buildings were immediately rebuilt. In the mean time Mr. Hill had become interested in various enterprises in the city, which necessarily demanded a large share of his time, and he was forced to relinquish the active management of the harness business, whereupon the firm of James R. Hill & Co. was organized, in 1865, consisting of Mr. Hill, George H. Emery and Josiah E. Dwight; and the fame of the "Concord harness," through Mr. Hill's wise foresight and characteristic energy, became almost a household word throughout the civilized world, Mr. Hill spending a large portion of his time daily in the manufactory, giving his personal attention to the business until his decease.

In 1849 he made the first shipment of harness to California from the East, and in 1853 he made a shipment to Chili.

But it was not solely as a manufacturer that Mr. Hill made his influence so largely felt in this city. He amassed a fortune, which was expended almost entirely in the building up of the city, thereby adding largely to its past, present and prospective growth and advancement. To him, more than to any other man, the city is probably indebted for its substantial business blocks. Among the blocks erected by him were the State, Columbian and Centennial Blocks, etc., and he purchased the Phœnix Hotel property in 1866, and at the time of his death owned more real estate in this city than any other person who has ever lived in Concord. For several years previous to his death Mr. Hill was proprietor of the Phœnix Hotel, and the present reputation for excellence of this popular hostelry is largely due to his judicious management. Although a Democrat in politics and actively interested in the success of his party, he was not a politician and never sought official recognition at the hands of his fellow-citizens. He was emphatically a business man, and his life was one of steady and active devotion to business, and his success was the natural result of his ability to examine and readily comprehend any subject presented to him, power to decide promptly and courage to act with vigor and persistency in ac-

cordance with his convictions. At the time of his death he was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners and of Blazing Star Lodge of Masons.

Mr. Hill was twice married, his second marriage being to Miss Sophia L. Pickering, in 1854, who survives him. Also five children survived him,—Mrs. Josiah E. Dwight, by his first wife, and the following by his second wife, viz.: Edson J., manager of the Phœnix Hotel, Solon P., Joseph C. and Cora,—all residents of this city. The death of Mr. Hill was a peculiarly sad one. September 2, 1884, he was thrown from a carriage in Main Street, Concord, receiving injuries which, ten weeks later (November 10th), resulted in death.

The business men of Concord subsequently held a meeting, to express their respect for the memory of Mr. Hill, and Mayor Woodman was chosen to preside. Upon taking the chair he spoke as follows:

"Fellow-Citizens,—The occasion which draws us together is one of extreme sadness. Our city mourns the loss of one of her foremost citizens, and one whose place cannot well be filled. It is fitting that at such a time we should withdraw from the ordinary routine of business, and give a few words in perpetuation of the memory of one to whom our city and our citizens are so much indebted, and whose death is a common loss.

"The comparative suddenness of the death of James R. Hill makes it impossible for us fully to realize the importance of the position which he occupied in this community. It is only a few days since he was with us, attending to his customary avocations with that energy and earnestness for which he was particularly noted; to-day he sleeps the sleep that knows no waking.

"His life was no exception to the rule that nothing comes without effort, and to his persistent labor and indomitable will we may largely accredit his business prosperity. He was, in truth, a self-made man, and his success has added materially to the growth and adornment of our city. The various business blocks which have been erected through his instrumentality upon our principal streets form enduring monuments to his public spirit, and will cause his memory to be long cherished by all who take an interest in our city.

"When we consider how few of our residents are likely to continue so largely a local investment of their capital, in the direction followed by our lamented townsman, we see that our loss is almost irreparable. But it is not alone for his actual relations to the public that he is mourned by those who knew him as a citizen, a neighbor and a friend. They appreciate his many virtues and recognize his worth as a man of strong convictions, earnest purposes and excellent judgment. He was quiet and undemonstrative in manners, and as his extensive private interests demanded his full attention, he did not seek office, but he had the qualities which would have made him a valuable assistant in the administration of public affairs. His keen perceptions, unyielding courage, business sagacity and untiring energy fitted him for any duty which he could be induced to assume.

"It is in the fullest and sincerest sympathy that I join in the expressions of sorrow and tender tribute to the memory of so good a citizen as James R. Hill."

John M. Hill, Esq., offered the following resolutions;

"*Resolved*, That we are deeply sensible of the loss to this community of our late associate, Mr. James R. Hill, whose connection with the business interests of Concord for a period of more than forty years, has been marked with great industry, ability and enterprise; and who, struggling unaided through the adversities of early life, by force and energy of character, initiated and developed a large manufacturing business of widespread reputation, bringing to himself a fortune which he expended almost entirely in the building up of our city, thereby adding largely to its past, present and prospective growth and advancement.

"*Resolved*, That the chairman and secretary of this meeting be directed to communicate its action to the family of the deceased with the expression of our warm sympathy and regard."

The resolutions were seconded by several gentlemen, the first of whom was Hon. J. E. Sargent, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman,—I received an invitation from your committee to be present this evening, and have gladly accepted the invitation. We meet for the purpose of expressing our respect for the memory of the late James R. Hill, who died on the 10th day of November instant, at his home in this city. With the circumstances of peculiar sadness to his family and to the public, which attended his death, we are all familiar. We have seen and read a brief biography of him in the daily papers, which I am informed is substantially correct, except that when he was a small boy, his father and family moved to Exeter, N. H., where they lived some dozen years or more, and moved from there to Concord in 1836 or 1837, when he was about sixteen years old. He has lived in Concord ever since, and all his business has been done here. He learned his trade here, and commenced business for himself in 1842, when twenty-one years of age. I am also informed that since the formation of the firm, in 1865, of which he was last a member, while giving up somewhat the management of details, he has, however, had the general management and the particular supervision of his business down to the time of his injury. Seldom was there a day when he was about home that he was not at the shop, looking after the business and making himself useful.

"One additional statement I wish to make to that in the paper. Mr. Hill has had six children,—two by his first wife and four by the second. The one not mentioned in the paper was one of the daughters by the first wife, who died a few years since, the wife of Mr. H. J. Eaton, of this city, who left three children, who now reside with their father and who should be mentioned as a branch of the family tree. The biographical sketch in the paper has told us of Mr. Hill's success in his special business, and also his success and influence as a business man generally; how much Concord owes him for her substantial business blocks and the improvements on its main business street, and too much has not been said in his praise in these particulars. But I do not propose to enlarge in that direction.

"One subject I think is particularly worthy of mention, and that is the relations that Mr. Hill always maintained with his help in the shop. He knew what good work was, and when he found a man that could do good work and understood his business, he kept him. He was willing to pay him such a price that he could afford to stay, and his regular men became attached to him and he always treated them with great kindness and respect. There were no strikes among his men. A man that did not suit him he discharged at once, but if a man suited him, he was willing to make it for his interest to stay with him. I am told that the relations between him and his workmen have always been of the most friendly and intimate kind, and this accounts for the fact that such men as Rollins and Philbrick and Chandler and Everett and Kimball and Dunn and Roach and Roers have been in his employ about twenty-five years each, and some of them more than thirty years, while a large number of others have been there from twelve to twenty years. This is the best evidence in the world, not only that these men are good and faithful men, but also that they had a kind and considerate and worthy employer, whom they liked and in whom they had confidence.

"I have known Mr. Hill for more than twenty years, more intimately for the last fifteen years, since I came to Concord to live. Ten years ago I began to occupy an office in his block, and continued its occupancy for five years, was his counsel in several important suits and have ever since been on terms of intimacy with him. We never exchanged an unpleasant word. I always found him prompt and ready to do everything as he agreed, and nothing would make him more angry than to have a man whom he had trusted deceive him and forfeit his word and his honor. Mr. Hill had his faults, otherwise he would have been more than human.

"The young men and youth of to-day may profit by his example in this, that any calling or trade is honorable if it is honest and useful, however laborious, and whether mechanical or agricultural. It is not the trade or occupation that makes the man honorable, but the manner in which he follows his occupation.

"'Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.'

"When Mr. Hill entered the shop as an apprentice to learn his trade how many of the boys and young men of his age here in Concord would have been willing to have done the same? They look for something that they call higher, because it was less laborious, forsooth. But how

cordance with his convictions. At the time of his death he was a member of the Board of Water Com-

The resolutions were seconded by several gentlemen, the first of whom was Hon. J. E. Sargent, who



James R. Hill

many of them have done as well as he, even though their advantages may have been much better than his? What a vast majority of them all have made a failure of life, because they were not quite willing to take hold of anything that had hard work in it! Mr. Hill's example tends to ennoble labor, to make hard work honorable as well as successful. Let the young men of to-day heed the lesson, and remember that nothing valuable can be acquired without labor of some kind, and that manual labor may be just as honorable and sometimes more successful than mental or intellectual work."

Hon. John Kimball spoke of the relations which he had held with Mr. Hill, as a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, for several years. He was a valuable member, taking active and earnest interest in the business of the board. When it was found necessary to increase the water-works of the city, he was among the first to give his support to the enlargement. Mr. Hill's aim was to build up the city rather than break it down. He was in favor of the best thing to be had at a fair and reasonable expense. He had strong ability to make business, even from small beginnings, to overcome difficulties and win success where many other men with the same opportunities would fail. He had a love for construction of buildings and of making improvements, and in gratifying this love he did not remove good buildings, but built up waste places with new blocks. We are indebted to his ability, industry and strength of character for many of the beautiful buildings that adorn our Main Street.

Mr. Lewis Downing, Jr., said,—

"Mr. Chairman,—I can add only a word to what has already been said, but that is sufficient. I first remember Mr. Hill as being at work in a long, narrow room, in what was called the Williams Block, standing on the site of the present Merchants' Exchange, or if not in that block, in a small shop adjoining, and that must be more than forty years ago. I have known him ever since, and have had business connections with him continually, so I am prepared and competent to say that as a business man he has ever been prompt, reliable and faithful to all his agreements and trusts. He, of course, was ready at all times to make a good bargain, and knew how, or he could not have left such results as he has, and from which the city of Concord has derived so much benefit. The business in which I have been engaged for the past forty-seven years has been more or less connected with Mr. Hill's, and perhaps it may not be unjust to say, that in all probability, but for the success of the one, the other would never have developed itself as it has, as the interests of both were mutual. The founders of the present Abbott-Downing Company were, however, the pioneers, exploring new countries where carriages and harnesses were wanted, but the *quality* of the work, in both departments, Mr. Hill sustaining his own with marked fidelity, was the real key to the success of each. That the city of Concord has been greatly benefited by the enterprise is not to be questioned, when you look at the magnificent buildings erected by Mr. Hill, to which he was continually adding improvements, so that as business citizens we should fail of doing our duty did we not at this time express our appreciation of, and gratitude for, the many benefits conferred on us by our departed friend, James R. Hill. I shall most assuredly join in passing the resolutions offered when the vote is taken."

William M. Chase, Esq., spoke of his relations with Mr. Hill for a period of nearly twenty-one years, during which time he had occupied his present law-office, as Mr. Hill's tenant. He had seen a good deal of the man, and he desired to call attention to one important trait of his character, and that was that while he was attentive to the greater interests of business, he was also attentive to the little things, and was a very hard-working and busy man from early morn to night. Everything received its due attention from him. He has benefited this city not only by building up fine business blocks, but even more by establishing and continuing the firm of J. R. Hill & Co., thus bringing men to our city and giving them employment, whereby the city was the gainer.

William P. Ford & Co., iron founders, manufacture stoves, ranges and agricultural implements, etc.

Ford & Kimball, brass and iron founders, are doing a large business. This establishment was founded in 1865. The firm consists of Theodore H. Ford and Benjamin A. Kimball.

Concord Machine-Works, Colonel John A. White, proprietor, were established in 1877. Manufacture wood-working machinery.

Other iron founders are Clapp & Co., Concord Axle Company, Hobbs, Gordon & Co., N. P. Stevens.

The Prescott Organ Company was incorporated in January, 1880, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars. This business is one of the oldest established of its kind in the United States. It originated in 1836, although the founder had made musical instruments as early as 1814. The present officers of the company are A. J. Prescott, president; George D. B. Prescott, treasurer; D. B. Corser, superintendent.

The Concord Axle Company, located at Penacook, was organized in 1880 with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. Its officers are as follows: C. H. Amsden, president; D. Arthur Brown, treasurer; Edmund H. Brown, clerk; Charles H. Amsden, D. Arthur Brown, E. H. Brown, John Whittaker, J. C. Pearson, directors. This company manufactures the original Concord axle.

Concord Granite Quarries.—The quarries of the celebrated Concord granite are located on Rattlesnake Hill, which is literally one vast bed of granite. The superior value of this granite is due to its freedom from all mineral impurities, which so often mar the beauty of this stone.

Among those engaged in this business are Concord Granite Company, Patrick Crowley, Crowley & Quinn, Donogan & Davis, Fuller & Co., Asa L. Gay, Granite Railway Company, Abijah Hollis, M. H. Johnson, Lyman Knowles, Putney & Nutting, Sargent & Sullivan.

The Concord Manufacturing Company, of West Concord, was incorporated in 1873. Capital, one hundred thousand dollars. Manufacture all-wool flannels and heavy twilled goods. Capacity, eighteen thousand five hundred yards per week. A. W. Sawyer is president; G. F. Blake, clerk; Daniel Holden, treasurer and agent; P. R. Holden, superintendent.

The Contoocook Manufacturing and Mechanic Company is located in Penacook; manufacturers of print cloths. Cotton used annually, 300,000 pounds; number of yards of cloth made, 1,600,000; number of looms, 163; number of spindles, 6200; number of hands employed, about 100.

THE PENACOOK MILL is located in East Canal Street, Penacook; John S. Brown, proprietor; manufactures print cloths. Number of pounds of cotton used per year, 525,000; number of yards of cloth made per year, 3,000,000; number of looms, 330; number of spindles, 13,064; number of hands employed, 190.

WILLIAM B. DURGIN, manufacturer of solid silverware, commenced this business in 1854, and it has grown from small proportions to rank among the representative establishments of the city.

THE CONCORD SHOE-FACTORY has a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. Its officers are George A. Cummings, president; W. F. Thayer, treasurer; N. E. Martin, clerk; Oscar V. Pitman, W. G. Shaw, L. D. Brown, Edward Dow, directors.

THE CONCORD CATTLE COMPANY was incorporated in February, 1883.

THE CONCORD GAS-LIGHT COMPANY was incorporated in 1854. Capital, one hundred thousand dollars. John Kimball, president; Sylvester Dana, clerk; John M. Hill, treasurer and agent; William Badger, superintendent; Seth Eastman, John Kimball, John H. George, Josiah Minot, Edward H. Rollins, Sylvester Dana, Josiah B. Sanborn, directors.

The company has laid more than seventeen miles of main-pipe. There are about eleven hundred consumers and one hundred and ninety street lights.

Town Accounts.—The following are extracts from accounts from 1771 to March, 1775:

	£	s.	d.
" To Abiel Chandler, for keeping school and surveying for the parish	55	14	2½
To Jo. Emery, for keeping school	0	10	6
Patrick Guinlon, for keeping school	31	17	6
John Blanchard's order for boarding a school mistress	0	7	6
Robert Hogg, for keeping school two years at £30	60	0	0
Daniel Abbot, for a wolf's head	0	10	0
Dr. E. H. Goss, for taking care of Jacob Pilsbury and wife	2	7	8
Rev. Mr. Timo. Walker, for procuring the incorporation of Concord	5	5	10
Joseph Eastman, jr., for a wolf's head	0	4	0
Timo. Walker, jr., for a set of measures, 53 crows' heads, articles supplied Pilsbury, and his service as selectman and clerk	7	1	6
Abiel Chandler, for surveying	0	6	0
Benj. Emery's order for carrying out a lame man, and his services as selectman	2	8	0
1772. To the Rev'd Mr. Timo. Walker, for preaching from 26th day of Jan'y, 1772, to 26th Jan'y, 1773	47	1	0
To John Kimball, for making 5 staves for the tything men	0	6	3
To sundry articles supplied Elizabeth Russ and Samuel Walker	1	7	3
To Noah Parker, for one new weight, and sealing the old ones	0	12	0
To Gilman West, for making nails for the meeting-house	0	5	5 "

FROM 1774 TO 1775.

" To Abiel Chandler, for surveying roads and taking the number of the people	3	10	6
John Kimball, for mending the meeting-house, and for nails for do.	0	13	0
Andrew McMillan, Esq., for petitioning the General Court, and assisting in settling Mr. Walker's salary.	6	0	
John Kimball, for a coffin for the body of Samuel Walker	0	6	0
Timothy Walker, jr., for his bill against the parish the year past	2	13	3
Do. for journey to Exeter, to attend the Congress, 5 days at 5*s.*, travail 13*s.* 4*d.*	1	18	4
To cash paid John Giddinge, for the support of the delegates at the Continental Congress, as per rec't	6	4	0
Rev'd. Mr. Walker, for three journeys to Exeter, to attend the Congress.	3	16	0
To cash paid John Giddinge, for the support of the delegates, as per rec't	3	10	0
To a horse the above four journeys, at 6*s.*	1	4	0
To cash paid Mr. John Fowle, for taking care of Dr. Carrigin, when sick of the small pox, as per rec't	3	0	0
To 711 feet of plank for bridges	2	1	0
Abated Nath'l Chandler Abbot	0	2	6 "

In 1762 the principal merchant in the new town (then Rumford) was Andrew McMillan, whose store was located on the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets. Illustrative of the price of various commodities at that date, the following charges from his ledger are subjoined:

" *Rev. Mr. Timothy Walker, junior,*[1] *Dr.*

1762.		£	s.	d.
Decemb.	To 1 lb. of Coffey	1	06	0
"	" 1 scain of silk	0	14	0
"	" ¾ yd. of bear-skin, at 8*s.*	6	00	0
"	" ½ gall. of wine, at 9*s.*	4	10	0
"	" ½ gall. of W. I. rum	3	00	0
1763.				
Jan. 10.	" 1 lb. of coffee, by John Colby	1	06	0
" "	" 12 pipes	0	12	0
" 18.	" 1 comb, 20*s.*	1	00	0
" "	" ½ lb. of tea, at 12*s.*	6	00	0
" "	" 1 quire of post paper, at 50*s.*	2	10	0
Feb. 9.	" 4 lbs. of sugar, at 14*s.*	2	16	0
Mar. 6.	" 1 quart mug, at 50*s*	2	10	0
" 9.	" 1 pint of brandy, by John Colby, 24*s*	1	04	0
May.	" ½ a yd. of long lawn, by Judith	4	00	0
"	" 1 handkerchief, by Judith	8	00	0
"	" 1 pint W. I. rum	0	15	0
July.	" 1 gall. W. I. rum, by John Colby	6	00	0
"	" ¼ lb. of powder, by John Colby	1	05	0

" *Deacon Farnum, Dr.*

1763.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 15.	To Sundries brought from old ledger, p. 196,	211	11	6
" "	" ½ gall. and pint of N. E. rum	2	19	0
" "	" 1 lb. of coffey, at 26*s.*	1	06	0
" "	" 1 glass of brandy	0	04	0
" "	" 1 qt. of wine, at 25*s.*	2	05	0
Feb. 1.	" ½ gall. of brandy	4	10	0
	" 1 pint of brandy	1	04	0
	" 1 glass of brandy	0	03	0
" 8.	" 2 lbs. of brown sugar, at 14*s.*	1	08	0
" 16.	" 1 glass of brandy	0	04	0
Mar. 1.	" 1½ gall. of brandy, at 9*s.*	4	10	0
" "	" ½ lb. of raisons	1	00	0
" 14.	" 5 pare of men's gloves, at 50*s.*	12	10	0
" "	" 2 pare of woman's black do., at 50*s.*	5	00	0
" "	" 1 pare of woman's white do.	2	13	0
" "	" 3 yds. of hat crape, at 50*s.*	7	10	0

" *Contra.*	*Rumford, January* 15, 1763.			*Cr.*
	By sundries brought from old ledger	156	08	8
April 5.	" cash	124	17	0
June 6.	" cash, in full	94	00	10

" *Ezra Carter, Doctor, Dr.*

1763.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 21.	To sundries brought from p. 11	492	15	6
" 22.	" ½ gall. of brandy	4	10	0

[1] After Timothy Walker, Jr., was licensed to preach, September 11, 1759, he remained in Concord, and was a while in company with Andrew McMillan.

		£	s.	d.
Jan. 22.	" ½ gall. of brandy	4	10	0
" 26.	" ½ gall. of brandy	4	10	0
" 27.	" ½ gall. of brandy	4	10	0
" 28.	" ½ gall. of brandy	4	10	0
" 29.	" ½ gall. of brandy	4	10	0
" 31.	" ½ gall. of brandy (for medicine?)	4	10	0
	" 5 lbs. of sugar	2	16	0
Feb. 4.	" ½ gall. of brandy	4	10	0
" 8.	" 5 nuts of thread, at 3s.	0	15	0
" "	" 6 sheets of paper, at 1s. 6d.	0	09	0
" "	" ½ gall. of snakerut	4	05	0
" 11.	" ½ gall. of W. I. rum	3	00	0
" "	" ½ gall. of clove water	3	15	0
" 12.	" ½ gall. of W. I. rum, half a dollar	3	00	0

"*John Chandler, Dr.*

1765.		£	s.	d.
June 13.	To 4 buttons	1	00	0
	" ½ bowl of tody	0	07	0
Mar. 11.	" 1½ yds. of blue broad cloth, 17s.	25	10	0
	" 2 doz. buttons, at 30s.	3	00	0
	" 8 jacket do.	0	10	0
	" 1½ yds. of blue camblet	6	00	0
	" 1 qt. of rum, at 24s., and 2 bowls of tody	2	12	0
July 22.	" 1 gall. of W. I. rum, 6s.	6	00	0

"*Rev. Timothy Walker, Dr.*

1763.		£.	s.	d.
Dec. 9.	To the balance of your account	26	15	0
	" 3 yds. of red shoe-binding, by Judith	0	09	0
Dec. 8.	" 1¼ lb. of chalk, at 40s.	2	10	0
" "	" 2 qts. rum	3	00	0
1764.				
Jan'y 2.	" ¼ lb. of pepper, 18s.	0	18	0
Feb'y 2.	" 1 quart of W. I. rum, 35s.	1	15	0
" "	" ¼ of buckram	0	12	0
" 16.	" 1 gall. of W. I. rum, by Mr. Tim.	6	00	0
June 2.	" ⅛ yd. of cambrick, by Judith, at 11s.	1	08	0
" "	" 1 punch bowl, at 15s.	0	15	0
" "	" ⅛ yd. of gauze, and to ½ skein of silk.	1	04	6
" "	" 2 qts. of rum.	3	00	0
Aug. 9.	" sundries paid Mr. Paul Burbeen	50	00	0
" 11.	" 1 gallon of rum, at 6s.	6	00	0"

Concord Railroad.—The first passenger depot of the Concord Railroad was erected in 1849. The present depot building was completed in 1885, and is a large and commodious brick structure, and is supplied with all the modern improvements.

The Penacook Academy was established in 1866. Hon. William H. Gage generously contributed a large lot of land, and the school was opened November 6, 1866, the same year. The first board of instruction consisted of M. Weed, A.M., Mrs. Mary A. Weed and Miss Eliza T. Moore.

The New Hampshire Historical Society[1] was formed at Portsmouth, May 20, 1823. The number of original members was thirty-one, of which George Kent, Esq., the last survivor, died at New Bedford, Mass., in the winter of 1884–85.

An act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature June 13, 1823, and the first meeting of the members under its provisions was held in the council chamber in the State-House on the evening of the same day, when a constitution was adopted. A code of by-laws was adopted at a meeting held at Exeter September 17, 1823.

The object of the society is to discover, procure and preserve whatever relates to the natural, civil, literary and ecclesiastical history of the United States in general and the State of New Hampshire in particular.

John Farmer, Esq., the noted antiquarian, historian and genealogist, was one of its original members, and to his exertions as its corresponding secretary much of its early success is due.

Hon. William Plumer was its first president; his successors have been Levi Woodbury, in 1825; Ichabod Bartlett, 1826; Salma Hale, 1830; Matthew Harvey, 1832; Charles H. Atherton, 1834; Joel Parker, 1838; Nathaniel Bouton, 1842; Nathaniel G. Upham, 1844; Samuel D. Bell, 1847; Charles Burroughs, 1849; Levi Chamberlain, 1852; William Plumer, Jr., 1854; Chandler E. Potter, 1855; Edwin D. Sanborn, 1857; Joseph Dow, 1860; William H. Y. Hackett, 1861; Joseph B. Walker, 1866; Charles H. Bell, 1868.

The semi-centennial of the society was celebrated May 22, 1873, at which time the society's building—then recently purchased and fitted up—was dedicated to its use. A dedicatory address was delivered by Joseph B. Walker, Esq. Addresses were also made by other honorary and resident members, and an ode written by George Kent, Esq., of Washington City, was sung.

The semi-centennial address was delivered by the president of the society, Hon. Charles H. Bell, and a poem written by Edna Dean Proctor was read.

Eight volumes of valuable historical matter have been published by the society, and a ninth is in course of publication.

The library now contains about eight thousand volumes, twelve thousand pamphlets, one hundred thousand newspapers, a valuable collection of manuscripts and a large number of ancient and curious articles, which are kept at its rooms, 212 and 214 North Main Street.

The present number of resident members is about one hundred and fifty.

[1] By D. F. Secomb.

CHAPTER V.

CONCORD—(*Continued*).

The State Prison—United States Court-House and Post-Office—Schools—St. Paul's School—Water-Works—Walker House—Masonic[1]—Odd-Fellows—Other Societies.

State Prison.—The old State's Prison, on Main Street, was erected in 1811 or 1812 on land given by Joshua Abbot. The location was thought to be secluded, quite out of the way of business and of population. It was erected under the supervision of Stuart J. Park, and was built entirely of granite, quarried from Rattlesnake Hill. It contained originally thirty-six cells. Its cost was about thirty-seven thousand dollars. It was subsequently greatly enlarged and improved.

[1] See appendix.

The present prison is located about two miles north of the State-House, on the road to Penacook, and was completed in 1878 at a cost of about two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. It is a massive and imposing structure. It was erected under the supervision of Prison Commissioners John Kimball, Albert M. Shaw and Alpha J. Pillsbury.

The whole number of convicts in prison is 127, —116 white and 11 black, 126 males and 1 female. Only 35 persons were committed to the prison during the past year, being the smallest number for twelve years.

The earnings of the institution for the year were $18,754.24, and the expenses have been $20,349.25, leaving a balance against the prison of $1,595.01.

The number of prisoners discharged during the year was 48,—7 being pardoned, 36 released on account of the expiration of their terms of sentence and 5 died.

Of the 127 inmates, April 30, 1885, 43 were married and 84 single; 33 claimed to be temperate, and the remainder admitted themselves to be intemperate; 12 were under 20 years of age when committed, 66 between 20 and 30, 31 between 30 and 40, 8 between 40 and 50, and 10 over 50; 109 can read and write, 11 can read only and the remainder are unable to do either; 23 were convicted in Rockingham County, 10 in Strafford, 5 in Belknap, 6 in Carroll, 4 in Merrimack, 33 in Hillsborough, 7 in Cheshire, 9 in Sullivan, 7 in Grafton, 5 in Coos and 18 in the United States Courts; 4 are serving time for murder in the second degree, 4 for manslaughter, 5 for attempt to kill, 2 for rape, 3 for arson, 1 for highway robbery, 29 for burglary, 11 for horse-stealing, 3 for stealing cattle, 3 for forgery, 4 for breaking and stealing, 9 for breaking and entering, 28 for stealing, 1 for stealing from person, 1 for obtaining goods by false pretences, 1 for poisoning cow, 7 for robbery, 3 for attempt to rape, 1 for assaulting officer, 1 for robbing post-office, 3 for being tramps, 1 for false entry in bank ledger, 1 for false affidavit to obtain money and 1 for falsely personating another to obtain money.

Ninety-eight are natives of the United States, 11 of Ireland, 4 of England, 1 of Scotland, 6 of Canada, 2 of Nova Scotia, 2 of Sweden and 3 of Germany. Four were sentenced for 30 years, 1 for 25, 4 for 20, 1 for 15, 1 for 13, 5 for 10, 1 for 9, 4 for 8, 7 for 7, 1 for 6, 15 for 5, 2 for 4½, 13 for 4, 35 for 3, 3 for 2½, 20 for 2, 1 for 1½, 1 for 1¼ and 7 for 1 year and a day.

The smallest number committed during any twelvemonth was 1 in 1812, and the largest 76, in 1878. The total commitments aggregate 2306, of whom 1211 were discharged, 633 pardoned, 149 removed to the asylum for the insane, 189 died and 20 escaped. The last escape was in 1870.

The financial statement is as follows: Earnings,—labor of convicts from May 1, 1884, to May 1, 1885, $17,456.75; visitors' fees, $302.10; rent, $202; board, United States prisoners, $392.31; gain in inventory, $401.08. Total, $18,754.24.

Expenses,—deputy warden's salary, $1000; physician, $500; overseers, $9764.17; clothing, $1530.23; discharged convicts, $126; furniture, $154.03; subsistence, $3966.36; light, fuel and water, $1450.62; hospital supplies, $261.09; funeral expenses, $38; repairs, $867.87; incidentals, $690.88. Total, $20,349.25; excess of expenses over earnings, $1595.01.

The officers of the prison are as follows: Warden, Frank S. Dodge; deputy warden, Thomas A. Pillsbury; physicians, H. M. French, M.D., C. R. Walker, M.D.; chaplain, Rev. E. R. Wilkins; overseer of cook-room and hall, F. L. Robinson; overseers of shops, F. J. Sanborn, David Sanborn, M. B. Smart, J. B. Greaton, W. H. Stevenson, Fred. Peaslee; guards, S. N. Allen, Fred. L. Sabin, J. E. Morrison, J. A. Pillsbury, Joseph Martin, George M. Colby; night watchman, J. L. Jones, N. W. McMurphy.

United States Court House and Post Office.—June 10th, 1882, Congress made an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for an "United States court house and post office" at Concord, N. H. Owing to vexatious delays in securing a satisfactory site and acceptable plans, very little visible progress has been made at the present writing (August 27, 1885). A lot satisfactory to all the citizens of Concord was secured. It embraces an entire square, and is two hundred and twenty-three by two hundred and sixty-seven feet. It fronts on State Street, and is bounded on the north by Park Street, on the west by Green Street, and on the south by Capitol Street. The building is designed to be Gothic in style of architecture, with pitch roof and dormer windows. It will have a frontage of one hundred and seventeen feet. Giles Wheeler, of Concord, is the superintendent, and received his appointment from Secretary Manning. An excavation for the cellar has been made, and a concrete floor laid. The contracts for the building are not yet awarded.

Public Schools.—The history of the public schools of Concord for the first century of its existence as a town is not unlike that of other towns of its population and wealth. Up to 1805 there was no such organization as a school district known to our statutes. The several towns, by their selectmen or by committees, had been divided into sections for school purposes, as convenience required, and the school money raised by law was parceled out to them. In 1805 an act was passed which authorized the division of towns into school districts, to be accurately defined and bounded, and empowered to hold meetings and raise money for the purchase, repair and erection of school-houses.

The first school established in Concord was in 1731, and its support was assumed by the town in 1733. It was taught by a master hired by the selectmen, and for many years was kept in four different sections of

the town, viz.: East Concord, West Concord, Hopkinton road and Main Street. After 1766 winter schools were supported in each of those localities. The first school-house in Concord was built in 1742, and stood at a point near the northeast corner of the State-House park. There it remained until near the close of the last century, and at the beginning of the present century there were only about nine school-houses in Concord owned by the town.

As early as 1800 an unsuccessful effort was made by the town to divide the territory of Concord into school districts and to raise money for the building of school-houses in such districts. This effort was successfully renewed in 1807. The town appointed a committee of twenty, with the selectmen, to divide the town into school districts, in accordance with the law passed two years before, and that committee reported sixteen districts definitely described.

The first committee to visit schools, appointed by the town, was in 1818, and the report of such committee was first ordered to be printed in 1827, for distribution among the inhabitants.

In 1845 the Legislature passed a law for the establishing of High Schools, and in 1848 the Somersmith Act. In the compact part of the town there were at that time three school districts, numbered nine, ten and eleven, and the school-house accommodations were very limited. An unsuccessful attempt was made, in 1847, to unite the three districts for the support of a High School. In 1850, District No. 10, the central one, adopted the Somersmith Act, and established a High School in a brick building erected in 1846, on the site of the present High School building, School Street, and which was taken down in 1863. In 1856 the effort to consolidate the three districts proved successful, and the result was the establishment of

Union School Districts, from which date there was rapid improvement in our schools and school buildings. At that time the management of the schools was placed in the hands of a prudential and superintending school committee. In 1859 an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the election, by the district, of a Board of Education, to consist of nine persons, the terms of office of three of whom should expire each year. The object of this was to secure more permanent management of the schools, and avoid sudden change in teachers and methods of instruction. The Board of Education discharged the duties of both prudential and superintending committees, through a financial agent and sub-committee. Their duties becoming onerous with the increase of schools, two attempts were made to place a large share of the work in the hands of a superintendent of schools. In the fall term of 1862 and winter term of 1863, Henry E. Sawyer, principal of the High School, was directed to spend part of his time in the lower grades of school, and did so, performing efficient service in the grading of these schools. In the fall term of 1873, Amos Hadley, a member of the Board of Education, was elected as principal of the grammar schools, with power to supervise the schools of other grades, and continued in that position until March, 1874. In July, 1874, an act was passed authorizing the appointment of a superintendent of schools, and the office has been filled by Daniel C. Allen and Warren Clark, respectively, to August 1st, this year, when Louis J. Rundlett entered upon the discharge of the duties of superintendent.

The following gentlemen have served upon the Board of Education since its creation, the first nine named being elected September 10, 1859, and having their terms of office determined by lot:

Henry E. Parker, David Patten, Josiah P. Nutting, Caleb Parker, John P. Bancroft, Peletiah Brown, P. B. Cogswell, Asa Fowler, Joseph B. Walker, Samuel C. Eastman, Hazen Pickering, John V. Barron, Lyman D. Stevens, Abraham J. Prescott, Amos Hadley, Elisha Adams, William M. Chase, Henry J. Crippen, Albert H. Crosby, Oliver Pillsbury, Charles P. Sanborn, Samuel B. Page, Daniel C. Allen, Warren Clark, J. C. A. Hill, A. B. Thompson, S. C. Whitcher, John H. George, Everett L. Conger, George W. Crockett, Daniel B. Donovan, John C. Thorn, Charles R. Corning.

The present members of the board are P. B. Cogswell, Henry J. Crippen, William M. Chase, George W. Crockett, Charles R. Corning, Daniel B. Donevan, J. C. A. Hill, A. B. Thompson and John C. Thorn. The officers are P. B. Cogswell, president, and Daniel B. Donevan, secretary.

Since the creation of Union School District there has been almost a total revolution in the school-houses of the district. At the present time only three rooms are occupied which were in existence previous to 1856,—two on Union Street and one on Spring Street. In 1858 the Merrimack and Rumford Grammar School-houses were erected; in 1863–64 the High School building and the Bow Brook house; in 1865 the Franklin Street house; in 1870–71 the Penacook house; in 1873 the Plains and Fair-Ground house; in 1873–74 the Walker house; in 1878 the Chandler house. The cost of these houses has been about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, all of which has been raised and paid by the district, so that it is free of debt.

There were 32 schools in the district the past year, viz.: 1 High, with 4 teachers; 10 grammar, 9 intermediate, 11 primary and one mixed, with one teacher each. There was also also employed 1 teacher of drawing and 1 of music. The High School has three courses of study,—English of three years, and academic and clerical of four years each. The number of pupils in the several grades the past year were,—High, 199; grammar, 495; intermediate, 447; primary, 675; mixed, 26,—total, 1842, which is about nine-elevenths of the whole number of pupils attending the public schools in the city. The graduates of

the High Schools take and hold good lead in the colleges and other institutions of learning which they enter, and the school is steadily increasing in reputation for thoroughness of instruction. Nearly two-thirds of the teachers now employed in the district are graduates of the High School. The average expenditure for the schools, exclusive of free text-books, is about twenty-five thousand six hundred dollars a year, of which sum the district raises one-fourth or more by extra tax beyond what the law requires. It also furnishes text-books free to the pupils of the school.

Outside of Union School District there are three districts, with Boards of Education and graded schools, viz.: No. 3, at West Concord, with primary, intermediate and grammar schools; No. 12, at East Concord, with primary and grammar schools; No. 20, at Penacook, with primary, intermediate and grammar schools. There are also fourteen outlying districts, with from one to three terms of school a year, and with from three to twenty-seven pupils each. The appropriation of the city for schools is twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars yearly, to which is added extra tax raised in three districts, literary fund, etc., making altogether about thirty-one thousand six hundred dollars.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL[1] is one of the best known of all church classical schools, as distinguished from colleges like Trinity, Hobart and Racine. It was founded and partially endowed by a distinguished layman of Boston, Mass., George Cheyne Shattuck, M.D., who has so generously used his wealth for the benefit of the church, not only in New England, but also in Maryland, Minnesota and other dioceses.

St. Paul's, whose buildings are now about twenty in number,—presenting, as one approaches, quite the appearance of a little village,—is situated in a charming and salubrious region about two miles from the centre of the city. There, in a lovely, picturesque valley, by the borders of a pretty little lake, surrounded by lofty hills, Dr. Shattuck founded his institution. From small and modest beginnings it has grown in less than thirty years not only to take its place in the front among church schools, but also, as the honor lists in our leading colleges and universities show, it sends out, year by year, pupils who rank not below those who come from Exeter, Andover or any of the oldest and most famous academies of the country.

Dr. Shattuck was a firm believer in the church as an educator; to him education meant character, and included something far beyond mere book-learning. His desire was that the spirit of the Book of Common Prayer should be the foundation of the work to be done, and that the sort of tone which we understand by the word gentleman, in its best and highest sense, should pervade the establishment and insensibly mould all who came under its influence. In short, a public school of the same general character as Eton, Harrow, Rugby and Winchester was in his mind, though he was too wise to have any idea of extemporizing any of those growths of centuries under such totally different social and political circumstances. His purpose was admirably expressed by the following words in the deed of gift:

"The founder is desirous of endowing a school of the highest class for boys, in which they may obtain an education which shall fit them for college or business, including thorough intellectual training in the various branches of learning; gymnastic and manly exercises adapted to preserve health and strength the physical condition; such æsthetic culture and accomplishments as shall tend to refine the manners and elevate the taste, together with careful moral and religious instruction."

This brief statement is itself worth a passing notice for its modesty and reticence. There are not a few occasions when "the unsaid is better than the said." There are here no grandiloquent promises (so easy to make on paper) of the great results that are going to be accomplished; no baits thrown out to entice parents and pupils. The church (which was to be the corner-stone of all) is not only not thrust prominently forward, it is not even mentioned. Only such matters are spoken of as all judicious parents would agree upon as desirable. In short, it is implied that deeds, not words, are the only test, for "every tree is known by his own fruit."

With these general views, Dr. Shattuck, in the year 1855, devoted what had previously been his country-seat to be the nucleus of the school which he contemplated. But it need hardly be said that no buildings, however costly or commodious, can make a school. There can be no school without a master, and the master is useless unless boys come to be taught and trained. After several attempts to satisfy himself, the founder at length succeeded in securing, to preside over the first organization of the scheme, the Rev. Henry Augustus Coit, M.A., now Doctor in Divinity, by diploma from Columbia College, New York. This gentleman, the present head-master—or, as he is called, rector—of St. Paul's School, a Southerner by birth, and educated by Dr. Muhlenberg at College Point, may, with strictest propriety of speech, be considered the second founder, and, in a true sense, the veritable creator of the institution which has become so celebrated. Though then only about twenty-six years of age, he was already a fine classical and *belles-lettres* scholar. He fully entered into the enlightened views of Dr. Shattuck, and brought to the work even a more enlarged conception of what such a school, rightly and cautiously conducted, might eventually become. This conception was, perhaps, increased or intensified by a visit to England made by Dr. Coit in 1868, during which some of the English public schools were inspected. St. Paul's opened in 1856 with some five or six boys, sons or relations, and friends of the founder. It was from the first an incorporated institution, and the act of the Legislature of New Hampshire bears date June 29, 1855. No

[1] By Rev. Hall Harrison, M.A., in 1884.

advertisement setting forth the claims or supposed merits of the school ever appeared. There was at the very beginning a simple statement in the church papers of its title, its situation, and the names of the rector and members of the board of trustees. Among these there have always been some names well known among churchmen, such as Bishops Chase, Niles and Neely, Judge Redfield, E. N. Perkins, Esq., Dr. Samuel Eliot, Richard H. Dana, Esq., C. P. Gardner, Esq., John H. Swift, Esq., of New York, etc. The founder himself was not a member of the board, and, with his usual modesty, never allowed his name to be prominent, though ever ready to give his advice and assistance.

Among these trustees it will not be considered invidious to name specially Dr. Samuel Eliot, formerly president of Trinity College, Hartford, and more recently superintendent of public schools in the city of Boston, whose zeal for the cause of sound education is equaled only by his profound knowledge of the subject and his practical acquaintance with the best methods to be pursued. His reports, as superintendent, are written in the choicest English, and will be found full of wise suggestions to parents and teachers. They are worth keeping for reference.

The rector was aided at first by only one or two masters, and everything was necessarily on the smallest scale, while the first foundations were carefully laid. But the boys who left him showed so manifestly the good results of their education in the large sense of the term, as well as the soundness of their instruction in the various branches of the curriculum, that the reputation of the school rapidly spread; applications for admission began to pour in, and these chiefly from families of culture and good standing in various sections of the country. These applications have kept up without break ever since, to a degree almost, if not quite, unprecedented. The writer has frequently heard of parents who would enter the names of sons only seven or eight years old, that they might be ready to secure expected vacancies five or six years later. There has never been the least occasion to solicit scholars, the buildings, after the first two or three years, being always filled to their utmost capacity. There was a nameless something about the tone and manners of the pupils—a bracing influence about the moral atmosphere which the boys breathed—that was very taking with people of culture and refinement; and the more the pupils were known, the more eager did the parents of others become to secure these same advantages for their sons. In a word, the boys themselves became, unconsciously, the very best advertisement, and no other ever was needed.

What special principles of management have produced these happy results it would not be easy, and would certainly take too long to tell. When Dr. Arnold introduced his quiet, but still almost revolutionary reforms, upon taking charge of Rugby in 1828, the boys used to say, "It is a downright shame to tell Arnold a lie, for he believes it." So, for one thing, it may be said that at St. Paul's the boy is trusted from the moment that he sets foot upon the grounds. It is quietly assumed that he will conduct himself as might be expected of a gentleman's son, and there is everything in this assumption as a power in governing. Saving the necessary mapping out of the day for study, and the requirement of strict punctuality, there are probably not many homes where there are fewer arbitrary rules than suffice for the St. Paul's boys.

The writer well remembers standing among a group of visitors in 1865, on the occasion of Dr. Muhlenberg's first and only visit to St. Paul's. Dr. Kerfoot, then president of Trinity, and Dr. Coit were standing by. Dear old Dr. Muhlenberg (whose name can never be mentioned without reverence) called himself the school-father of Drs. Kerfoot and Coit, and surveyed St. Paul's with no little pride and affection. At last he broke out with this: "Henry, I have been walking all around, watching the boys, and talking with a good many of them, and I want you to explain something. I have seen a good deal of boys at old College Point, but I appeal to you and Kerfoot if we ever had anything like this. Why, I had some very hard cases there—really troublesome fellows; but your boys are all gentlemen. Now, how do you manage it? What's your secret?" The reply I have forgotten. It was probably a gentle suggestion that the old gentleman, in the kindness of his heart, was taking too favorable a view of what he saw, notwithstanding that he insisted that he knew how to look below the surface. Such, however, was the impression made on Dr. Muhlenberg as he walked over the grounds and freely mingled, in his inimitable way, with the boys, watched their sports and overheard their careless talk with one another.

On St. Peter's Day, 1858, the corner-stone of a chapel was laid—the gift of the founder—and on St. Paul's Day, in the year 1859, the building was consecrated by the bishops of New Hampshire and Connecticut. This chapel has ever been the centre, so to say, of the holy and peculiar influence of the place. The services have always been reverent and beautiful, the music (under the charge of Mr. James C. Knox, a graduate of the school), in which the boys naturally take great interest and delight, has been church-like and elevating, and the Sunday sermons of the rector (who, like the late Dr. De Koven, is a preacher of rare power) have been peculiarly adapted to inspire his hearers, older and younger, with a love of virtue and religion and an ardent desire to reach the highest excellence in all things. There never was any approach in the chapel services to excess in what is now called "Ritualism," but there was always the truest reverence and dignity, and a hearty obedience to the spirit of the Prayer-Book. The Church Catechism was the basis of all the religious instruction. With a rare perception both of the desirable and the

attainable, the rector seems to have felt that, while a large company of loyal and impressionable boys could be very easily made "ritualistic," it was a harder and a far worthier task to try to make them moral and religious—manly and healthy in their piety. Nor will those who understand the character of boys doubt for a moment that his instinct was an eminently wise one. The original chapel was intended to accommodate about forty boys; it was enlarged to more than double its former capacity in 1868, and being now (1884) wholly inadequate, preparations are making by the alumni to build an entirely new and extremely beautiful structure at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars. This amount is already raised, but the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in addition is needed for the endowment of the chapel, to provide for heating, lighting and repairs.

In the year 1865, after the breaking up of St. James' College, in Maryland, Dr. Coit was happily joined by his brother, the Rev. Joseph Howland Coit, M.A., who had been professor of mathematics and natural science in that institution. A teacher of the very first order, of wide and varied culture and of the same general educational views as his brother, he became vice-rector, taking charge of the scientific side of the school, and proving an invaluable addition to the corps of masters, as well as a judicious adviser on the board of trustees. At this period the school numbered between seventy and eighty; in the chapel the boys had overflowed into the seats designed for the neighboring population, who loved to attend the services, while for additional dormitories various adjoining houses were gradually purchased and added to the school property. In 1869 the Upper School, a handsome three-story granite building, was erected, with kitchen, dining-room, matron's apartments, etc., in a separate house near by. To this were added the Lower School for the youngest boys, in 1870; the Rectory, in 1871 or 1872; the large school-house, with school-room and recitation-rooms, in 1873; the Infirmary or Sanatarium in 1877. The last large edifice, called "The School," in which the vice-rector resides with the main body of the boys, is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the most complete school buildings to be found anywhere in the country. This takes the place of the original house of Dr. Shattuck, which was destroyed by fire in 1878.

The funds for these numerous and costly structures have been, to some considerable extent, given by the founder and other generous friends of St. Paul's, but they have also been in large measure derived from the income of the school itself, which the rector has expended, as far as possible, for the permanent improvement and growth of the institution. The salaries of the various masters,—several of whom are married,—and their rooms and houses, are probably larger and more comfortable than in many other schools and colleges. But, obviously, St. Paul's could not have grown to such a size in so short a time without the wisest financial management; for the fortune of the generous founder was not at all one of those colossal ones by means of which, in some few instances, a school or university has been launched into life with every material equipment, including a sufficient endowment to pay the salaries of professors and teachers. St. Paul's has been built up rapidly, indeed, but still gradually, by the wise economy and unceasing labor of the rector and his able assistants.

The course of study includes six forms, of which the sixth is the highest, and a preparatory or "shell," thus covering in all seven years. The students are prepared to enter the freshman and sophomore classes in Harvard or in any American college. Not a few, after completing the extended course, enter upon business without proceeding to college. There is also a fine gymnasium and all the usual athletic sports, especially the famous English exercises of cricket and rowing have been encouraged from the very start. A stranger is generally much struck with the happy home-like life of the place, and the healthy, manly, ingenuous appearance of the boys as he sees them gathered in the chapel or engaged in sports upon the spacious playgrounds.

The daily routine is, generally speaking, as follows Rise at 6.30 (a little later in winter); breakfast at 7; short morning prayers in the chapel for the whole school at 8; school-work until 12; 12 to 1, recreation; 1, dinner; 2 to 4, recreation; 4 to 6, school-work; 6, supper, followed immediately by short evening prayers; after which the boy is free to use his time as he pleases (except one hour of study) until bed-time, which is 9 o'clock for most, and 10 or 10.30 for the oldest pupils. Immediately before bed-time, at 9 o'clock, a short space of some ten or fifteen minutes, known as "Bible-hour," is invariably devoted to the silent reading of the Holy Scriptures—generally the appointed Gospel lesson of the day. This custom was probably inherited from Dr. Muhlenberg's school, at College Point, Long Island, where Dr. Coit received his earliest school education, from which place Bishop Kerfoot also had previously transplanted the usage to the College of St. James, in Maryland.

There are three separate refectories or dining-rooms: One at the Upper School, one—the largest—at "The School," and a third at the Lower School. This arrangement, while considerably increasing the expense, contributes greatly to the comfort and home-like character of the daily life. The dormitories are admirably arranged, each "alcove" being practically a small private room, while the older boys in the sixth form have bed-rooms combined with their "studies" in the Upper School. The Anniversary Day, also called Founder's Day, is celebrated early in June every year. It is a great fête-day for the boys, their parents and their friends; there is a grand cricket-match and feast, and a special sermon and service in the chapel. The "old boys" assemble in force, thus keeping up their own love for the "happy hills,"

"Where once their careless childhood strayed
A stranger yet to pain,"

and encouraging in the younger generation a proper and pleasing pride in their *Alma Mater*, the effect of which is every way beneficial.

The present number of pupils is about 280, the number of masters 20, many of them graduates of the school. Among the masters now resident at St. Paul's, and who have for many years past been identified with its history and prosperity, may be mentioned the Rev. Robert A. Benton, M.A., of Trinity, Hartford; the Rev. T. G. Valpey, M.A., of Yale; Mr. Charles S. Knox, M.A., of Columbia College, New York; the Rev. Charles A. Morrill, M.A., of Harvard; the Rev. Thomas J. Drumm, M.A.; Mr. James C. Knox, M.A.; the Rev. John Hargate, M.A.; Mr. James Milnor Coit, Ph.D.; the Rev. Edward M. Parker, M.A. (Keble College, Oxford); Mr. Augustus M. Swift, M.A. The last five of these are graduates of St. Paul's. The terms of admission were originally three hundred dollars per annum; then four hundred; they are now, and have been for some years, five hundred. There are a few scholarships (which the authorities are anxious to increase), the holders of which receive all the benefits of the school free of charge. The terms for board and tuition are not considered excessive by the families from whom the scholars are drawn, and, considering the comfortable style of living which is both expected and maintained, it is really moderate. The average cost of a boy's education at Eton may be safely put down as not less than one hundred and seventy-five pounds, or eight hundred and seventy-five dollars. At schools like Marlborough and Wellington (where there is a common hall for meals), the cost more nearly approaches, but still somewhat exceeds, what has been mentioned as the charge at St. Paul's.

It has been said that no school ought to be regarded as a well-established public institution until it has been tried long enough to see whether its own pupils, when they become fathers, retain their attachment and their belief in the methods pursued, so far as to send their own sons to the old place where they themselves were educated. This final test St. Paul's has already met. For some time past there have been on its roll pupils whose fathers were themselves old St. Paul's boys twenty years ago and more, and the number is certain to increase as each year goes by. The long list of its alumni, moreover, includes the names of not a few of the rising young lawyers, physicians, clergymen and business men in most of our great cities.

Looking, then, at these various and really remarkable results, and calmly weighing the excellencies of the system of St. Paul's, there is every reason to hope and believe that Dr. Shattuck and Dr. Coit have succeeded in founding in the United States a distinctively church school, which gives every promise of enduring, and will prove, in time, worthy to be compared with those famous English schools which enter so deeply into the very heart of the national life and character. The foundations have been so well laid that, under the protection of a good Providence, it seems that they cannot easily be overthrown. No doubt in this case, as in all similar undertakings, it may be truly said much must be due to the personal influence and magnetism of the present and first head master, which seems, in its way, to resemble that of the celebrated Dr. Arnold at Rugby. It is plain enough that he must be a man of peculiar gifts and powers, and not only such as impress and charm the young. To bring St. Paul's to its present high efficiency and celebrity, the rector must necessarily have been able to work harmoniously with a large corps of masters, themselves men of culture and acquirement, with the distinguished gentlemen who are the trustees of the school, and with the numerous parents of the pupils, not a few of whom are known among the most influential people of the land. But after making all due allowance for these personal qualifications, which it might indeed be difficult to replace, it is quite certain that if anything like the wise judgment and unselfish labor of the past quarter of a century shall mark the administration of Dr. Coit's successors, St. Paul's, Concord, will more and more take a leading rank among those noted places of education which, after all, are the true glory of our country, because they are the best security that we have for the cultivation of those virtues which lie at the foundation of the safety, honor and welfare of our people.

Concord Water-Works.[1]—The supply of water for Concord, previous to 1873, was obtained from springs near the base of "Sand Hill." As early as July 2, 1829, William Low, Jacob B. Moore, Stephen Brown, Joseph Low and associates were constituted a corporation, with a capital of two thousand dollars, called the "Concord Aqueduct Association," empowered to take water from the springs before mentioned and deliver it to takers on Main, State and other streets, and charge such price as they deemed expedient. It is not now known that the association ever did any business.

Soon after, Mr. Amariah Pierce supplied water, through an aqueduct made of logs, to the distillery which was located near the iron-store of Walker & Co., and to other customers. Mr. Nathan Call succeeded Mr. Pierce, and being desirous of extending his works, and needing more capital, he obtained a charter, July 7, 1849, incorporating himself, George Hutchins and others under the name of the "Torrent Aqueduct Association," with a capital of twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Call was made agent and treasurer of the company, and, being a man of great energy, he made the enterprise successful. After his death the affairs of the association were conducted by his son, Horace, until the stock, owned by his heirs was sold

[1] By John Kimball.

to James R. Hill, who carried it on for several years, when he sold his interest to Nathaniel White. Henry M. Robinson had commenced to supply water from what is now "White's Park." After his decease, Mr. White purchased the rights of the heirs, and thus became the owner of nearly all the water property in the city. Mr. White increased the capacity of the works by adding more springs, but the demand for water being more than he could supply, he sought to increase the amount by pumping from Merrimack River, but, on account of the expense, the plan was unsuccessful.

After the great fire of 1851 there was an increased anxiety among the people in regard to the limited supply of water, so much so that the City Council appointed Joseph B. Walker, John Abbott and Benjamin Grover a committee "to inquire as to the feasibility and cost of abundantly supplying the compact part of the city with water for fire and other purposes."

This committee made a report December 16, 1859, in which they say that they have endeavored to ascertain,

"*First*, The wants of this part of the city in respect to water.

"*Second*, The best means of securing a full supply of it."

Under the first head they say that "Our population is at present supplied in part from wells, and in part by several aqueduct companies, the two principal of which are the 'Torrent Aqueduct Association' and that of Nathaniel White. In addition to these, are several others of more limited capacities, each supplying from one or two to forty families."

Under the second head they say: "Five different sources of supply have been examined and considered, viz.: Merrimack River, Horse-Shoe Pond, Ash Brook, Little Pond and Long Pond, and they give the last the preference."

"Long Pond is distant three and one-half miles from the State-House, has an area of two hundred and sixty-five acres, and is, in some places, seventy-five feet deep. Several small brooks enter it, but it is fed principally by springs. The land about it is of a granite formation, and rises pretty rapidly to a height of from three to four hundred feet, and is mostly cleared. The pond is surrounded by a water-shed of some three thousand acres in extent. Its bottom is of white sand, overstrewn with granite boulders, and is free from sediment and aquatic weeds. There are no boggy meadows on its shores. Its water is soft, pure, perfectly transparent and abundant in quantity." It is one hundred and twenty feet higher than Main Street in front of the State-House.

They estimated the cost of the introduction and distribution at $172,475.35, and say "The most serious objection that presents itself to the immediate accomplishment of this project is the cost of its execution."

Eleven years passed. The War of the Rebellion had begun and ended. The population and wealth of the city had increased. The people had become accustomed to a high rate of taxation, and the demand for an abundant supply of water was imperative. July 30, 1870, the City Council appointed Lyman D. Stevens, Josiah Minot and fifteen others, known as the Committee of Seventeen, to report to the City Council "the proper course to be taken to secure the early introduction of an adequate supply of pure, fresh water from the Long Pond." This action of the City Council was supplemented by a mass-meeting of citizens at Eagle Hall, October 1, 1870, at which they "*Resolved* that the safety, health, prosperity and growth of our city absolutely demanded a greater and better supply of water than it now has." The report of the Committee of Seventeen bears date October 29, 1870. They recommended that measures be taken, on behalf of the city, to obtain the necessary legislation at the next session of the Legislature, and that in the meantime plans and details be prepared ready for the work when the proper time came for commencing it.

Their recommendation was referred to a special committee, consisting of Josiah Minot, Benjamin A. Kimball, John M. Hill and David A. Warde.

August 10, 1871, the special committee reported that they had procured from the Legislature "An Act to authorize the city of Concord to establish water-works in said city," approved June 30, 1871. The same committee submitted the form of an ordinance, which was adopted by the City Council December 30, 1871, providing that the management and direction of the water-works in the city shall be vested in a Board of Water Commissioners, consisting of six citizens and of the mayor for the time being.

January, 1872, the mayor and aldermen appointed John M. Hill, Benjamin A. Kimball, Josiah Minot, David A. Warde, Benjamin S. Warren and Edward L. Knowlton, commissioners. The board was organized by the election of Josiah Minot president, and Edward L. Knowlton clerk. James A. Weston, of Manchester, was appointed chief engineer and Charles C. Lund, of Concord, assistant engineer. The organization having been completed, necessary steps were taken, as required by the enabling act, by virtue of which there was obtained from the owners of the water-power at West Concord the right to draw from the pond one million gallons daily, for which the city paid sixty thousand dollars. Contracts were made with the "American Gas and Water-Pipe Company," of Jersey City, to construct, in all respects, complete for operation, the main line from "Forge Pond" to the northerly end of State Street, and of all the pipes for the distribution of the water therefrom throughout the city, together with the setting of gates, hydrants and other appendages. The amount paid was $143,882.74. The stock of the "Torrent Aqueduct Association" and all the water-rights owned by Nathaniel White were purchased by the city, October 1, 1873, for $20,000; also the sum of $16,311.21 was paid for other water-rights and for

land damages. The total cost of the works, December 31, 1874, was $351,293.45.

Mr. Vincent C. Hastings, who had been employed as an inspector during the construction of the works, was elected superintendent, and is still in office.

Water was admitted into the pipes January 14, 1873, being only eight months from the time the contractors commenced work. The commissioners, in their report for 1875, say,—

"We are gratified to state that the expectations of the Board, as expressed in our last annual report, have been realized. The demand for water supply has gradually increased, which gives assurance that the time is not far distant when the receipts will be sufficient to pay the interest on the funded debt ($350,000) and the expense of maintenance."

In their report for 1877 they say,—

"Five years have elapsed since water was supplied through these works, and the test of time has been exceedingly favorable to both the kind and character of the work."

In their report for 1879 they say,—

"We are gratified to report the continued success of the works; that our receipts have increased, our expenses for care and maintenance diminished, and the number of families supplied is nineteen hundred and fourteen."

After an experience of eight years, it was found that the demand for water had so increased that the fourteen-inch main-pipe was not sufficient to furnish a continuous supply of water to the higher points of the Precinct. The board, after a thorough investigation and careful consideration of the subject, voted to lay a second and larger main-pipe of eighteen inches in diameter from the dam to State Street.

Contracts were immediately made, and the pipe completed, ready for use, during the summer of 1882, at a cost of forty-seven thousand dollars.

Other additions and improvements have been made from time to time, and the water-works are nearly complete, at a cost of about four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, supplying two thousand two hundred and fifty families.

Since the settlement of the town no improvement within its limits has been made that has brought to its citizens greater blessings than this. Pure water from Long Pond now flows in abundance to almost every dwelling, not only supplying their necessities, but furnishing the means of beautifying their surroundings.

The following mayors have held the office of water commissioner: Abraham G. Jones, John Kimball, George A. Pillsbury, Horace A. Brown, George A. Cummings, Edgar H. Woodman.

The following citizens have been appointed commissioners by the mayor and aldermen: Josiah Minot, Benjamin A. Kimball, John M. Hill, David A. Warde, Edward L. Knowlton, Benjamin S. Warren, John Abbott, Abel B. Holt, John S. Russ, Samuel S. Kimball, Luther P. Durgin, John Kimball, William M. Chase, James L. Mason, James R. Hill, Joseph H. Abbot and George A. Young.

The following have been the officers of the Board: Josiah Minot (president), two years; Benjamin A. Kimball, three years; John Kimball, nine years; Edward L. Knowlton (clerk), three years; B. A. Kimball, one year; John M. Hill, two years; William M. Chase, eight years; V. C. Hastings (superintendent), thirteen years.

The Walker House, now the residence of Joseph B. Walker.

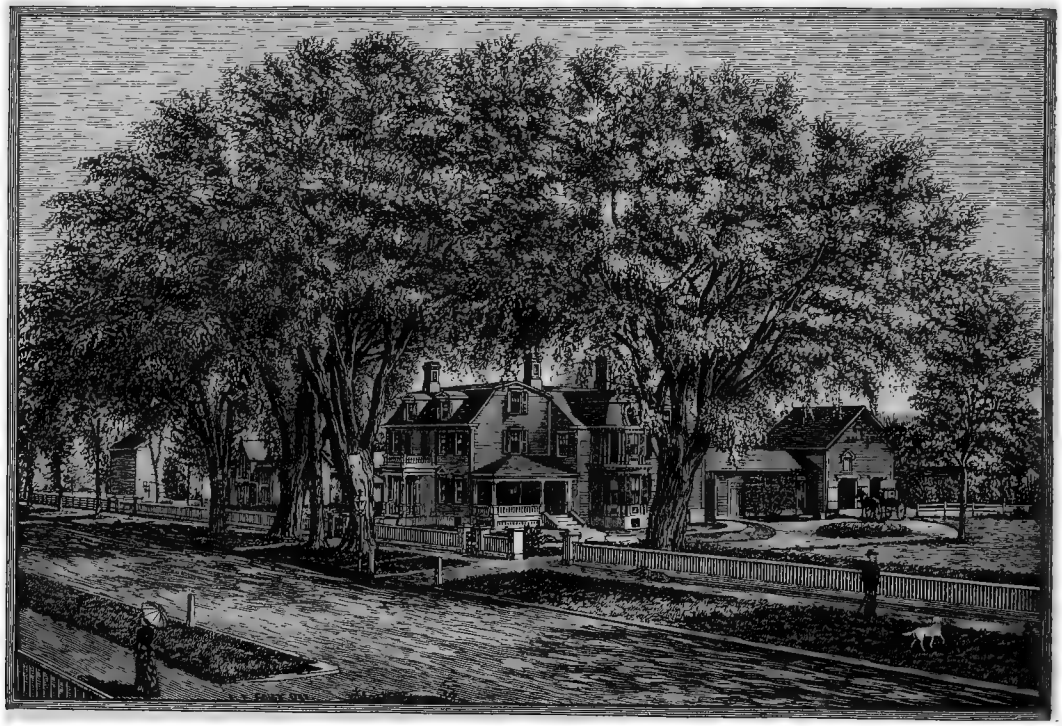
In the Concord Directory for 1850, Mr. David Watson says that this house is the oldest two-storied dwelling-house now standing in the Merrimack Valley between Haverhill, Mass., and Canada. It was erected by Rev. Timothy Walker, on the house-lot drawn to the first minister, in the year 1733–34, the town having generously voted him "fifty pounds for building a dwelling-house in Pennycook." Its dimensions were twenty by forty feet, two stories in height, with an ell adjoining on the east of one story, both parts being covered by a gambrel roof. The chimneys were very large. One of them, which remained as originally built until 1847, was found, upon its removal, to be about five feet square and constructed of flat ledge stones, laid in clay mortar and plastered on the inside with a composition of clay and chopped straw. Another, of brick, was still larger.

Only the ell was entirely finished at first, and contained but three rooms on the first floor. The front part remained in an unfinished state until 1757, when, with the assistance of Lieutenant Webster, of Bradford, Mass., a joiner of higher repute in those days, it was also completed. Then arose, as appears from a letter dated September 9, 1757, addressed by Rev. Mr. Walker to his son Timothy, then teaching school at Bradford, a grave question as to the propriety "of painting ye outside." The decision arrived at is not now known, but either at that time or a few years subsequent, it was painted a light yellow, which continued to be its uniform color for at least seventy years. The interior was finished in a style similar to that found in the better class of dwelling-houses of that period. Most of the partitions were of wooden panel-work; the front hall was dadoed with paneling, and the front stairs were in three short flights, conducting to broad landings, being guarded by a moulded rail supported upon curiously-wrought balusters.

The rooms were painted in various colors, the north parlor and south parlor chamber being green, the south parlor blue, the north parlor chamber and the old people's bed-room white and the kitchen red. Thus constructed and finished, it remained without outside alteration, with the exception of an enlargement of the ell, until 1848, when it was modified in some particulars, both outside and within, and thoroughly repaired by its present proprietor. A few other alterations have been made at subsequent dates. With the exceptions above mentioned, it remains as originally built.

The timbers of this ancient house, now one hundred and fifty-one years old, are mainly of white oak and pitch pine. The posts, sills and first-story floor-

timbers were dressed by the broad-axe. The oak floor-joists of the second story afford evidence of the existence of good saw-mills in Pennycook at this early day. The outside was covered with wide, feather-edged white pine boards, such as our forests no longer supply. The clapboards, riven from the logs and shaved, were laid about four inches to the weather and with scarfed joints at the ends. Both boards and clapboards were held in place by wrought-iron nails, made, doubtless, by a local blacksmith of approved skill. The cracks between the boards of the roof were battened by strips of birch bark before it was shingled. These are still in position, and in as good condition, apparently, as when first torn from their parent trees.



"Four largest Elms transplanted by Rev. T. Walker, May 2nd, 1764."

RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH B. WALKER,
CONCORD, N. H.

The panel-work of the numerous partitions, doors and window-shutters of the interior was all made by hand, and represented the faithful labor of many men for many days. The door fastenings and hinges were all imported from the fatherland, where the dutiful colonists of George II. were expected to procure them. If strength were the only standard of excellence required, these were surely first-class.

Stone quarrying was little understood in the Merrimack Valley a century and a half ago, and the stones of the cellars of this house of the first minister were broken fragments of the upper sheets of the Rattlesnake ledges. They bear no marks of drill. The chimney bricks, so far as used, were thinner than the bricks of the present period, and thicker on one edge than the other. The fire-places, with one of which every important room was furnished, were of exceedingly generous proportions, and must have aided largely in the important work of reducing the forest area of the township. The old granite hearth-stone of the kitchen, still in constant use, is nine feet and nine inches long by two feet and six inches wide.

In 1746 this house was "appointed" a garrison-house, and fortified "at the town's cost" by the erection about it of a wall of timbers lying in contact, one upon another, and held in position by tenoned ends let into perpendicularly grooved posts set in the ground. Smaller temporary dwellings were at the same time built within this inclosure. Eight families besides Mr. Walker's were assigned to this garrison, viz.: that of Captain John Chandler, of Abraham Bradley, of Samuel Bradley, of John Webster, of Nathaniel Rolfe, of Joseph Pudney, of Isaac Walker, Jr., and of Obadiah Foster. These occupied it more or less of the time until the close of the second French War. When, in 1782, the Legislature met in Concord for the first time and held its sessions in the hall over the store belonging to Judge Walker, which was near by, the President of the State, with his Council, occupied the north parlor of this house, while the south parlor served as a general committee room, and the room above it as the office of the Treasurer of State.

Many prominent persons have, from time to time, enjoyed the hospitalities of this old mansion. In early

days General John Stark and Major Robert Rogers were frequent visitors to its inmates. So was Benjamin Thompson, afterwards known as Count Rumford, who married Rev. Mr. Walker's oldest daughter, Sarah; as was also, at a later date, Professor S. B. F. Morse, of electric telegraph fame, who married his great-granddaughter, Lucretia Pickering Morse. Passing clergymen and men in official life often stopped there; while to the humblest of its neighbors' occupants, its doors were always open and a welcome awaited their approach.

This plain house, now rendered venerable by past and passing years, which presents a type of many of the better class of dwellings of the middle colonial period, was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Walker until his death, in 1782,—a period of forty-eight years. It was the home of his son, Judge Timothy Walker, during most of his life, and of his widow, who survived him until 1828. During the next twenty years its tenants were parties not of the Walker family, but since 1849 it has been in the occupancy of Joseph B. Walker, a great-grandson of its builder, and its present proprietor. For reasons obvious to the reader further mention is forborne of the condition of its interior, of its library, paintings and various historic memorials. The round flat-stone, about eight feet in diameter, just seen within the yard, is the old "horse-block" of the First Congregational Society, which was used by the early fathers and mothers of Concord in alighting from and mounting their horses at the meeting-house, when the roads of the township were indifferent and carriages were rarely used. Tradition says that it was procured from subscriptions made by the good women of the parish of a pound of butter each. It was presented to its present owner by the society.

The elms in front of the house were transplanted from the intervale by Rev. Mr. Walker, May 2, 1764, as appears by his diary of that year. The largest represented in the cut herewith appended, measures sixteen feet and eight inches in circumference at three feet from the ground. It was sixteen feet in 1856, and has increased eight inches during this intervening period of twenty-nine years. It is still in good health, although, during the period just named, the circumference of its top, unlike that of its trunk, has somewhat diminished.

It is an interesting fact that the life of a single, unpretending, wooden dwelling should span so important a part of our colonial and all of our Revolutionary and modern history.

Odd-Fellowship—Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.—The following is a list of Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows:

David Philbrick,[1] Granite Lodge, No. 1, Nashua, session of 1844–45.
Samuel H. Parker,[1] Wecohamet, No. 3, Dover, session of 1845–46.
Nathaniel B. Baker, White Mountain, No. 5, Concord, session of 1846–47.
George W. Towle, Piscataqua, No. 6, Portsmouth, session of 1847–48.
John C. Lyford, Mechanics' No. 13, Manchester, session of 1848–49.
Timothy G. Senter,[1] Piscataqua, No. 6, Portsmouth, session of 1849–50.
John T. Stevens,[1] Watatic, No. 14, New Ipswich, session of 1850–51.
John Peabody,[1] Monadnock, No. 11, Mason village, session of 1851–52.
Stephen Brown,[1] White Mountain, No. 5, Concord, session of 1852–53.
Hon. Charles A. Tufts, Wecohamet, No. 3, Dover, session of 1853–54.
George Canning Williams,[1] Coos, No. 35, Lancaster, session of 1854–55.
Moses M. Burbank, Merrimack, No. 28, Franklin, session of 1855–56.
Joseph Kidder, Hillsborough, No. 2, Manchester, session of 1856–57.
William R. Tapley, Wecohamet, No. 3, Dover, session of 1857–58.
Stilman S. Davis, Granite, No. 1, Nashua, session of 1858–59.
Joseph B. Smart, White Mountain, No. 5, Concord, session of 1859–60.
George W. Weeks, Mechanics', No. 13, Manchester, session of 1860–61.
Edwin C. Stone, Merrimack, No. 28, Franklin, session of 1861–62.
Benjamin M. Parker,[2] Piscataqua, No. 6, Portsmouth session of 1862–63.
William P. Buell,[1] Granite, No. 1, Nashua, session of 1863–64.
John S. McFarland, White Mountain, No. 5, Concord, session of 1864–65.
Ira Doe, Motolinia, No. 18, Rochester, session of 1865–66.
John L. Spring, Custos Morum, No. 42, Milford, session of 1866–67.
True Osgood,[1] White Mountain, No. 5, Concord, session of 1867–68.
Charles H. Brown, Mechanics', No. 13, Manchester, session of 1868–69.
Joseph H. Gardiner, New Hampshire, No. 17, Portsmouth, session of 1869–70.
Orlando P. Smart, Granite, No. 1, Nashua, session of 1870–71.
Amos Jones,[1] Mascoma, No. 20, Lebanon, session of 1871–72.
Thomas L. Tibbitts,[1] Wecohamet, No. 3, Dover, session of 1872–73.
Marvin T. Tottingham, Beaver Brook, No. 36, Keene, session of 1873–74.
Samuel J. Osgood,[1] Winnipiseogee, No. 7, Laconia, session of 1874–75.
Hon. George A. Cummings, White Mountain, No. 5, Concord, session of 1875–76.
Alonzo F. Craig,[1] Piscataqua, No. 6, Portsmouth, session of 1876–77.
Henry A. Farrington, Wildey, No. 45, Manchester, session of 1877–78.
Rev. Luther F. McKinney, Fraternity, No. 56, South Newmarket, session of 1878–79.
John H. Albin, Crescent, No. 60, Henniker, session of 1879–80.
George A. Robie, Friendship, No. 19, Hooksett, session of 1880–81.
Frank A. Rawson, Sugar River, No. 55, Newport, session of 1881–82.
James W. Odlin, Sagamore, No. 9, Exeter, session of 1882–83.
Hon. Horace A. Brown, Rumford, No. 46, Concord, session of 1883–84.
Rev. Lewis Malvern, Winnipiseogee, No. 7, Laconia, session of 1884–85.

[1] Deceased.

The following is a list of Grand Secretaries of Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows:

George H. H. Silsby, White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, Concord, session of 1844–53.
Joseph B. Smart, White Mountain, No. 5, Concord, session of 1854–56.
Mitchell Gilmore, White Mountain, No. 5, Concord, session of 1857–63.
Joel Taylor,[1] Hillsborough, No. 2, Manchester, session of 1864–77.
Joseph Kidder, Hillsborough, No. 2, Manchester, session of 1878–85.

Penacook Encampment, No. 3, was instituted November 26, 1844.

White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, was instituted February 7, 1844.

Tahanto Encampment, No. 18.

Contoocook Lodge, No. 26, was instituted in 1846.

Rumford Lodge, No. 46, was instituted December 23, 1867.

Merrimack County Odd-Fellows' Relief Association.

U. O. of P. F.—John Carver Colony, No. 10, was organized February, 1880.

Knights of Pythias.—Concord Lodge, No. 8, was instituted November 18, 1870.

Endowment Rank, Section No. 11.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.—Concord Lodge.

A. O. of U. W.—Equity Lodge.

[1] Deceased. [2] Not in the order.

Knights of Honor.—Granite Lodge, No. 225, K. of H., was organized March 23, 1876.

Kearsage Lodge, No. 276, was organized May, 1875.

Grand Army of the Republic.—E. E. Sturtevant Post, No. 2.

William I. Brown Post, No. 31, Penacook, was organized May, 1875.

Davis Post, No. 44, West Concord, was organized July 30, 1879.

Temperance.—Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

State Capitol Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 42.

West Concord Temperance Reform Club.

Crystal Fount Division, No. 16, S. of T.

Merrimack Division, No. 20, S. of T., was organized April 22, 1872.

Penacook Division, No. 58, S. of T., was organized September 8, 1878.

Concord Commandery, No. 84, U. O. G. C., was instituted November 14, 1879.

Dustin Island Lodge, I. O. of G. T.

Penacook Lake Lodge, No. 10, I. O. of G. T.

St. John's Catholic Total Abstinence Society.

Other Societies.—Centre District Medical Society.

Concord Female Charitable Society was established in 1812, and is the oldest benevolent association in Concord. The officers are elected for three years, with a board of twelve directors, four of which go out each year.

Eastman Association.

Concord Female Benevolent Association was organized in 1835.

Concord Y. M. C. Association.

Fisherville Library Association was organized in August, 1865.

Penacook Y. M. C. Association was organized in 1875.

Northern Mutual Relief Association was incorporated in November, 1863.

The Rolfe and Rumford Asylum was founded in 1852 by the Countess of Rumford, and was opened for the reception of inmates January, 1880. It is situated on Hall Street, near Water. This asylum is for destitute native female children of Concord. Joseph B. Walker, president; S. S. Kimball, treasurer; Enoch Gerrish, secretary; Francis A. Fisk, Joseph B. Walker, Jesse P. Bancroft, Enoch Gerrish, Samuel S. Kimball, trustees.

New Hampshire Dental Society was organized in 1876.

New Hampshire Pharmaceutical Association.

Provident Mutual Relief Association was incorporated in July, 1878.

New Hampshire Homœopathic Medical Society.

New Hampshire Medical Society.

Orphans' Home is situated on Dunbarton road, near Millville.

New Hampshire Centennial Home for the Aged was incorporated in 1876.

New Hampshire Home Missionary Society was instituted in 1801 and incorporated in 1807.

Women's Auxiliary Society.

New Hampshire Branch Concord Auxiliary of Women's Baptist Missions.

Ministers' and Widows' Charitable Fund of New Hampshire was organized in 1813.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society was incorporated June, 1873.

French Canadian Society.

CHAPTER VI.

CONCORD—(*Continued*).

CIVIL HISTORY.

The First Town-House—City Hall—Jail—Plantation, Parish and Town Clerks from 1732 to 1885—Representatives from 1775 to 1885—Incorporation of the City—First Charter Election—Officers Chosen—Organization of City Government—Mayors, Aldermen and Members of Common Council from 1853 to 1885.

Civil History, Etc.—The old town-house and court-house was built in 1792 and enlarged in 1823. A county building of brick was erected in 1844. These were occupied until the erection of the present city hall, in 1854 and 1855, for the joint use of the city and county. The north wing is used for the county and the south wing for the city. It is a large and commodious brick structure, located on the north side of Main Street.

The present jail was erected in 1852 at a cost of about eleven thousand dollars. It is located near the junction of Pleasant and Washington Streets. Prior to this time the county used the Hopkinton jail, which, previous to the organization of Merrimack County, had been the county prison of Hillsborough County.

The following is a list of plantation, parish and town clerks from 1732 to 1885:

Benj. Rolfe, 1732 to 1747, and in 1766, '67 and '68.
Ezra Carter, 1747–48.[1]
Timothy Walker, Jr., 1769, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77.
John Kimball, 1778 to 1786.
Caleb Chase, 1787 to 1795.
John Odlin, 1796 to 1819.
Francis N. Fisk, 1819 to 1829.
John West, 1829 to 1833.
Samuel Coffin, 1833 to 1836.
Jonathan E. Lang, 1836–37.
Robert E. Pecker, 1838–39.
Jacob C. Carter, 1840, '41, '42.
John P. Johnson, 1843, '44, '45, '46, '50, '52, '53.
Geo. H. H. Silsby, 1848–49.
Wm. D. Robinson, 1851.

The following is a list of Representatives from 1775 to 1885:

Timothy Walker, 1775, '76, '78, '81, '82, '83, '84.
Colonel Thos. Stickney, 1777–79.

[1] About this time the rights and privileges guaranteed by the District Act ceased, and Rumford, already involved in controversy with the proprietors of Bow, was destitute of government. There is a chasm in the records till 1765.—*Bouton.*

Peter Green, 1785 '86, '87, '88, '89, '90.
John Bradley, 1787, '90, '92, '96, 1802.
Robert Ambrose, 1789.
Wm. Duncan, 1791–94.
Daniel Livermore, 1794–95.
Wm. A. Kent, 1797, 1801, '03, '04, '05.
Jacob Abbot, 1798, '99, 1800.
Samuel Green, 1806, '07, '08.
Steven Ambrose, 18.9, '10, '11, '12, '13.
Thomas W. Thompson, 1813–14.
1815.—Richard Ayer and George Hough.
1816.—George Hough and John Odlin.
1817.—John Odlin and William A. Kent.
1818.—T. W. Thompson and William A. Kent.
1819.—Abial Walker and Nathan Ballard, Jr.
1820.—Stephen Ambrose and Nathaniel Abbot.
1821.—Stephen Ambrose and Nathaniel Abbot.
1822.—No choice.
1823.—Stephen Ambrose and Samuel Fletcher.
1824.—Samuel Fletcher and Richard Bradley.
1825.—Richard Bradley and Francis N. Fisk.
1826.—Francis N. Fisk and Isaac Hill.
1827.—Jeremiah Pecker, Nathan Ballard, Jr., and George Kent.
1828.—Jacob B. Moore, Richard Bradley and Samuel Herbert.
1829.—Richard Bradley, Samuel Herbert and Robert Ambrose.
1830.—Robert Ambrose, Richard Bartlett and Theodore French.
1831.—Richard Bartlett, Theodore French and David George.
1832.—David George, William Kent and Samuel A. Kimball.
1833.—Abel Baker, Isaac Emery and Charles H. Peaslee.
1834.—Charles H. Peaslee, Jeremiah Pecker and Joseph P. Stickney.
1835.—Charles H. Peaslee, Jeremiah Pecker and Isaac Emery.
1836.—Charles H. Peaslee, Ezra Carter, William Dow and Ebenezer Eastman.
1837.—Ezra Carter, Ebenezer Eastman, William Dow and Luther Roby.
1838.—Joseph Low, George Kent, Cyrus Robinson and Abiel Rolfe.
1839.—Abiel Rolfe, Cyrus Robinson, William Kent and Ira Perley.
1840.—Moses Shute, Abiel C. Carter and Jacob Hoit.
1841.—Joseph Robinson, Moses Shute, Abiel C. Carter and Jacob Hoit.
1842.—No choice.
1843.—No choice.
1844.—No choice.
1845.—Jacob Carter, Nathaniel Rolfe, Jeremiah S. Noyes, Asa Fowler and William Page.
1846.—Jacob Carter and Laban Page.
1847.—Edmund Worth, Laban Page, Asa Fowler, Cyrus Robinson, Joel C. Danforth and Simeon Abbot.
1848.—Simeon Abbot, Edmund Worth, Joel C. Danforth, Asa Fowler, Cyrus Robinson and Chase Hill.
1849.—Luther Roby, Perley Cleaves, Cyrus Hill, Charles H. Norton and William Page.
1850.—Perley Cleaves, Cyrus Hill, Charles H. Norton, John L. Tallant, George F. Sanborn, Nathaniel B. Baker and Ebenezer Symmes.
1851.—Nathaniel B. Baker.
1852.—Nathaniel White, Shadrach Seavey, Benjamin F. Gale, Nathan Chandler, Joseph Eastman and Caleb Parker.
1853.—Jeremiah S. Noyes, John H. George, John Sawyer, William H. Page, James Frye, James Moore, Henry P. Rolfe and Benjamin F. Dow.
1854.—Jeremiah S. Durgin, James Frye, Joseph Eastman, Shadrach Seavey, Charles Smart, Robert N. Corning, David M. Dearborn, Caleb Parker, George Clough, Jeremiah S. Noyes.
1855.—Jeremiah S. Durgin, George G. Virgin, George W. Brown, Edward H. Rollins, William Ballard, Robert N. Corning, Lucius B. Morrill, George Clough, Peter Sanborn, James M. Otis.
1856.—Abiel Rolfe, Abraham Bean, George W. Brown, Edward H. Rollins, William Ballard, Lucius B. Morrill, Henry A. Bellows, Peter Sanborn, Joseph L. Jackson, James M. Otis.
1857.—Abiel Rolfe, Abraham Bean, Moses Humphrey, Edward H. Rollins, Charles Smart, Henry A. Bellows, James Sedgley, Joseph L. Jackson, Napoleon B. Bryant, William G. Whitney.
1858.—Albert H. Drown, Samuel B. Larkin, Moses Humphrey, Asa MacFarland, Reuben G. Wyman, James Sedgley, John Kimball, Napoleon B. Bryant, George B. Wallace, William G. Whitney.
1859.—Albert H. Drown, Samuel B. Larkin, Elbridge Dimond, Asa MacFarland, Reuben G. Wyman, John Kimball, Gilbert Bullock, Napoleon B. Bryant, George B. Wallace, Charles E. Thompson.
1860.—David A. Brown, John L. Tallant, Elbridge Dimond, Samuel Coffin, Charles H. Herbert, Gilbert Bullock, Henry S. Shattuck, David J. Abbott, Lyman D. Stevens, Charles E. Thompson.
1861.—David A. Brown, John L. Tallant, Ira Rowell, Samuel Coffin, Charles H. Herbert, Henry S. Shattuck, Enos Blake, David J. Abbott, Lyman D. Stevens, Benjamin Green.
1862.—John Whittaker, William Pecker, Ira Rowell, John Y. Mugridge, William L. Foster, Enos Blake, William E. Chandler, Charles P. Sanborn, Henry T. Chickering, Benjamin Green.
1863.—Samuel Merriam, William Pecker, Hiram Farnum, John Y. Mugridge, William L. Foster, William E. Chandler, Henry P. Rolfe, Charles P. Sanborn, Henry T. Chickering, James Thompson.
1864.—Samuel Merriam, Samuel Hutchins, Hiram Farnum, Isaac Elwell, Cyrus W. Paige, William E. Chandler, Henry P. Rolfe, Stephen Webster, Charles W. Davis, James Thompson.
1865.—John Batchelder, Samuel Hutchins, Daniel Holden, Isaac Elwell, Cyrus W. Paige, Henry C. Sherburne, Nathaniel G. Upham, Charles W. Davis, Lewis Downing, Daniel Knowlton.
1866.—John Batchelder, Sylvester Stevens, Daniel Holden, Joseph B. Walker, Ezra Ballard, Nathaniel G. Upham, David A. Warde, Lewis Downing, Lyman D. Stevens, Daniel Knowlton.
1867.—John S. Brown, Sylvester Stevens, Stephen Carlton, Joseph B. Walker Ezra Ballard, David A. Warde, James E. Larkin, Lyman D. Stevens, George Hutchins, Robert Hall.
1868.—John S. Brown, Charles Smith, Stephen Carlton, John A. West, Benjamin E. Badger, James E. Larkin, Augustine C. Pierce, George Hutchins, Joseph W. Prescott, Robert Hall.
1869.—William H. Allen, Charles Smith, Henry Farnum, John A. West, Benjamin E. Badger, Augustine C. Pierce, Ephraim W. Woodward, Joseph W. Prescott, Calvin C. Webster, George F. Whittredge.
1870.—William H. Allen, Harrison Bean, Henry Farnum, Ira Perley, James N. Lauder, Samuel M. Griffin, Ephraim W. Woodward, George A. Cummings, Calvin C. Webster, Benjamin A. Kimball, George F. Whittredge.
1871.—Robert B. Hoit, Stephen Clark, Benjamin F. Holden, James N. Lauder, Samuel M. Griffin, Benjamin S. Warren, George A. Cummings, George A. Pillsbury, Asa Fowler, Samuel B. Page, Lyman T. Flint.
1872.—Robert B. Hoit, John A. Holmes, Albert Stevens, Benjamin F. Holden, Benjamin S. Warren, Jacob H. Gallinger, George W. Emerton, George A. Pillsbury, Parsons B. Cogswell, John H. Albin, Asa Fowler, George E Todd, Charles P. Virgin, Lyman T. Flint.
1873.—John A. Holmes, David A. Brown, Albert Stevens, Jacob H. Gallinger, George W. Emerton, Charles P. Blanchard, Parsons B. Cogswell, John H. Albin, George E. Jenks, George E. Todd, Charles P. Virgin, Henry C. Sturtevant, Daniel Wyman.
1874.—Nathan Chandler, William H. Bell, Charles W. Blake, Augustine C. Carter, Charles P. Blanchard, Luther P. Durgin, Ebenezer S. Towle, George E. Jenks, Dutton Woods, Henry C. Sturtevant, Charles P. Moore, Samuel F. Morrill, Daniel Wyman, Daniel S. Webster.
1875.—Nathan Chandler, David Putnam, Charles W. Blake, Daniel Holden, Luther P. Durgin, John Ballard, Horace A. Brown, Dutton Woods, Charles P. Sanborn, Moses Humphrey, Charles P. Moore, Samuel F. Morrill, John Y. Mugridge, Daniel S. Webster, Benjamin F. Gale.
1876.—David Putnam, William H. Bell, Cyrus R. Robinson, Abijah Hollis, Horace A. Brown, John Ballard, Oliver Pillsbury, Charles P. Sanborn, Moses Humphrey, Stillman Humphrey, Moses W. Dickerman, Joseph C. A. Hill, John C. Kilburn, Benjamin F. Gale, John H. Lamprey.
1877.—Rufus Cass, Timothy C. Rolfe, Cyrus R. Robinson, Wyman W. Holden, Oliver Pillsbury, George A. Young, William E. Stevens, Stillman Humphrey, Jonathan E. Sargent, Edward Dow, Moses W. Dickerman, Joseph C. A. Hill, John C. Kilburn, John H. Lamprey, Andrew S. Smith.
1878.—Timothy C. Rolfe, William W. Allen, Henry F. Campbell, Wyman W. Holden, George A. Young, William E. Stevens, Jonathan E. Sargent, Edward Dow, Joseph Wentworth, Charles C. Lund, Jonathan L. Pickering, Andrew S. Smith, Moses Critchett.
1879–80.—William W. Allen, Henry F. Campbell, John Thornton, William D. Ladd, Henry Robinson, Charles C. Danforth, Edgar H. Woodman, Charles C. Lund, George E. Lawrence, John B. Flanders.
1881–82.—Nathaniel S. Gale, Rufus Virgin, Henry Robinson, Enoch Gerrish, Howard A. Dodge, William E. Chandler, Walter Harriman, Leland A. Smith, Jeremiah S. Abbott.
1883–84.—John P. Locke, Moses H. Farnum, Frank E. Brown, Samuel C. Eastman, Charles H. Jones, Charles R. Corning, Wentworth G. Shaw, John H. Carr, George Cook, Ebenezer B. Hutchinson, Jacob E Hutchins.

1885-86.—John G. Tallant, Charles L. Rowe, J. Perry Kittredge, Frank S. Streeter, Charles T. Huntoon, Lyman Jackman Prescott F. Stevens, George Clough, Henry W. Clapp, Robert A. Ray, Leonidas H. Clough.

Concord was incorporated as a city July 6, 1849, but the charter was not adopted until March 10, 1853.

The first charter election was held March 26, 1853, with three candidates for mayor in the field,—Richard Bradley, Asa Fowler and Joseph Low. The vote was as follows: Bradley, 644; Low, 749; Fowler, 126. Low not having a majority, a second election was held April 5th, when he was chosen by a majority of 192, his opponent being Mr. Bradley. The following officers were chosen at the March election:

Aldermen.—Ward 1, John Batchelder; Ward 2, John L. Tallant; Ward 3, Joseph Eastman; Ward 4, Robert Davis; Ward 5, Edson Hill; Ward 6, Matthew Harvey; Ward 7, Josiah Stevens.

Common Council.—Ward 1, Jeremiah S. Durgin, Eben F. Elliot; Ward 2, Samuel B. Larkin, Heman Sanborn; Ward 3, George W. Brown, Moses Humphrey; Ward 4, Ezra Carter, George Minot; Ward 5, William H. H. Bailey, Cyrus Barton; Ward 6, Ebenezer G. Moore, Thomas Bailey; Ward 7, Moses Shute, Giles W. Ordway.

Assessors and Moderators.—Ward 1, Nathan Chandler, assessor; Jeremiah S. Durgin, moderator. Ward 2, William Pecker, assessor; Timothy W. Emery, moderator. Ward 3, John Abbot, assessor; Daniel Holden, moderator. Ward 4, Jonathan E. Lang, assessor; John H. George, moderator. Ward 5, Nathan Call, assessor; John L. Hadley, moderator. Ward 6, William M. Carter, assessor; N. B. Baker, moderator. Ward 7, Jeremiah S. Noyes, assessor; Josiah Stevens, moderator.

Clerks.—Ward 1, James D Page; Ward 2, John M. Dearborn; Ward 3, Elbridge Dimond; Ward 4, J. B. Smart; Ward 5, Mitchell Gilmore; Ward 6, John F. Brown; Ward 7, James M. Otis.

Selectmen.—Ward 1, Albert H. Drown, Samuel F. Brown, Rufus D. Scales; Ward 2, Thos. D. Potter, Isaac Virgin, Zebulon Smith; Ward 3, Simeon Abbot, Hiram Farnum, Jeremiah S. Abbot; Ward 4, Lyman A. Walker, Thos. A. Ambrose, Jas. H. Buswell; Ward 5, Jona. Sargent, Benj. Coffin, Jr., George A. Pillsbury; Ward 6, James F. Lund, Joseph H. Mace, Caleb Parker; Ward 7, Atkinson Webster, Isaac Abbott, James Thompson.

School Board.—Ward 1, Edmund Worth; Ward 2, Henry A. Kendall; Ward 3, Asa P. Tenney; Ward 4, Eleazer Smith; Ward 5, Chas. P. Gage; Ward 6, Jas. W. Sargent; Ward 7, Josiah Stevens.

The city government was organized April 6, 1853. The oath of office was administered to the mayor by Hon. Josiah Minot. Cyrus Barton was chosen president of the Common Council and W. H. H. Bailey clerk *pro tem.* At an adjourned meeting, held April 9th, John F. Brown was elected city clerk, Wm. H. Bartlett city solicitor, and Amos Hadley clerk of the Common Council.

The following is a list of mayors, aldermen and members of the Common Council, prepared expressly for this work by Deacon Daniel F. Secomb:

MAYORS.

1853.—Joseph Low, died August 28, 1859, aged sixty-nine years.
1855.—Rufus Clement, died January 13, 1856, aged fifty years.
1856.—John Abbott
1859.—Moses T. Willard, died May 30, 1883, aged seventy-seven years.
1861.—Moses Humphrey.
1863.—Benjamin F. Gale, died December, 1879, aged sixty years.
1865.—Moses Humphrey.
1866.—John Abbott.
1868.—Lyman D. Stevens.
1870.—Abraham G. Jones.
1872.—John Kimball.
1876.—George A. Pillsbury.
1878.—Horace A. Brown.
1880.—George A. Cummings.
1882.—Edgar H. Woodman.

ALDERMEN.

WARD 1.

1853.—John Batchelder, born September 2, 1799; died October 20, 1870, aged seventy years.
1854.—Henry H. Amsden, died December 6, 1869, aged fifty-three years.
1855.—Albert H. Down.
1857.—David A. Brown.
1859.—Jacob B. Rand.
1861.—Samuel Merriam.
1863.—John A. Holmes.
1867.—Jeremiah S. Durgin, died January, 1868, aged fifty-seven years.
1868.—David Putnam, died 1879.
1869.—William H. Bell.
1871.—John Whittaker.
1872.—John S. Brown.
1874.—Charles H. Amsden.
1876.—John Whittaker.
1877.—John C. Lineham.
1878.—Franklin A. Abbott.
1879.—Nathaniel S. Gale (resigned) and John H. Rolfe.
1880.—John Carter.
1882.—J. E. Marden.
1884.—Henry F. Brown.

WARD 2.

1853.—John L. Tallant.
1855.—Samuel Clifford, died February 6, 1879, aged eighty-six years.
1856.—Ebenezer Eastman.
1858.—Jacob A. Potter, died April 28, 1865, aged sixty-six years.
1860.—Samuel Eastman.
1862.—Thomas D. Potter, died March 2, 1873, aged seventy-seven years.
1864.—Timothy W. Emery, died May 29, 1875, aged sixty-one years.
1866.—John P. Locke.
1868.—Thompson Tenney.
1870.—Joseph T. Clough.
1872.—George H. Curtis.
1874.—John B. Curtis.
1876.—John G. Tallant.
1878.—John T. Tenney.
1879.—Cyrus R. Robinson.
1880.—Josiah S. Locke.
1882.—Charles H. Clough.
1884.—Charles H. Sanborn.

WARD 3.

1853.—Joseph Eastman.
1854.—John Abbott (mayor, 1856).
1855.—Moses Humphrey (mayor, 1861).
1857.—Elbridge Dimond.
1859.—Ira Rowell, died June 14, 1876, aged seventy-nine years.
1861.—William D. Colby.
1863.—Henry Martin.
1865.—John V. Aldrich.
1867.—George W. Flanders.
1869.—William H. Brown.
1871.—Alfred C. Abbott.
1873.—Daniel Holden.
1875.—Andrew J. Holmes.
1877.—Jehiel D. Knight.
1878.—Benjamin T. Putney.
1880.—Omar L. Shepard.
1882.—Albert Saltmarch.
1883.—Chandler Eastman.

WARD 4.

1853.—Robert Davis, died March 19, 1861, aged seventy-one years.
1854.—Samuel Coffin, died September 27, 1865, aged seventy-one years
1855.—William Prescott, died October 18, 1875, aged eighty-six years.
1857.—Moses T. Willard (mayor, 1859).
1859.—Shadrach Seavey, died January 31, 1880, aged seventy-two years.
1862.—Ezra Ballard, died May 7, 1872, aged sixty-nine years.
1864.—Joshua B. Merrill.
1866.—Charles H. Herbert.
1868.—Horace A. Brown (mayor, 1878).
1870.—Luther P. Durgin.
1872.—Joseph B. Walker.

1874.—Abner C. Holt.
1876.—Samuel W. Shattuck.
1878.—Samuel M. Griffin.
1880.—Emory N. Shepard.
1882.—Oliver Pillsbury and John C. Thorn.
1884.—Richard M. Ordway and Frank L. Sanders.

WARD 5.

1853.—Edson Hill.
1854.—True Osgood, born January 21, 1814; died February 24, 1884, aged seventy years.
1855.—John Brown, died March 4, 1863, aged sixty-two years.
1857.—Enos Blake.
1859.—Robert N. Corning, died June 13, 1866, aged forty-seven years.
1860.—Bradbury Gill, died December 13, 1881, aged seventy-five years.
1861.—Wentworth G. Shaw.
1863.—Nicholas Quimby, died August 11, 1873, aged seventy-seven years.
1865.—Curtis White.
1867.—Abraham G. Jones (mayor, 1870).
1869.—Daniel F. Secomb.
1871.—Stillman Humphrey.
1873.—George A. Pillsbury (mayor, 1876).
1875.—George A. Cummings (mayor, 1880).
1877.—Joseph A. Cochran.
1879.—William H. Buntin.
1880.—Edward Dow.
1882.—Henry A. Mann.
1884.—Albert B. Woodworth and Irving S. Ring.

WARD 6.

1853.—Matthew Harvey, died April 7, 1866, aged eighty-four years.
1854.—George B. Chandler, died at St. Josephs, Mich., October 28, 1878, aged seventy-five years.
1856.—William Kent.
1858.—Ebenezer G. Moore, died March 2, 1870, aged seventy-three years.
1859.—Caleb Parker, died January 18, 1874, aged sixty-three years.
1861.—Benjamin F. Gale (mayor, 1863).
1863.—Abraham J. Prescott.
1865.—Edward P. Prescott.
1867.—Henry T. Chickering.
1870.—John D. Teel.
1871.—Enoch L. Childs.
1873.—Albe J. Hall.
1874.—James L. Mason.
1876.—Byron G. Merrill.
1878.—Henry W. Clapp.
1880.—John T. Batchelder.
1882.—Joseph H. Lane and Gardner B. Emmons.
1884.—Leland A. Smith.

WARD 7.

1853.—Josiah Stevens, died April 17, 1869, aged seventy-four years.
1854.—Moses Shute, died March 13, 1858, aged sixty-eight years.
1855.—Samuel Pease.
1857.—George F. Whittredge.
1859.—Joseph Hazleton, died December 31, 1880, aged eighty-one years.
1861.—Josiah Cooper.
1863.—William Walker, died November 22, 1882, aged seventy-two years.
1865.—Daniel S. Webster.
1867.—Isaac Clement, died May 30, 1875, aged seventy-one years.
1869.—Nathan W. Gove, died August 8, 1871, aged fifty-four years.
1871.—Andrew S. Smith.
1873.—Jacob E. Hutchins.
1875.—Isaac N. Abbott.
1877.—Henry Churchill, born in Brookfield, N. H., June 26, 1834, died March 18, 1885.
1879.—Charles E. Thompson.
1880.—John H. Lamprey.
1884.—Daniel B. Smith.

CITY CLERKS.

1853.—John F. Brown, died July 26, 1878, aged sixty-three years.
1854.—David Watson, died March 25, 1867, aged seventy-eight years.
1862.—William A. Hodgdon.
1865.—Charles F. Stewart, died October 14, 1869, aged sixty-four years.
1879.—Joseph A. Cochran.

COMMON COUNCILMEN.

WARD 1.

1853.—Jeremiah S. Durgin (alderman 1867) and Eben F. Elliott.
1854.—Rufus D. Scales and Nathaniel C. Elliott.
1855.—Robert B. Hoit and Jacob B. Rand, 1856 (alderman 1859).
1857.—Timothy C. Rolfe (died November 7, 1884, aged sixty-six years) and Jeremiah F. Runnels, 1858 (died October 9, 1868, aged forty-four years).
1859.—Andrew P. Bennett and Cyrus W. Lincoln.
1861.—Alfred A. Eastman (died September 3, 1861, aged twenty-eight years) and Hiram Simpson (resigned) and Nathaniel Rolfe.
1862.—George P. Meserve.
1863.—Harvey Chase.
1864.—Amos Hoit (died February 3, 1876, aged seventy-six years) and Hazen Knowlton.
1866.—Edward Runnels and Hezekiah S. Durgin (alderman 1867).
1867.—Hiram F. Simpson (died September 5, 1867, fifty-four years) and John Whittaker (alderman 1871).
1868.—William A. Bell (alderman 1869) and Cyrus Runnels.
1869.—Cephas A. Fowler.
1870.—Job S. Davis.
1871.—Franklin A. Abbott (alderman 1878) and Daniel G. Holmes.
1872.—John C. Linehan (alderman 1877).
1874.—Rufus Cass.
1875.—Andrew P. Bennett.
1876.—Frederick G. Chandler.
1877.—Edward Runnels.
1878.—John Carter.
1879.—Jerome S. Runnels.
1880.—Henry Rolfe and Sherwin P. Colby.
1882.—John W. Powell.
1884.—David F. Dudley.

WARD 2.

1853.—Samuel B. Larkin (died August 8, 1863, aged sixty-five years) and Heman Sanborn.
1855.—Charles Sanborn and Ephraim S. Colby.
1856.—James Locke and William Pecker.
1858.—Timothy W. Emery (alderman 1864) and Isaac Virgin.
1860.—Zebulon Smith and William Abbott.
1862.—Sylvester Stevens and John B. Curtis (alderman 1874).
1864.—Rufus Virgin and John P. Locke (alderman 1866).
1866.—Thompson Tenney (alderman 1868) and David A. Morrill.
1868.—Joseph T. Clough (alderman 1870) and Jonathan P. Leavitt.
1870.—Daniel Sanborn and Josiah S. Locke (alderman 1880).
1872.—William A. Bean and Solomon Sanders.
1873.—John G. Tallant (alderman 1876).
1874.—Zebina C. Perkins.
1875.—Elbridge Emery.
1876.—John T. Tenney (alderman 1878).
1877.—John T. Batchelder.
1878.—John E. Frye.
1879.—John B. Sanborn.
1880.—Charles H. Sanborn and John N. Hill.
1882.—Fales E. Virgin.
1884.—Samuel L. French.

WARD 3.

1853.—George W. Brown and Moses Humphrey (alderman 1855).
1855.—Moses M. Davis and Hiram Farnum.
1857.—Benjamin F. Holden (died November 29, 1874, aged sixty-eight years) and Henry Farnum.
1859.—Stephen Carleton and William D. Colby (alderman 1861).
1861.—Moses H. Farnum and Henry Martin (alderman 1863).
1863.—George W. Flanders (alderman 1867) and John V. Aldrich (alderman 1865).
1865.—Henry Farnum.
1866.—Harrison Partridge.
1867.—Jacob N. Flanders.
1868.—John Thornton.
1869.—Benjamin Farnum and Reuben K. Abbott.
1870.—Charles H. Farnum.
1871.—Franklin J. Emerson and Jehiel D. Knight (alderman 1877).
1872.—Charles H. Farnum and Daniel C. Tenney.
1873.—Andrew S. Farnum.
1874.—Lyman Sawyer.
1875.—Charles H. Merrill.

1876.—Benjamin T. Putney (alderman 1878).
1877.—Stephen W. Kellom and Ira C. Phillips.
1878.—Albert Saltmarsh, 1879, and Abial C. Abbott.
1880.—James Francis and George B. Dimond.
1882.—Jeremiah Quinn.
1884.—Gilman B. Dimond.

WARD 4.

1853.—Ezra Carter and George Minot (died March 8, 1861, aged fifty-four years).
1854.—Joseph P. Stickney (died April 19, 1877, aged eighty years) and Joseph French (2d).
1855.—Rufus Merrill.
1857.—Richard Bradley (died June 6, 1869, aged seventy-nine years) and Cyrus W. Page.
1858.—John C. Briggs, 1859, died May 26, 1865, aged forty-one years.
1859.—John C. Pillsbury.
1860.—Ezra Ballard (alderman 1862).
1861.—Moses A. Bradley.
1862.—Jefferson Noyes, died April, 1877, aged seventy-four years.
1863.—Daniel A. Hill, died June 7, 1878, aged sixty-seven years.
1864.—John A. West and John Ballard.
1866.—George W. Emerton.
1867.—Daniel Farnum.
1868.—John Hoyt, died August 24, 1869, aged fifty-eight years.
1869.—Luther P. Durgin (alderman 1870).
1870.—Abner C. Holt (alderman 1874) and Charles P. Blanchard, born March 4, 1812; died April 25, 1885, aged seventy-three years.
1872.—Daniel E. Howard, 1873, and Charles H. Critchett.
1873.—Richard M. Ordway.
1874.—Charles W. Moore, 1875.
1875.—George H. Hill.
1876.—John C. Thorn, 1877 (alderman 1882).
1877.—Emory N. Shepard (alderman 1880).
1878.—Nathaniel H. Shattuck.
1879.—Frank L. Sanders, 1880.
1880.—Oscar V. Pitman.
1882.—James F. Rooney, Edward A. Moulton and Harrison A. Roby.
1884.—William H. Renney and James K. Kennedy.

WARD 5.

1853.—William H. H. Bailey (died at Janesville, Wis., March 18, 1872, aged fifty-five years) and Cyrus Barton, 1853 (died at London, February 17, 1855, aged fifty-eight years).
1854.—Silas G. Sylvester (died at Vineland, N. J., July 19, 1883, aged seventy-one years) and Peter Dudley (died August 13, 1871, aged sixty-eight years).
1856.—James Sedgley and John Kimball, 1857 (mayor 1872).
1857.—Nathaniel B. Walker.
1858.—Bradbury Gill (alderman 1860).
1859.—Wentworth G. Shaw, 1860 (alderman 1861).
1860.—William H. Buntin, 1861 (alderman 1879).
1861.—Nicholas Quimby (alderman 1863).
1862.—Abraham G. Jones, 1863 (mayor 1870).
1863.—Charles T. Lane.
1864.—Curtis White (alderman 1865).
1865.—Nathaniel J. Meade and Emery T. Staniels.
1867.—Philip Flanders, 1869, and Daniel F. Secomb (alderman 1869).
1869.—Stillman Humphreys, 1870 (alderman 1871).
1870.—James H. Chase, 1871.
1871.—Joel C. Danforth, 1872, died September 17, 1882, aged seventy-three years.
1872.—Cyrus N. Corning.
1873.—Joseph A. Cochran (alderman 1877).
1874.—Moses B. Critchett.
1875.—George A. Foster.
1876.—George F. Underhill.
1877.—A. B. Smith.
1878.—Henry A. Mann (alderman 1882).
1879.—Frank J. Batchelder.
1880.—Irvin S. Ring and Benjamin F. Caldwell.
1882.—Franklin S. Abbott.
1884.—Freeborn S. Abbott and Warren H. Corning.

WARD 6.

1853.—Ebenezer G. Moore (alderman 1858) and Thomas Dailey.
1854.—William P. Hardy (died November 1, 1856, aged fifty-five years) and Thomas J. Tuck.
1855.—Nathan Farley (died May 16, 1869, aged eighty years) and David Winkley (died June 29, 1870, aged sixty-three years).
1856.—William Hart.
1857.—Stephen Webster.
1858.—Thomas H. Newhall, died January 21, 1860, aged fifty-five years.
1859.—Benjamin Rolfe.
1860.—Abraham G. Jones (mayor 1870).
1861.—John D. Teel, 1862 (alderman 1870), and Lorenzo K. Peacock.
1863.—Charles P. Virgin and Thomas W. Stewart.
1865.—Henry T. Chickering, 1866 (alderman 1867) and Edward Dow (alderman 1880).
1867.—Lewis L. Mower, 1868, and Nathan H. Haskell.
1869.—Charles H. Abbott.
1870.—Prescott F. Stevens.
1871.—Joshua T. Kendall.
1872.—John L. T. Brown and Moses B. Smith, 1874.
1874.—Alonzo Downing, died July 3, 1877, aged fifty-four years.
1875.—Calvin C. Webster.
1876.—Lewis B. Hoit.
1877.—Timothy Colby, died December 19, 1880, aged sixty-four years.
1878.—Joseph C. A. Hill.
1879.—Joseph H. Lane and George H. Emory, 1882.
1882.—Horace S. Fairbanks, Leonard W. Bean, Hiram C. Marsh and Frank J. Batchelder.

WARD 7.

1853.—Moses Shute (alderman 1854) and Giles W. Ordway, died March 26, 1873, aged sixty-one years.
1854.—Joseph S. Lund (died December 27, 1882, aged eighty-two years) and Isaac Abbott.
1855.—James Thompson and Charles A. Reed.
1857.—Josiah Cooper and Isaac Clement (alderman 1867).
1859.—John B. Flanders and Moses B. Abbott.
1860.—Jedediah C. Abbott.
1861.—Isaiah Robinson, died January 25, 1875, aged seventy-seven years.
1862.—Charles W. Hazeltine.
1863.—James Weeks.
1864.—Isaac N. Abbott, 1865 (alderman 1875).
1865.—Jonathan Weeks.
1866.—William S. Curtice, 1867, died August 4, 1875, aged sixty-one years.
1867.—Nathan W. Gove (alderman 1869).
1868.—Benjamin A. Hall, died November 21, 1883, aged sixty-four years.
1869.—Andrew S. Smith (alderman 1871.)
1870.—Jacob E. Hutchins.
1871.—George W. Chesley.
1872.—James B. Fellows.
1873.—John Hazeltine.
1874.—James Thompson.
1875.—William Stevenson.
1876.—Henry Churchill, 1876 (alderman 1877).
1877.—E. A. F. Hammond and James W. Lane.
1879.—Charles H. Peacock and Jeremiah S. Abbott.
1880.—Henry F. Evans (resigned) and Daniel B. Smith.
1884.—George H. Mills.

CLERKS OF COMMON COUNCIL.

1853.—Amos Hadley.
1869.—Lewis L. Mower.

The present city government is organized as follows:

Mayor.—Edgar H. Woodman.

Aldermen.—Ward 1, John E. Marden; Ward 2, Charles H. Clough; Ward 3, Albert Saltmarsh; Ward 4, Emory M. Shepard, Oliver Pillsbury and John C. Thorn; Ward 5, Edward Dow and Henry A. Mann; Ward 6, John T. Batchelder, Joseph H. Lane and Gardner B. Emmons; Ward 7, John H. Lamprey.

City Clerk.—Joseph A. Cochran.

Common Council.—President, George H. Emery; Ward 1, John W. Powell; Ward 2, Fales P. Virgin; Ward 3, Jeremiah Quinn; Ward 4, James F. Rooney, Edward A. Moulton and Harrison A. Roby; Ward 5, Irvin S. Ring and Freeborn S. Abbott; Ward 6, George H. Emery, Horace S. Fairbanks and Leonard W. Bean; Ward 7, Daniel B. Smith. Clerk of Common Council, Lewis L. Mower.

City Treasurer.—William F. Thayer.
City Messenger.—Richard P. Sanborn.
Collector of Taxes.—Thomas M. Lang (2d).

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Board of Education.—Union School District: John C. Thorn, term expires March, 1885; Parsons B. Cogswell, term expires March, 1885; Henry J. Crippen, term expires March, 1885; Ai B. Thompson, term expires March, 1886; William M. Chase, term expires March, 1886; George W. Crockett, term expires March, 1886; Joseph C. A. Hill, term expires March, 1887; Daniel B. Donovan, term expires March, 1887; Charles R. Corning, term expires March, 1887.

Superintendent of Schools.—Warren Clark.

Superintending School Committees.—West Concord, District No. 3: Ella R. Holden, term expires March, 1885; Frederick A. Eastman, term expires March, 1886; George R. Parmenter, term expires March, 1887.

East Concord, District No. 12: George H. Curtis, term expires March, 1885; Elbridge Emery, term expires March, 1886.

Penacook, District No. 20: William W. Allen, term expires March, 1885; Alfred E. Emery, term expires March, 1886; Edmund H. Brown, term expires March, 1887.

Other Districts: William W. Flint, Charles B. Strong,[1] Abial Rolfe,[2] George H. Curtis.

Truant Officers.—John Connell, James E. Rand, Charles H. Jones.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Trustees.—Ward 1, Abial Rolfe; Ward 2, Joseph T. Clough; Ward 3, Paul R. Holden; Ward 4, William L. Foster; Ward 5, Henry W. Stevens; Ward 6, James S. Norris; Ward 7, Rev. Thomas G. Valpey[1] and William W. Flint.[2]

Librarian.—Daniel F. Secomb.

ASSESSORS.

Ward 1, Abial Rolfe; Ward 2, John G. Tallant; Ward 3, Harrison Partridge; Ward 4, Gilbert H. Seavey; Ward 5, Curtis White; Ward 6, George S. Dennett; Ward 7, Jonathan B. Weeks. Chairman, Gilbert H. Seavey; Clerk, Abial Rolfe.

CITY WATER-WORKS.

Water Commissioners—Edgar H. Woodman, mayor, *ex-officio;* Samuel S. Kimball, term expires March 31, 1885; Luther P. Durgin, term expires March 31, 1885; John Kimball, term expires March 31, 1886; William M. Chase, term expires March 31, 1886; James L. Mason, term expires March 31, 1887; Joseph H. Abbott,[2] term expires March 31, 1887. President, John Kimball; Clerk, William M. Chase.

Superintendent of Water-Works.—V. Charles Hastings.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer.—John M. Hill.

Assistant Engineers.—For Precinct: Daniel B. Newhall, Joseph S. Merrill, B. Frank Tucker. For Penacook: William H. Allen. For East Concord: John E. Frye. For West Concord: Harrison Partridge.

Steward Central Fire Station.—Eben F. Richardson.

Assistant Steward Central Fire Station—George L. Osgood.

Superintendent of Fire Alarm.—Eben F. Richardson.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Police Justice.—Sylvester Dana.

Special Police Justice.—Benjamin E. Badger.

City Solicitor.—Robert A. Ray.

Clerk of Police Court.—Rufus P. Staniels.

City Marshal.—John Connell.

Assistant City Marshal.—George W. Corey.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Highways.—Edgar H. Woodman.

Superintendent of Streets.—James H. Rowell.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

For Ward 1: J. Edwin Marden, Penacook. For Ward 2: Charles H. Clough, East Concord. For Wards 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7: Joseph A. Cochran.

City Physician.—Dr. George Cook.

Assistant City Physician.—Dr. Alfred E. Emery.

Health Officers.—John Connell, George Cook, Alfred E. Emery.

WARD OFFICERS.

Moderators.—Ward 1, James H. French; Ward 2, John B. Curtis; Ward 3, George R. Parmenter; Ward 4, Benjamin E. Badger; Ward 5, Charles C. Danforth; Ward 6, George O. Dickerman; Ward 7, Harry G. Sargent.

Selectmen.—Ward 1, William H. Moody, Martin Nolan, Isaac P. Durgin; Ward 2, Isaac F. Potter, Edward J. Lyle, William P. Curtis; Ward 3, George Trickey, George B. Little, Alvin C. Powell; Ward 4, Charles H. Jones, George F. Kelley, Nathaniel Bond; Ward 5, Augustus H. Wiggin, Warren H. Corning, Charles T. Lane; Ward 6, David L. Neal, George L. Theobald, George L. Reed; Ward 7, Joseph E. Hutchinson, Alfred Clark, Charles H. Critchett.

Ward Clerks.—Ward 1, Frederick M. Morse; Ward 2, Frank P. Curtis; Ward 3, Fred. A. Eastman; Ward 4, Charles A. Davis; Ward 5, George W. Lincoln; Ward 6, Howard M. Cook; Ward 7, George B. Whittredge.

STATISTICAL.

Population of the city (census 1880)	13,845
Valuation of the city	$9,877,874.00
Tax assessed for the year	$148,290.26
Rate of taxation	$1.15 per $100
.11 per $100 additional for Union School District.	
.30 per $100 additional for precinct tax.	

POLLS, VALUATION, AND TAXES ASSESSED.

The number of polls, and the tax assessed on the real and personal estate in the city of Concord, since 1860.

Year.	No. of Polls.	Valuation.	Tax.
1860	2,577	$4,307,192	$47,082.25
1861	2,497	4,423,936	46,290.48
1862	2,350	4,308,568	50,945.01
1863	2,454	3,775,206	60,293.82
1864	2,539	3,832,800	89,931.97
1865	2,495	5,549,002	158,787.29
1866	2,762	4,934,082	116,192.97
1867	2,822	5,006,774	145,172.49
1868	3,120	5,378,365	126,889.71
1869	3,205	5,581,459	146,791.64
1870	3,187	5,751,928	133,953.94
1871	3,338	5,891,993	137,844.70
1872	3,767	5,917,054	141,122.97
1873	3,613	9,012,650	158,281.13
1874	3,784	9,000,526	171,045.61
1875	3,941	9,216,195	175,234.68
1876	3,911	9,222,625	163,768.29
1877	4,015	9,405,117	177,040.27
1878	3,869	9,241,485	162,038.53
1879	3,536	10,604,465	155,964.99
1880	3,672	10,150,586	172,831.12
1881	3,505	10,062,894	153,285.55

1882.	Polls.	Valuation.	Tax.
Ward 1	402	$816,552	$10,373.39
Ward 2	210	439,108	4,811.94
Ward 3	239	439,868	4,913.00
Ward 4	907	2,299,970	35,356.97
Ward 5	690	3,206,206	49,356.47
Ward 6	820	2,462,667	38,094.66
Ward 7	393	643,881	7,715.17
Non-resident			1,320.00
	3,661	$10,308,052	$151,941.54

1883.	Polls.	Valuation.	Tax.
Ward 1	447	$811,471	$11,279.32
Ward 2	208	420,500	5,316.36
Ward 3	244	442,195	5,803.32
Ward 4	835	2,176,700	38,845.05
Ward 5	814	3,129,413	55,244.56
Ward 6	840	2,393,461	42,509.03
Ward 7	428	649,476	8,899.85
Non-resident			1,604.46
	3,816	$10,023,216	$169,498.95

1884.	Polls.	Valuation.	Tax.
Ward 1	407	$805,023	$10,338.78
Ward 2	212	414,798	4,568.81
Ward 3	245	463,839	6,009.11
Ward 4	956	2,147,933	33,742.35
Ward 5	667	3,045,000	47,839.59
Ward 6	818	2,350,193	36,624.04
Ward 7	429	651,088	7,804.81
Non-resident			1,362.77
	3,734	$9,877,874	$148,290.26

[1] Resigned. [2] Elected to fill vacancy.

MUNICIPAL FUNDED DEBT.

City bonds payable as follows:

When due.	Rate of int.	Payable.	Amount.
January 1, 1885.	6	annually.	$2,000
April 1, 1885.	6	semi-annually.	5,000
November 1, 1885.	6	semi-annually.	9,000
January 1, 1886.	6	annually.	1,500
April 1, 1886.	6	semi-annually.	1,000
November 1, 1886.	6	semi-annually.	10,000
January 1, 1887.	6	annually.	1,500
October 1, 1887.	6	semi-annually.	10,000
January 1, 1888.	6	annually.	1,000
October 1, 1888.	6	semi-annually.	10,000
January 1, 1889.	6	annually.	2,000
October 1, 1889.	6	semi-annually.	10,000
January 1, 1890.	6	annually.	2,000
October 1, 1890.	6	semi-annually.	8,500
January 1, 1891.	6	annually.	1,000
October 1, 1891.	6	semi-annually.	6,250
November 1, 1891.	6	semi-annually.	6,000
October 1, 1892.	6	semi-annually.	2,000
November 1, 1892.	6	semi-annually.	10,000
October 1, 1893.	6	semi-annually.	4,250
November 1, 1893.	6	semi-annually.	8,000
October 1, 1894.	6	semi-annually.	4,000
November 1, 1894.	6	semi-annually.	7,000
October 1, 1895.	6	semi-annually.	3,000
			$125,000

Notes on account of extension of park and capitol streets.

August 1, 1885.	4	semi-annually.	$5,000
August 1, 1886.	4	semi-annually.	5,000
			$135,000

CITY DEBT NOT FUNDED.

Bonds overdue, not presented	$500.00	
Coupons overdue, not presented	397.50	
Interest accrued, not yet due	2,286.67	
Due school districts	2,244.41	
		$5,428.58
Funded debt		135,000.00
Total city debt		$140,428.58

AVAILABLE ASSETS.

Cash in treasury	$23,923.35	
Collectible taxes, 1882	1,280.13	
Collectible taxes, 1883	12,998.95	
Collectible taxes, 1884	22,672.21	
Due from county of Merrimack	2,173.43	
Balance on sale city farm, due 1885	2,500.00	
		$65,548.07
Indebtedness above assets		$74,880.51

PRECINCT'S FUNDED DEBTS.

City precinct bonds (State-House) loan, payable as follows:

When due.	Rate of int.	In. payable.	Amount.
December 1, 1885.	6	semi-annually.	$1,500
December 1, 1886.	6	semi-annually.	2,500
December 1, 1887.	6	semi-annually.	3,000
December 1, 1888.	6	semi-annually.	3,500
December 1, 1889.	6	semi-annually.	2,000
December 1, 1890.	6	semi-annually.	3,000
December 1, 1891.	6	semi-annually.	2,000
December 1, 1892.	6	semi-annually.	2,000
December 1, 1893.	6	semi-annually.	2,000
December 1, 1894.	6	semi-annually.	3,000
December 1, 1895.	6	semi-annually.	10,000
December 1, 1896.	6	semi-annually.	7,000

Sewer Precinct Notes.

December 1, 1885.	6	annually.	$8,000
December 1, 1886.	4	annually.	8,000

Water Precinct Bonds.

April 1, 1892.	6	semi-annually.	$200,000
April 1, 1894.	6	semi-annually.	130,000
April 1, 1895.	6	semi-annually.	20,000
October 1, 1912.	4	semi-annually.	45,000
			$452,500

PRECINCT'S DEBTS NOT FUNDED.

Bonds overdue, but not presented	$100.00	
Coupons overdue, but not presented	523.00	
Interest accrued, but not yet due	224.17	
		$847.17
Precinct's funded debts		452,500.00
Precinct's debts		$453,347.17
Less water-works bonds on hand		2,000.00
Net precinct debts		$451,347.17

RECAPITULATION.

Net city debts above assets	$74,880.51
Net precinct's debts above assets	451,347.17
Aggregate indebtedness of city and precinct over available assets	$526,227.68
Aggregate city and precinct indebtedness, January 1, 1884	553,649.75
Decrease for the year	$27,422.07

CHAPTER VII.

CONCORD—(*Continued*).

MILITARY HISTORY.

The Heroes of Four Wars—The French and Indian War—List of Soldiers—War of the Revolution—The Association Test—The Arrest of Peter Green—Concord Men at Cambridge—At Bennington—List of Soldiers—Bounties Paid—War of 1812—Soldiers' Names—War of the Rebellion—Concord a Recruiting Station and Military Rendezvous—First Company Raised—Captain E. E. Sturdevant—List of Soldiers.

The French and Indian Wars.—In the struggle known as the French and Indian Wars this town contributed its full share of men and money. The following is a list of those who entered the service:

John Chandler, Joseph Eastman, captains; Nathaniel Abbot, lieutenant; David Copps, Moses Eastman, sergeants; Nathaniel Morse, clerk; David Evans, corporal; Obadiah Maxfield, Phineas Virgin, Moses Eastman, Edward Abbot, Jacob Potter, David Kimball, John Hoyt, Jonathan Fifield, Thomas Merrill, Nathaniel Rix, Jonathan Chase, Ebenezer Copps, Asa Kimball, Ebenezer Virgin, Ebenezer Simonds, James Farnum, Judah Trumble, Isaac Walker, John Webster, Reuben Simonds, Joseph Eastman, Joshua Abbot (son of Lieutenant Nathaniel Abbot), John Shute, Daniel Abbot, Benjamin Hannaford, Amos Eastman, Nathaniel Eastman, Benjamin Bradley, Stephen Hoit, David Evans, Stilson Eastman and Philip Kimball, sentinels.

War of the Revolution.—The record of Concord during the War of the Revolution is one in which her citizens may justly feel a patriotic pride. The news of the battle of Lexington had scarcely reached the town before Captain Abiel Chandler had raised a company of thirty-six men and marched to Cambridge. There were three companies from this town in the battle of Bunker Hill. These were commanded by Captains Gordon Hutchins, Joshua Abbot and Aaron Kinsman.

At the meeting in March, 1776, "Philip Eastman, Colonel Thomas Stickney, Timothy Walker, Jr., Joseph Hall, Jr., and Richard Harbut were chosen

a *committee of safety* for the parish of Concord for the year 1776."

The following citizens of Concord signed the "Association Test:"

"We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise, that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risque of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the United American Colonies.

"Reuben Kimball, John Kimball, Thomas Stickney, Peter Green, Timy Walker, jr., Benjamin Emery, John Bradley, Nathan Chandler, Aaron Stevens, James Walker, Robert Davis, Benj. Hanniford, Daniel Gale, David Hall, Simon Danforth, Nathaniel Abbot, Nathaniel Rolfe, Stephen Greenleaf, Samuel Thompson, John Gage, Moses Eastman, jr., Jacob Carter, John Fowle, Levi Ross (his X mark), Jeremiah Bradley, Peter Green, jr., Amos Abbot, Timothy Bradley, Ephraim Farnum, Cornelius Johnson, Philip Eastman, Daniel Abbot, Richard Flanders, Joseph Farnum, Richard Haseltine, Joseph Hall, jr., Benjamin Fifield, Reuben Abbott, Lot Colby, Jonathan Eastman, Daniel Chase, David George, John Stevens, John Virgin, Phineas Stevens, Jabez Abbot, Benjamin Abbot, Ebenezer Hall, Henry Martin, Timothy Simonds, William Fifield, Reuben Abbot, jr., Samuel Butters, Timo. Walker (Rev.), Henry Beck, Benjamin Rolfe, Oliver Hoit, Theodore Farnum, Ebenezer Farnum, Ephraim Farnum, John Steven (?), Moses Eastman, Chandler Lovejoy, Samuel Kinkson, Caleb Buswell, Richard Eastman, Solomon Gage, Ezekiel Dimond, jr., Amos Abbot, jr., William Coffin, Joseph Abbot, Jonathan Merrill, James Mitchell, Ezra Carter, Asa Kimball, Jonathan Emerson, Timothy Bradley, jr., Joseph Eastman, Phineas Virgin, William Currier, Ebenezer Simond, Dan Stickney, Josiah Farnum, jr., Elisha Moody, Benjamin Eastman, Jacob Green, Benjamin Farnum, Ebenezer Virgin, Ephraim Potter, Edward Abbott, Jonathan Stickney, Eph'm Farnum, jr., William Virgin, Obadiah Hall, George Abbot, Josiah Farnum, Joseph Farnum, Stephen Kimball, Daniel Hall, Abner Flanders, Nathan Abbot, Jesse Abbot, Isaac Abbot, Ephraim Abbot, Stephen Abbot, George Abbot, jr., Stephen Farnum, Daniel Farnum, Daniel Chandler, Philip Carigain, Daniel Carter, Joseph Clough, Richard Herbert, Gordon Hutchins, James Haseltine, William Haseltine, Simon Trumbel, John Chase, John Shute, Jacob Shute, Joseph Hall, John Trumble (his X mark), Joseph Colby, Ephraim Fisk, Nathaniel Green, Thomas Wilson, Isaac Walker, Ezra Badger, Richard Flanders, Timothy Farnham, Ezekiel Dimond, Joseph Haseltine, Phineas Kimball, Robert Ambros, Benjamin Sweat, Abiel Blanchard, Benjamin Elliot, James Stevens, Joseph Eastman, jr., Richard Potter, Timothy Symonds, Philip Kimball, Timothy Kimball, John Farnum, Ezekiel Carter, Richard Hood, Henry Lovejoy, Lemuel Tucker, Jacob Goodwin, George Graham, Jeremiah Wheeler, Zephaniah Pettey, Zebediah Farnum, Samuel Goodwin, Abner Farnum, Thomas Eaton,—156."

Not a single name was returned as "disaffected;" still, as will appear from the proceedings next year, some were "suspected," and, whether justly or not, were severely dealt with on that account.

Many of the soldiers in service at Bunker Hill enlisted for eight months, and marched this year to join the Continental army in New York. Captain Joshua Abbot and Captain Benjamin Emery had command of companies. Captain Gordon Hutchins was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in Colonel Nahum Baldwin's regiment. On their march to New York many of his soldiers were taken sick, and no medicines being provided in the public stores, Colonel Hutchins purchased a quantity for the use of his soldiers at his own expense, being moved, as he said afterward, in a petition to the General Assembly for remuneration, with "pity and humanity towards the unhappy sufferers, and also actuated from zeal for the public service."

March 4, 1777, Messrs. John Kimball, Thomas Stickney, Reuben Kimball, Benjamin Emery and Richard Harbut were appointed a "Committee of Safety." Colonel Gordon Hutchins was chosen representative, and a vote was passed "to reconsider the former vote of the parish, passed March 7, 1775, for leasing the eighty-acre lot belonging to the school-right to Oliver Hoyt for nine hundred years,—he paying the parish six dollars annually;" and it was voted, "that instead of said Hoyt paying six dollars annually, the selectmen are directed to receive of him one hundred dollars, in full consideration for said lot;" and "that the selectmen be directed to lay out the one hundred dollars which they shall receive of Oliver Hoyt for the eighty-acre lot for a town stock of ammunition."

About this time certain prominent individuals were suspected of disaffection to the American cause, notwithstanding they had signed the "Association Test." Hence the following votes were passed March 4th:

"*Voted*, That this Parish will break off all dealings with Peter Green, Esq., Mr. John Stevens, Mr. Nathaniel Green and Dr. Philip Caragain, until they give satisfaction to the Parish for their past conduct; and that they be advertised in the Public Prints as Enemies to the United States of America, unless said Persons give said satisfaction within thirty days from this date; and that the above Persons be disarmed by the Committee of Safety until they give satisfaction to the Public.

"*Voted*, That the Committee be directed to instruct Col. Gordon Hutchins to apply to the Courts of Judicature of this State to dismiss Peter Green, Esq., from all Business henceforth and forever.

"*Voted*, That if any Persons have any Dealings with Peter Green, Esq., Mr. John Stevens, Mr. Nathaniel Green and Dr. Philip Caragain, before they give satisfaction to the Public, that they be looked upon as Enemies to their Country by this Parish.

"*Voted*, That the Committee of Safety be directed to instruct Col Gordon Hutchins to apply to Capt. Parker, the Sheriff for the County of Rockingham, to dismiss Mr. Jacob Green from the office of Deputy Sheriff.

"A true copy —

"Examined by TIMOTHY WALKER, Jr., *Clerk*"

In accordance with the spirit of the above votes, some of the zealous liberty-men of the west part of the town meditated something a little more *personal*. About nine o'clock one morning Colonel Timothy Walker had just mounted his horse to ride away on business, when he observed a considerable number of West Parish men walking with quick steps by the meeting-house, towards Main Street; and behind them, at some distance, John Bradley, Esq., with a more deliberate step, and apparently in deep thought. Meeting at the corner, by Mr. Hanniford's house, Colonel Walker said, "Good morning, Esq. Bradley; what's going on?" "I thought I would walk down and see," said Mr. Bradley. They followed on, and found the West Parish men at "Mother Osgood's" tavern, in high excitement, threatening to go at once and pull down Esq. Peter Green's house. On the arrival of Colonel Walker and Mr. Bradley, they entered into a discussion with the West Parish men on the merits of the case, and detained them from executing their purpose till near sun-down. Then, inviting them all into "Mother Osgood's" tavern, they called for bowls of punch, and treated the company liberally. All being by this time in a better mood, Colonel Walker made a brief speech, which he

closed by saying, "Every man to his tent, O Israel!" and they quietly dispersed without tearing down Esq. Green's house!

However, soon after this, Peter Green, Esq., John Stevens and others were arrested, carried to Exeter and confined in jail. Liberty was granted them to take the oath of allegiance, as a condition of release, which all did except John Stevens. He swore he was as good a friend to his country as any who had caused his arrest, and he never would take the oath required. He was finally discharged from jail, by special order of the Legislature, in 1778. The town also voted, March 4, 1783, to "consider the vote formerly passed to break off all dealings with Mr. John Stevens, and that said vote be made null and void."

May 22d a committee was chosen to carry into execution an "act for regulating prices of sundry articles."

July 5th, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrish, of Boscawen, raised a company in Concord and adjacent towns for the relief of the garrison at Ticonderoga. News of the evacuation of the fort soon arrived, and the company was disbanded.

The year 1777 is memorable on account of the battle of Bennington, in which General John Stark, with his New Hampshire volunteers, defeated Colonel Baum, and thus ultimately led to the defeat and capture of General Burgoyne.

Belonging to Stark's brigade, at Bennington, were twenty-eight men from Concord. They did not, however, all arrive in season for the fight, which issued in so glorious a victory. Colonel Thomas Stickney, Lieutenant Richard Herbert, Jesse Abbot, John Abbot, Elias Abbot, Abner Flanders, Samuel Kinkson, John Peters and Timothy Johnson were in the battle. Col. Stickney particularly distinguished himself.

Colonel Gordon Hutchins, who raised a volunteer company of about thirty men in Concord, hastened as fast as possible towards Bennington, but did not arrive in time to share in the battle. The names of the volunteers in his company cannot be definitely ascertained.

Captain Joshua Abbot had command of a company in Colonel Gerrish's regiment, "which company marched from Concord and towns adjacent to reinforce the Northern Continental army at Saratoga, September, 1777."

On the 8th of September, this year, the selectmen, together with Lieutenant Joseph Hall, Timothy Walker, Jr., and Ezekiel Dimond, were appointed a committee "to settle with all persons who have done service in the army." It was voted, "that the expense of the Continental soldiers raised by the Parish of Concord shall be paid by the Parish," and that "the sum of four hundred and sixty pounds, lawful money, be raised upon the ratable polls and estate" of the inhabitants for that purpose.

The following is a list of Revolutionary soldiers from this town:

In Captain Joshua Abbot's company at Bunker Hill, 1775,—

Joshua Abbot, captain; Abiel Chandler, second lieutenant; Jeremiah Abbot, Samuel Davis, sergeants; Nathaniel C. Abbot, Stephen Abbot, Reuben Abbot, Amos Abbot, Jonathan Bradley, Ephraim Colby, Ezekiel Dimond, Moses Hall, Stephen Hall, William Mitchell, Richard Flood, William Straw, Peter Chandler.

In Captain Gordon Hutchins' company at Bunker Hill,—

Gordon Hutchins, captain; Daniel Livermore, ensign; Benjamin Abbot, sergeant; Simeon Danforth, William Walker, corporals; Robert Livingston, Isaac Johnson, Abraham Kimball, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Grace, Peter Johnston, Samuel Straw, Levi Hutchins, fifer; Michael Flanders, drummer; Ezra Badger.

In Captain Aaron Kinsman's company at Bunker Hill,—

Aaron Kinsman, captain; Ebenezer Eastman, lieutenant; Samuel Thompson, corporal. NOTE.—Most of Captain Kinsman's company were from other towns.

Concord, February 26, 1776,—

"A return of those men who were in the Continental army last year, and have engaged to tarry the present year," etc. Signed by Timothy Walker, Jr., and Benjamin Emery, selectmen, viz.: Jeremiah Abbot, Nathaniel C. Abbot, John Kinkson, William Straw, Andrew Stone, William Walker, Nathaniel Eastman, Jr., Moses Hall.

In Captain Benjamin Sias' company (of Loudon), 1776, of Colonel David Gilman's regiment, destined for New York, and mustered by Colonel Thomas Stickney, muster-master and paymaster of said company, were,—

Philbrick Bradley, Peter Blanchard, Amos Abbot, Jr., Daniel Carter, Richard Flood and Stephen Sutton. The latter perhaps of Canterbury.

In the Continental service, under Captain Joshua Abbott, 1776,—

Abiel Chandler, lieutenant; Ephraim Colby, ensign; Timothy Hall, Jonathan Haseltine, Philip Page, Amos Barnes, Florence McColley, Beriah Abbot, Stephen Hall, Peter Chandler, John Merrill, Seth Spring, John Blanchard, Benjamin Powell, Hezekiah Colby, William Walker, Phineas Stevens, Jonathan Johnson, Samuel Worthen, Moses Abbot, Moses Hall, Peter Carey, Jonathan Bradley, Ephraim Fisk.

In Captain Benjamin Emery's company (Colonel Nahum Baldwin's regiment, of which Gordon Hutchins was lieutenant-colonel), to reinforce the Continental army in New York, 1776,—

Benjamin Emery, captain; Aaron Kinsman, ensign; Israel Glines, Ezra Badger, John Carter, Jonathan Currier, Simeon Colby, Ephraim Kinsman, William Stickney, Ezekiel Stickney, Jacob Carter, Solomon Gage, Benjamin Elliot, Bruce Walker.

The following men served in Colonel Timothy Bedel's regiment and Captain James Osgood's company, and were at Fort Cedars, Canada East, May 19, 1776, some of whom were taken prisoners, stripped of most of their clothing and all their equipments and utensils for the camp or field:

John Webster, lieutenant; Richard H. Osgood, Hubbard Carter, sergeants; Joshua Danforth, corporal; Nathaniel C. Abbot, Nathaniel Walker, Joseph Lund, Joseph Giles, Ezra Abbot, Elias Abbot, Philip Abbot, Benjamin Fifield, Ezekiel Eastman, Nathan Kinsman, Benjamin Kenniston, Daniel Chandler, Samuel Danford, William Simonds.

In Captain Ebenezer Green's company,—

Israel Glines, Ebenezer Hall, Joseph Chandler.

Among those who were taken prisoners at Fort Cedars were Elias Abbot, Ezra Abbot, Philip Abbot and Benjamin Fifield.

In Captain Daniel Livermore's company, 1777, Third New Hampshire Regiment, who enlisted for three years, or during the war,—

Robert Livingston, sergeant; Amos Flood, corporal; Abner Hogg, Phineas Stevens, Daniel Chandler, Philip Rowell, Samuel Worthen, Abiel Stevens, Solomon Fisk, Obadiah Kimball, Abner Farnum, Beriah Abbot, William Eastman, Jacob Eastman, John Straw, Ebenezer Farnum, Samuel Colby, who enlisted for *one* year.

In Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrish's regiment, raised in the town of Concord, and towns adjacent, which "marched July 5, 1777, for the relief of the garrison at Ticonderoga, on the alarm, and marched seventy miles when the news of the evacuation of the fort" arrived, were from Concord,—

Richard Herbert, lieutenant; William Simonds, Timothy Bradley, John Chase, Richard Eastman, Simeon Danforth, Isaac Abbot, Joseph Eastman, Daniel Farnum, Elias Abbot, John Peters, Nathaniel Eastman, Ebenezer Farnum, Ephraim Fisk, Jr., Abiel Hall, Isaac Chandler, Israel Glines, John Eastman, Phineas Stevens, Stilson Eastman, Ezekiel Dimond, Benjamin Rolfe, Jacob Heath (?), Stephen Haines (?), John Cross (?) Peter Blanchard (?).

This company marched July 5th; were discharged the 12th.

In General Stark's brigade, at Bennington, Colonel Thomas Stickney, 1777,—

Richard Herbert, lieutenant; Jesse Abbot, John Abbot, Timothy Johnson, Ephraim Abbot, Ezra Abbot, Stephen Abbot, Benjamin Ambrose, Philbrick Bradley (was wounded), Simeon Danforth, Reuben Dimond, Benjamin Elliot, Theodore Farnum, Richard Flood, Elias Abbot, Abner Flanders, Samuel Kinsman, John Peters, Ephraim Fisk, Ephraim Fisk, Jr., David George, Solomon Gage, Israel Glines, Abial Hall, Anthony Potter, Phineas Stevens, William Symonds, Simon Trumbull, Gilman West.

"A return of the man's Names belonging to my Company, in Coll. Stickney's Regiment, wich have Enliested as Soders to sarve three mounth, agreable to a Late Act of the General Corte :

"Elias Abbot, Gilman Wast, Edward Wast, Ruben Blanchard, Epheram Fisk, John Dow, Joseph Blanchard, Keyes Bradley, Josier Flanders, Ebenezer Gray, Benjamin Bradley, Elisha Virgin, William Eastman.

"AARON KINSMAN, Capt.

Concord, July, 11, 1780." [Copied from the original.]

"CONCORD, July 17, 1781.

"We, the subscribers, do voluntarily Inlist ourselves as Soldiers in the service of New Hampshire for the Parish of Concord, for the term of three months after our arrival at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged; and we promise obedience to our officers, and to be subjects to the Rules of the Army during said term. As Witness, our hand,—

"JEREMIAH VIRGIN.
"JEREMIAH CHANDLER.
"MOSES READ.
"PHINEAS AYER.
"JOSEPH BLANCHARD.
"DAVID EASTMAN.
"MILLEN KIMBALL."

At Ticonderoga, 1777, Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment, Captain Ebenezer Webster's company [Captain Webster was the father of Daniel Webster]:

Richard Herbert, lieutenant; William Symonds, Timothy Bradley, Simeon Danforth, Isaac Abbott, Elias Abbott, John Abbott, Ezra Abbott, Phineas Stevens, Ezekiel Dimond, John Peters, Nathaniel Eastman, Ebenezer Farnum, Ephraim Fisk, Jr., Abial Hall, Isaac Chandler, Israel Glines, John Eastman, Stilson Eastman, Benjamin Rolfe.

In Captain Joshua Abbott's company of volunteers that marched to reinforce the northern army in September, 1777, were,—

Reuben Kimball, lieutenant; James Mitchell, Moses Abbot, sergeants; Amos Abbott, corporal; Jacob Carter, drummer; John Farnum, Moses Eastman, Stilson Eastman, Jonathan Eastman, Ezekiel Dimond, Phineas Virgin, Joseph Eastman, Daniel Farnum, Chandler Lovejoy, Enoch Coffin, James Johnson, Reuben Abbot, Ezekiel Stickney, Philip Abbot, Timothy Hall, John Peters, Michael Flanders, Isaac Dimond, John Sillaway, Benjamin Rolfe.

In Colonel Stickney's regiment, raised for the defense of Rhode Island, 1779,—

Peaslee Eastman, Jacob Flanders, Josiah Flanders, Josiah Chandler.

New levies raised in 1780, and in service about six months,—

Joshua Graham, age seventeen; Thomas Carr, age twenty-three; Daniel Stickney, age eighteen; Aaron Eastman, age twenty; John Peters, age twenty-two; Jonas Wyman, age twenty; Benjamin Thompson, age eighteen; Jonathan Moulton, age —; Peaslee Eastman, age —.

In Captain Webster's company of Rangers, for the defense of the frontiers, 1782,—

Abner Flanders, sergeant, engaged July 9th, dismissed November 11th; Henry Eastman, private, engaged July 9th, dismissed November 8th.

The following persons were also in the service:

David Davis, fifer; Moses Chase, Ebenezer Foss, Samuel Walker, Thomas or Benja. Powell, Salem Colby (negro), Eliphalet Caswell, Nathan Shead, Thomas Pitts, Jos. Hale, Ephraim Hoyt, Nathan Stevens, Timothy Abbot, David Blanchard, Jonathan Chase, Peter Manual, Joshua Abbot (of Hooksett), Benjamin Chase, Enoch Badger, Moses Reed.[1]

BOUNTIES PAID TO SOLDIERS FROM CONCORD.

	Men.	Amount.
Lexington, Capt. Abiel Chandler's company, 1775	36	£32 3 6
Wingate and Wyman's regiments, in 1776,	18	108 0 0
Continental, 1777	29	442 14 6
Stark's brigade, 1777	28	252 14 6
Rangers, Coös, 1782	2	33 14 6
Saratoga, 1777	27	243 14 6
New levies, 1780	9	159 11 0
Nichols' regiment, 1780	12	264 10 0
Frontiers, Coös, 1780	2	45 12 0
Reynold's regiment, 1781	7	73 10 0
New levies, 1781	4	82 10 0
Continental, 1781	5	191 18 0
Continental, 1782	5	296 11 3
		£2244 1 9
Deduct for depreciation :		
Florence McCauley, paid Jan. 6, 1778,		4 17 6
John Merrill, paid Dec. 7, 1778		14 4 0
Both engaged in 1776.		£19 1 6
		£2225 0 3

The following are the names of soldiers from Concord who lost their lives:

William Mitchell, killed at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.
Lieutenant Abiel Chandler, died of small-pox at Crown Point, July 12, 1776.
Peter Chandler, died June 25, 1776.
Abiel Stevens, died of wounds, October 20, 1777.
Phineas Stevens, died April 21, 1778.
Obadiah Kimball, killed in battle, October 7, 1777.
Solomon Fisk, died of yellow fever at Horseneck, August 10, 1778.
Samuel Worthen, died November 10, 1778.
Timothy Hall, died of fever and dysentery.

[1] A part only of the above were citizens. Others were "hired" for Concord.

Jeremiah Abbot was in the battle of Bunker Hill, a sergeant in the company of his brother Joshua, and lieutenant in the service at Ticonderoga and in the expedition against Canada. After the close of the war he married Elizabeth Stickney. She died September 10, 1836, aged eighty-four years. He moved to Conway, N. H., about 1787, and there endured many hardships and privations by frost and flood. He kept a house of entertainment, where the few travelers who visited that part of the country found a home. They were industrious and energetic, beloved and respected by all who knew them and kind and hospitable to all who had claims on their benevolence. They were early supporters of religious worship and order.

John, born June 23, 1756, died August 31, 1779. John Abbot was six feet seven inches without shoes, and said to be the stoutest young man ever raised in Concord, though not quite so tall as Samuel Baker, uncle of the Governor, Nathaniel Baker. He received a ball at the battle of Bennington, on his breast-bone, which fell harmless at his feet. He died aged twenty-two, weighing two hundred and thirty pounds.

War of 1812.—In 1812 Concord was designated as a military rendezvous, and the number of soldiers here in 1812 and 1813 was about five hundred. At the town-meeting in 1813 a number of soldiers attempted to vote, contrary to the decision of Colonel William A. Kent, who was moderator. This procedure created some excitement at the time, and is thus referred to in the records:

"*Voted*, That the conduct of one McCoy, a volunteer in the service of the United States, and not belonging to this town, in attempting, yesterday, in defiance of the moderator of the meeting, to vote for State and County officers, deserves severe censure; but his act of *collaring* the moderator while in the exercise of his official duty we consider an outrage of the most destructive character.

"*Voted*, That the thanks of this meeting be given to William A. Kent, Esq., the moderator, for his temperate, resolute and judicious conduct upon that occasion."

The names of the soldiers who died of scarlet fever in this town in 1813, as recorded by the late John Farmer, Esq., were,—

March 6th, Joshua Belknap; March 16th, Kendrick Houghton; March 17th, John C. Boyd; April 4th, John Taggart, of Hillsborough; April 7th, Samuel Davis, Chester, Bradbury M. Carr, Chester; April 9th, Nathan Stearns, Goffstown; April 13th, John Abbott, Warner, Elias Davis, Bow; April 14th, one Jones; April 15th, Alexander Witherspoon, Bridgewater; April 16th, Isaac Smith, Goshen; April 17th, William Gage, Wendell; April 18th, Ebenezer Woodbury, Dunbarton, Robert Crawford, Bridgewater, —— ——; April 19th, —— Whitney, Henniker. David Patch, New Boston, David Hart, Goffstown.

Of soldiers belonging to Concord who marched to the northern frontiers, the following were in Captain Flanders' company, Forty-fifth Regiment, of which Marshall Baker, of Concord, was first lieutenant: Ebenezer Frye, James Emerson, John Uran, Daniel Arlin, Jonathan Uran, Jonathan B. Worth, Nathaniel Parker, James Elliot, Samuel Emerson.

In the Fourth Regiment were John Elliot, Jonathan Uran, John Dunlap, John Virgin and James Dunlap who died.

James Elliot re-enlisted in the Fourth Regiment Asa Hardy served in both the Forty-fifth and Fourth Jonathan Elliot was on the peace establishment, and died at Rock Island, in the Mississippi River, Illinois. Timothy Abbot, of Andover, was a Concord recruit.

In 1814, August 29th, the selectmen were authorized "to hire all soldiers which may be called for in lieu of drafting." In March, 1815, they were directed to pay four dollars per month to each soldier detached for the defense of Portsmouth in the service of the United States. As Portsmouth, the only seaport in New Hampshire, was in peculiar danger from armed vessels of the enemy, public attention was particularly directed to that quarter.

Captain Peter Robertson's volunteer company of artillery, that was in service twenty days, from September 10th to 29th, marched from Concord on the Sabbath, passing the old North Church, over Federal bridge, thence on the turnpike to Portsmouth.

But the spirit of patriotism was not confined to the men who actually marched to the field of danger. Venerable, aged men, some of whom had served in the War of the Revolution who were exempted from active service, offered themselves for the defense of their country.

Some time in September, 1814, at the instance of John T. Gilman, the then Governor of New Hampshire, a public call was made for volunteers of that class of citizens who were by law exempt from military duty, in the ranks of the militia, to form themselves into companies for the purpose of home defense, in case of necessity from invasion. Some of the most respectable citizens of Concord immediately responded to the call, held a public meeting, and organized a company for that purpose, numbered the Sixth Company of volunteers. The officers chosen by the company were Stephen Ambrose, Esq., captain; Samuel Sparhawk, Esq., first lieutenant, then Secretary of State; Nathan Ballard, Esq., second lieutenant; Ezra Hutchins, ensign; Moses Long, first sergeant, orderly and clerk; G. W. Rogers, ex-captain, second sergeant; William Davis, West Parish, ex-captain, third sergeant; Samuel Runnels, fourth sergeant. Corporals not recollected. There were some over an hundred privates enrolled in the company, many of whom had held offices, both civil and military, as the secretary of the State and treasurer, seven justices of the peace, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major and nineteen captains. Quite a majority of the company were made up of some of the most respectable citizens and yeomanry of the town, among whom were the elder Esquire Bradley, Esquire Charles Walker, William Stickney, inn-keeper, Captain Richard Ayer, Major Timothy Chandler, Captain Edmund Leavitt, Captain Charles Eastman, Captain Jacob Eastman, Jeremiah Pecker, Millen Kimball, Asa Kimball and Asa Graham.

The meeting preliminary to forming the above

company was held September 10th, at Stickney's Hall —Colonel William A. Kent, chairman; Seth Tucker, clerk. A committee, consisting of Colonel William A. Kent, Stephen Ambrose, Jonathan Eastman, Isaac Dow and John George, reported the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

"*Whereas*, In defense of our altars and fire-sides, our property and our country, Americans can have but one opinion,—

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient to form a military association in the town of Concord, of such persons as are not enrolled in the militia, to be in readiness, at a moment's warning, to act under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, for the defense of the State."

Captain Richard Ayer, Captain John Eastman, Hon. William A. Kent, Mr. Isaac Dow, Mr. Philbrick Bradley, Mr. Daniel Clark, Ballard Hazeltine, Esq., Mr. John Garvin, Captain Samuel Runnels, Nathan Ballard, Jr., Timothy Carter, Esq., and Captain Pearl Kimball were appointed a committee to give information and form a plan, etc., for the association, which was duly organized.

This company of venerable men, fully armed and equipped, paraded in town October 1st, and marched through Main Street. "Their appearance was accompanied with the proud conviction that this nation can never be conquered when such defenders shoulder the musket."

A squad, or small company, of volunteers was also formed in East Concord, in consequence of a rumor that the British intended to destroy the United States seventy-four gun ship "Washington," then on the stocks at Kittery, Me. This company was also under drill by Dr. Moses Long, and consisted of about twenty men, of whom General Isaac Eastman, General Simeon Stevens and Colonel Robert Ambrose are recollected.

NAMES OF SOLDIERS.—In Captain Leonard's company of artillery, 1812, who served from August 17th to November 30th, were,—

Keyes B. Powell, sergeant; Samuel Powell, corporal; Solomon Mann, Ebenezer Flanders, musicians; Jonathan Stevens, corporal; James Foster, Abiel Bradley, Jonathan E. Elliott, Jonathan Elliott, Jr., Benjamin C. Waldron, Ebenezer Frye, Francis R. Powell.

In Captain William Marshall's company, 1814, who were stationed at Portsmouth, and served from August 6th to November 11th,—

Nathan Carter, Frederick Elliott, Ebenezer Flanders (sergeant), Jedediah Frye, Samuel Kimball, Josiah Robertson, Thomas B. Sargent, John Stevens, Benjamin C. Waldron, John Whitney, William Shute (lieutenant from July 30th to November 10th).

In Captain Nathaniel G. Bradley's company, 1814, who served from September 15th to November 12th,—

Nathaniel G. Bradley, captain; Amos Abbot, Benjamin Bradley, Enoch E. Bradley, Hazen B. Elliott, Robert Haynes, Joseph Hutchinson, Elijah Munsey, Keyes B. Powell (sergeant), Loammi Reed, Willey Tasker.

In Captain Edward Fuller's company, 1814, who served from September 29th to November 18th,—

Ephraim Abbot, John Blanchard, Joseph F. Dow, Barnard C. Elliott, Joseph Glines, William Hoit, Jr., Jeremiah N. Howe, David Knowles, Hazen Kimball, Reuben Osgood (corporal), Ephraim Pettingill, Peter Powell, Isaac Runnels, Joseph Taskor, Jerry Abbot, John Farnham.

In Captain Peter Robertson's company, artillery, volunteers, 1814, from September 10th to September 29th, or twenty days. This company marched from Concord on the Sabbath,—

Peter Robertson, captain; Samuel Herbert, first lieutenant; Chandler Eastman, second lieutenant; Walter R. Hill, Jacob Hosman, John Robertson, William Bell, sergeants; Jeremiah Birch, Nathaniel Parker, Jeremiah C. Elliot, William Moody, corporals; Jeremiah Glines, Samuel Hosmer, Harmon Eastman, musicians; Moses Bumford, Moses Eastman, Jonathan Elliot, Josiah Fernald, Cooper Frost, Thomas Greenleaf Samuel Blanchard, Jacob Carter, Moses Dickerman, John Gould, Josiah Knowles, Robert Rogers, John Stanyan, John Wheeler, Charles Wait, Charles Whipple, Charles Herbert, privates.

War of the Rebellion.—Immediately upon President Lincoln's first call for troops, Moses Humphrey, at that time mayor of the city, after consultation with a number of citizens, suggested to Captain E. E. Sturdevant, a prominent police officer of the city, that he recruit a company for the service. His response was, "I am ready," and immediately commenced recruiting a company which was soon filled, and became Company A. of the First Regiment of three months' men. The second company was recruited by Captain Leonard Drown, of Fisherville, which was attached to the Second Regiment of three years' men.

During the war Concord was not only the headquarters of the volunteers from this State, but was also the general recruiting station. Here were encamped on the fair-grounds the First, Third, Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments, besides cavalry and sharp-shooters.

The following is a list of soldiers from this town, from August, 1862. There is no recorded list prior to that date:

Oliver B. Abbott, Seventh Regiment; mustered in August 21, 1862.
George W. Abbott, Seventh Regiment; mustered in August 26, 1862.
Michael Arnold, Seventh Regiment; mustered in September 15, 1862.
Charles E. Austin, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
Alvah Atwood, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
Levi C. Abbott, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
James H. Anderson, Second Regiment; mustered in September 10, 1863.
John Adams, mustered in September 23, 1863.
Andrew Anderson, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 21, 1863.
John Axman, mustered in September 28, 1863.
Imri Arlin, Third Regiment; mustered in January 19, 1864.
Warren S. Abbott, Third Regiment; mustered in March 27, 1864.
Daniel Anderson, Second Regiment; mustered in March 24, 1864.
Frank W. Alden, Second Regiment; mustered in in 1864.
John Allard, Fourteenth Regiment; mustered in August 5, 1864.
William Anderson, United States Cavalry; mustered in August 12, 1864.
James Anderson, United States Navy; mustered in December 1, 1864.
Charles S. Abbott, mustered in February 4, 1865.
James Allison, Post Band; mustered in February 10, 1863.
James Anderson, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 18, 1863.
Charles Anderson, Second Regiment; mustered in November 18, 1863.
Henry Anderson, Second Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
Charles Adams, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in October 1, 1864.
Abial C. Abbott, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Albert Aspinwall, mustered in September 23, 1864.
Amos S. Abbott, Second Company Sharpshooters.
Joseph M. Abbott, Eighth Regiment.
Horace Ames, Fifth Regiment.

Louis C. Avery, Fourth Regiment; mustered in May 18, 1864.
E. C. Babb, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 16, 1862.
Charles H. Blaisdell, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 16, 1862.
Thomas Boyd, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 18, 1862.
Moses W. Blanchard, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 19, 1862.
William H. Bartlett, Tenth Regiment; mustered in August 21, 1862.
John Bresnahan, Fourth Regiment; mustered in September 16, 1862.
Charles Buckley, Tenth Regiment; mustered in September 16, 1862.
Sewall B. Bailey, Ninth Regiment; mustered in September 20, 1862.
Alvin B. Batchelder, Sixth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
Josiah Batchelder, Sixth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
George Burns, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
George F. Butters, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in Septeniber 23, 1862; re-enlisted in Heavy Artillery September 5, 1864.
Albert A. Baker, Fourteenth Regiment; mustered in September 26, 1862.
William H. Baker, Fourteenth Regiment; mustered in September 26, 1862.
George W. Brown, Fifteenth Regiment; mustered in October 20, 1862.
Joseph R. Boucher, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
Samuel N. Brown, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
Jefferson Barnes, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
Reuben D. Buswell, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in November 1, 1862.
George Brown, mustered in September 10, 1863.
John Bisset, mustered in September 10, 1863.
Henry Burnham, mustered in September 18, 1863.
John Benny, mustered in September 30, 1863.
James Butler, mustered in October 5, 1863.
Thomas Bush, mustered in October 6, 1863.
George W. Boyden, Ninth Regiment; mustered in October 26, 1863.
John Bresnahan, Jr., Tenth Regiment; mustered in April 5, 1864.
Thomas P. Bean, mustered in July 18, 1864.
John Brasson, Heavy Artillery; mustered in August 17, 1863.
George J. Barnes, United States Secret Service; mustered in December 25, 1863.
John J. Burke, Seventh Regiment; mustered in April 5, 1864.
Thomas B. or James B. Bary, Sixth Regiment; mustered in June 10, 1864.
John J. Burke, Seventh Regiment; mustered in Juue 29, 1864.
Walter Barny, mustered in August 12, 1864.
James Burnes, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 18, 1864.
James Bell, Fifth Regiment; mustered in September 1, 1864.
Robert A. Brown, Seventh Regiment; mustered in September, 1863.
Orland C. Bryant, Eleventh Regiment Heavy Artillery; mustered in August 11, 1864.
Francis Burnes, United States Navy; mustered in September 19, 1864.
George F. Batchelder, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in December 3, 1864.
William Barnes, mustered in December 3, 1864.
George Brown, mustered in December 13, 1864.
Samuel C. Bruce, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in January 15, 1865.
Edwin C. Brooks, United States Navy; mustered in February 1, 1865.
Henry Boyle, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in February 11, 1865.
Stephen C. Bailey, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in February 9, 1865.
Leander C. Barnes, Ninth Regiment.
Thomas A. Brickley, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 12, 1863.
Jobe Butler, Second Regiment; mustered in November 18, 1863.
Joseph Bickford, Second Regiment; mustered in November 20, 1863.
William Barnett, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in November 21, 1863.
Thomas Baker, Third Regiment; mustered in November 21, 1863.
John Brown, Second Regiment; mustered in November 23, 1863.
John H. Brown, Second Regiment; mustered in November 23, 1863.
John Brown (Ireland), Second Regiment; mustered in November 23, 1863.
Thomas Burke, Second Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
James Boyham, or Bryhen, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
William Boyer, Second Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
Lewis Bronson, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 5, 1864.
James Burns, Cavalry; mustered in August 5, 1864.
John Bradford, Cavalry; mustered in August 5, 1864.
John Belmont, Cavalry; mustered in August 9, 1864.
Elbridge Barr, Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered in August 18, 1 64.
Lucius D. Burnnell, Fifth Invalid Corps; mustered in September 5, 1864.
Henry J. Brackett, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Samuel N. Brown, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in September 17, 1864.
Nathaniel E. Baker, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 15 1864.
William Bennett, Second Regiment; mustered in September, 1864.
Samuel H. Ballou, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
James C. Brown, Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered in September 6, 1864.
Thomas Bailey, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 27, 1864.
Enoch W. Bradley, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 27, 1864.
George A. Brown, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 27, 1864.
William Burt, or Burke, Eighth Regiment; mustered in October 12, 1864.
George W. Batchelder, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in Septemb.er 28, 1864.
John W. Bateman, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 28, 1864.
Frank Balsch, United States Navy; mustered in September 3, 1864.
Joseph Y. Bradbury, United States Navy; mustered in August 19, 1864.
George W. Bean, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
George F. Butters, mustered in September 5, 1864.
Sidney T. Bates, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 10, 1864.
Charles J. Ben, mustered in September 7, 1864.
John B. Blake, Heavy Artillery; mustered in October 17, 1864.
John N. Bodwell, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Leonard W. Bean, First United States Cavalry; mustered in August 16, 1864.
Darias K. Bean, Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered in August 29, 1864
Samuel F. Brown, Post Band; mustered in April 6, 1863.
John Bickford, First Cavalry; mustered in February 15, 1864.
Freeman D. Batchelder, Tenth Army Corps Brigade Band; mustered in February 10, 1863.
James Bush, mustered in October 5, 1863.
John Bremner, mustered in November 21, 1863.
D. Arthur Brown, Post Band.
John Byne.
Jacob H. Cook, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 15, 1862.
Nathan P. Converse, Second Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
Benjamin Cook, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 6, 1862.
Charles Carter, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 18, 1862.
Hamilton Carpenter, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 19, 1862.
Richard Cullen, mustered in August 21, 1862.
Lorenzo F. Comer, Seventh Regiment; mustered in August 21, 1862.
Charles H. Currier, Third Regiment; mustered in August 21, 1862.
Hiram P. Caldwell, mustered in August 21, 1862.
William W. Critchett, Eleventh Regiment; mustered in August 21, 1862.
Samuel H. Chase, mustered in September 6, 1862.
Thomas C. Cross, mustered in September 6, 1862.
Jeremiah Callahan, Tenth Regiment; mustered in September 16, 1862.
John Callahan, Tenth Regiment; mustered in September 16, 1862.
Horace D. Carter, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
Gideon Cassavaint, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
Watson M. Carter, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
Michael Cassavaint, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
Michael Callahan, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
John O. Corner, mustered in October 14, 1862.
George W. Crummett, mustered in October 25, 1862.
Joel A. Cushon, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
George H. Cushon, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
Frederick J. Carter, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 9, 1863.
John Clark, mustered in September 10, 1863.
Cornelius Cavanoy, mustered in September 12, 1863.
George Conklin, mustered in September 14, 1863.
Edward Connolly, mustered in September 19, 1863.
Augustus J. Cate, mustered in September 19, 1863.
Molivier Clode, mustered in September 26, 1863.
Thomas Collins, mustered in September 28, 1863.
Asa D. Cutting, Fifth Regiment; mustered in October 17, 1863.

William Challahan, Seventh Regiment; mustered in October 15, 1863.
James N. (or H.) Carter, Cavalry; mustered in December 15, 1863.
David Cross, Fourth Regiment; mustered in April 4, 1864.
Edward W. Casley, Third Regiment; mustered in March 31, 1864.
James M. Chase, Third Regiment; mustered in April 4, 1864.
George T. Carter, Second Regiment; mustered in March 30, 1864.
John F. Carter, Seventh Regiment; mustered in March 14, 1864.
Hiram J. Carter, Heavy Artillery; mustered in July 18, 1863.
Orin T. Carter, Heavy Artillery; mustered in July 18, 1863.
George H. Cushon, Heavy Artillery; mustered in August 18, 1863.
James Chandler, Seventh Regiment; mustered in February 28, 1864.
Charles C. Chesley, Sixth Regiment; mustered in December 19, 1863.
John P. Coffin, Heavy Artillery; mustered in October 26, 1863.
Lucius H. Chandler, Seventh Regiment; mustered in February 28, 1864.
John Campbell, Ninth Regiment; mustered in June 21, 1864.
Charles Clark, Cavalry; mustered in June 2, 1864.
Ezra Cross, First Cavalry; mustered in June 27, 1864.
Charles H. Clary, Eighth Regiment; mustered in January 4, 1864.
Horace Clark, Eighth Regiment; mustered in January 4, 1864.
Albert P. Colby, mustered in July 1, 1864.
James Coffer, Seventh Regiment; mustered in September 24, 1864.
James Cole, Third Regiment; mustered in December 13, 1864.
Frank A. Carter, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in December 15, 1864.
Henry Cragne, Third Regiment; mustered in December 16, 1864.
Thomas Campbell, mustered in January, 1865.
John Clifford, mustered in January 30, 1865.
Edward J. Clark, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in February 8, 1865.
Willis E. Cressey, First Cavalry; mustered in March 29, 1865.
Charles Carter, Second Regiment; mustered in November 16, 1863.
Harry Clark, Second Regiment; mustered in November 17, 1863.
Timothy Crowley, Second Regiment; mustered in November 16, 1863.
David F. Cable, Seventh Regiment; mustered in November 12, 1863.
Joseph Climensur, Second Regiment; mustered in November 13, 1863.
Joseph Cochran, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 12, 1863.
Joseph Curran, mustered in November 12, 1863.
Thomas Campbell, Second Regiment; mustered in November 18, 1863.
William Cohen, Second Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
William Clark, First Cavalry; mustered in November 24, 1863.
John Connor, Second Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
Charles Concklin, Second Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
Edward Clark, Second Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
George Campbell, Second Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
John F. Cummings, Fifth Regiment; mustered in January 1, 1864.
Dennis Curran, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 12, 1863.
James M. Cross, Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered in August 9, 1864.
Mark Chase, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Jackson Crosby, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Walter Crockett, United States Navy; mustered in August 19, 1864.
Daniel Cutting, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
John Curran, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in October 3, 1864.
James A Cilley, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in October 1, 1864.
Andrew J. Claffey, Eighth Regiment; mustered in October 1, 1864.
William H. Collins, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 27, 1864.
George E. Crummett, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 24, 1864.
John H. Clark, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in October 11, 1864.
William Campbell, Heavy Artillery; mustered in October 15, 1864.
Michael Callahan, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 30, 1864.
John H. Caswell, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
George H. Chesley, United States Navy; mustered in August 30, 1864.
H. R. Clough, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864
William J. Cheney, United States Navy; mustered in August 31, 1864.
Cyrus C. Currin, Second Brigade, Tenth Army Corps.
James Cushing, Sixth Regiment; mustered in May 31, 1864.
Albert P. Davis, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 19, 1862.
William E. Dow, Seventh Regiment; mustered in August 21, 1862.
Albert H. Davis, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 22, 1862.
Charles A. Drew, Tenth Regiment; mustered in September 16, 1862.
Daniel Driscoll, Tenth Regiment; mustered in September 16, 1862.
Cornelius Driscoll, Tenth Regiment; mustered in September 16, 1862.
William S. Davis, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
Nathan M. Dow, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 24, 1862.
Nathaniel W. Davis, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 24, 1862.
Gilman H. Dimond, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
James Durgin, mustered in September 8, 1863.
John F. Delany, mustered in September 10, 1863.
Lewis Dow, mustered in September 21, 1863.
Henry Dale, mustered in September 25, 1863.
James Dillon, mustered in September 26, 1863.
John Davis, mustered in October 5, 1863.
Calvin S. Davis, Seventh Regiment; mustered in October 31, 1863.
James H. Dwinnels, mustered in October 15, 1863.
Asa N. Dimick, Third Regiment; mustered in April 4, 1864.
Daniel Davis, Fourth Regiment; mustered in March 25, 1864.
George W. Dow, Heavy Artillery; mustered in June 8, 1863.
William A. Dow, Heavy Artillery; mustered in July 11, 1863.
George W. Drew, Heavy Artillery; mustered in July 18, 1863.
Charles Dubois, Eleventh Regiment; mustered in July 23, 1864.
Samuel Dunn, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 16, 1864.
Rodney Dodge, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 27, 1864.
Robert S. Davis, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 8, 1864.
Simon L. Dorr, Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered in November 18, 1863.
Freeman F. Day, Second Regiment; mustered in November 13, 1863.
Frank Davis, mustered in January 2, 1865.
George S. Davis, mustered in January 29, 1865.
Arch. Douglass, mustered in February 3, 1865.
James L. Downing, First Cavalry; mustered in March 20, 1865.
Lewis W. Dorr, mustered in April 4, 1865.
Charles A. Douglass, First Cavalry; mustered in February 20, 1865.
Benjamin P. Davis, mustered in March 16, 1865.
Samuel Davis, Second Regiment; mustered in November 20, 1863.
Anthony Dundon, Second Regiment; mustered in November 20, 1863.
James Davis, Third Regiment; mustered in November 21, 1863.
Adolphus Durand, Second Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
James M. Daniels, Seventh Regiment; mustered in October 15, 1863.
William Driscoll, mustered in August 16, 1864.
Fred. W. Durgin, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
J. Scott Durgin, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 17, 1864.
Gilman H. Dimon, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
David P. Dunbar, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Paine Durkee, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 28, 1864.
Henry H. De Wolf, Heavy Artillery; mustered in October 17, 1864.
James S. Davis, Heavy Artillery; mustered in October 17, 1864.
Timothy Davis, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 30, 1864.
Edwin F. Dexter, Eighth Regiment; mustered in September 26, 1864.
Frank P. Drew, Heavy Artillery; mustered in August 27, 1864.
Thomas Darnly, Cavalry; mustered in August 11, 1864.
Cortez De Irish, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 30, 1864.
Nelson G. Eastman, Fifth Cavalry; mustered in August 12, 1862.
Edward J. Emerson, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 19, 1862.
Ira C. Evans, Twelfth Regiment; mustered in September 5, 1862.
Alfred Elliott, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
Hall F. Elliott, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 30, 1862.
John H. Elliott, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 30, 1862.
Asa Emory, mustered in October 30, 1862.
James C. Elliott, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in November 3, 1862.
Lewis B. Elliott, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in November 5, 1862.
Charles Eile, mustered in September 21, 1863.
Reuben J. Eastman, Fifth Regiment; mustered in October 12, 1863.
James W. Edwards, mustered in October 8, 1863.
P. Chandler Eastman, Second Regiment; mustered in March 29, 1864.
Aaron G. Estabrook, First Cavalry; mustered in August 17, 1864.
Robert L. Ela, Sixth Regiment; mustered in November 30, 1864.
Edson A. Eastman, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in January, 1865.
Asa Enny, United States Navy; mustered in February 9, 1865.
John Edwards, Second Regiment; mustered in November 20, 1863.
John Eipper, Eleventh Regiment; mustered in November 20, 1863.
John Egin, Second Regiment; mustered in November 23, 1863.
John Ericson, Second Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
Charles Edwards, Second Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
Randall Eastman, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in October 20, 1864.
Israel L. Emerson, United States Navy; mustered in August 19, 1864.
Curtis W. Elkins, United States Navy; mustered in August 30, 1864.
Oren A. Edgerly.
William H. Eaton, First Cavalry; mustered in March 18, 1864.
Asa Folsom, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
Freeman Ferren, Seventh Regiment; mustered in August 21, 1862.
John A. or Joseph Flanders, Seventh Regiment; mustered in September 15, 1862.
Robert K. Flanders, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
Rotheus E. Flanders, Fifteenth Regiment; mustered in October 13, 1862.
Andrew S. Farnum, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.

Joseph French, mustered in September 18, 1863.
Henry or Thomas Flynn, Eighth Regiment; mustered in October 19, 1863.
Mark Floyd, Heavy Artillery; mustered in August 25, 1863.
James S. French, Seventh Regiment; mustered in April 29, 1864.
James Fraser, mustered in May 23, 1864.
John C. French, Eighth Regiment; mustered in January 4, 1864.
John Ferguson, Eighth Regiment; mustered in January 4, 1864.
Patrick Fitzgerald, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 22, 1864.
John Forrest, United States Navy; mustered in November 16, 1864.
John Foster, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in December 6, 1864.
Owen Fagan, Heavy Artillery; mustered in February 18, 1865.
Henry A. Flint, Cavalry; mustered in February 4, 1865.
Thomas Flinn, mustered in November 12, 1863.
Garrat Flen, Third Regiment; mustered in November 20, 1863.
William Fox, Second Regiment; mustered in November 20, 1863.
Amos Fuller, Second Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
Richard E. Foster, mustered in August 2, 1864.
John S. Farnum, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 6, 1864.
A. C. Ferren, United States Navy; mustered in August 19, 1864.
W. H. French, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Cyrus F. Fletcher, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Henry H. Farnum, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Hiram B. Frost, Seventh Regiment; mustered in October 1, 1864.
Sidney A. Foster, Heavy Artillery; mustered in October 18, 1864.
Patrick Finell, Eighth Regiment; mustered in October 1, 1864.
James E. Ford, Heavy Artillery; mustered in October 18, 1864.
Charles W. Fifield, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1864.
Edwin R. Farley, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 30, 1864.
Charles C. Fernald, mustered in September 15, 1864.
J. L. French, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Edward W. Forrest, Second Regiment; mustered in February 19, 1864.
Edwin C. Gilmore, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 5, 1862.
George Gordon, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 18, 1862.
Andrew Goodwin, Seventh Regiment; mustered in August 21, 1862.
Edwin Green, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 21, 1862.
Michael Gannon, Tenth Regiment; mustered in September 16, 1862.
James Gallagher, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
Charles F. Glover, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
Augustus L. Gale, Fourteenth Regiment; mustered in September 26, 1862.
John S. Griffin, Fifteenth Regiment; mustered in September 22, 1862.
Edward Gerald, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in November 3, 1862.
William Gibson, mustered in September 10, 1863.
William H. Gray, mustered in September 23, 1863.
Luke Garvey, Fifth Regiment; September 26, 1863.
Edward Gates, mustered in October 9, 1862.
William G. Gove, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 10, 1863.
Frank E. Gerald, Third Regiment; mustered in April 4, 1864.
Charles H. Gove, Third Regiment; mustered in March 28, 1864.
Charles Goodwin, Seventh Regiment; mustered in March 25, 1864.
Edward Green, First Artillery Corps; mustered in February 7, 1865.
Charles H. Gray, United States Navy; mustered in October 8, 1864.
Joseph A. Graves, mustered in October 8, 1864.
Nathan M. Gove, Post Band; mustered in February 10, 1863; re-enlisted in Eighteenth Regiment.
Freeman R. Gardner, First Cavalry; mustered in February 28, 1865.
Frank I. Greeley, First Cavalry; mustered in March 28, 1864.
William Griffin, Second Regiment; mustered in November 17, 1863.
Charles Gatchell, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 12, 1863.
George C. Granger, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 11, 1863.
Henry Gallagher, Second Regiment; mustered in November 23, 1863.
William Greay, mustered in November 24, 1863.
William George, Second Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
George Guild, Eighth Regiment; mustered in August 5, 1864.
Richard K. Gatley, United States Navy; mustered in August 19, 1864.
Albert G. Gardner, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 27, 1864.
Edward H. Grimes, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 30, 1864.
Charles Goodwin, mustered in October 17, 1864.
Dennis Griffin, Heavy Artillery; mustered in October 17, 1864.
Nathan W. Gove, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 24, 1864.
John Hanson, Second Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
Charles H. Hayes, Second Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
George H. Hill, Second Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
Francis S. Hoyt, Second Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
Rufus R. Haselton, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 18, 1862.
Moses C. Heath, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 18, 1862.
Daniel B. Hill, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 19, 1862.
Francis Hall, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in August 21, 1862.
Frank Harivell, Eighth Regiment; mustered in September 4, 1862.
Frank E. Haines, Eleventh Regiment; mustered in September 10, 1862.
Byron C. Hill, Twelfth Regiment; mustered in September 11, 1862.
Thomas B. Heath, Seventh Regiment; mustered in September 15, 1862.
James Haley, Tenth Regiment; mustered in September 16, 1862.
Rufus R. Haselton, nine months; mustered in October 14, 1862.
John H. Heath, Fifteenth Regiment; mustered in October 20, 1862.
Frank P. Hall, Seventh Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862; re-enlisted in Eighteenth Regiment.
Charles J. Hall, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
Samuel E. Holden, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
James Helsly, mustered in September 24, 1863.
Frank Howard, mustered in September 16, 1863.
Alfred Halleday, mustered in September 26, 1863.
John Harrell, mustered in September 29, 1863.
Charles Hall, mustered in October 8, 1863.
Robert Hart, Third Regiment; mustered in October 14, 1863.
William Hix, Third Regiment; mustered in April 4, 1864.
Geo. H. Hoyt, Fourth Regiment; mustered in April 11, 1864.
William L. Hook, Fifth Regiment; mustered in April 19, 1864.
Peter Hughes, Heavy Artillery; mustered in August 9, 1863.
William H. Horner, mustered in June 11, 1864.
Joseph Harris, Sixth Regiment; mustered in June 3, 1864.
James Harland, Seventh Regiment; mustered in August 8, 1864.
Austin W. Hadley, mustered in September 9, 1864.
Charles F. Hosmer, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 21, 1864.
Henry L. Harris, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 24, 1864.
Ralph Hayes, mustered in November 30, 1864.
Carls Hasselyren, mustered in December 5, 1864.
Peter Horre, mustered in December 5, 1864.
Francis Hanrutty, Third Regiment; mustered in December 10, 1864.
George Harvey, Third Regiment; mustered in December 17, 1864.
David Hardrick, Heavy Artillery; mustered in December 23, 1864.
James R. Happenney, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in December 28, 1864.
Charles M. Hayden, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in January 26, 1865.
Charles Hagan, Third Regiment; mustered in December 15, 1864.
Frank S. Hunt, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in February 21, 1865.
Jackson Hillon (or Hilton), Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in March 7, 1865.
William Haines, mustered in April 1, 1865.
Charles Hiliker, Second Regiment; mustered in November 17, 1863.
Henry Holt, Second Regiment; mustered in November 17, 1863.
Peter Hoyt, Sixth Regiment; mustered in November 17, 1863.
Samuel Horne, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 11, 1863.
John Hendrich, Second Regiment; mustered in November 19, 1863.
Amos Holt, Second Regiment; mustered in November 18, 1863.
James Howes, Second Regiment; mustered in November 19, 1863.
Charles Howard, Eighth Regiment; mustered in August 8, 1864.
William Hide, First Regiment Cavalry; mustered in August 5, 1864.
Charles Hauks, First Company Sharpshooters; mustered in August 19, 1864.
Joseph E. Ham, Heavy Artillery; mustered in August 19, 1864.
John H. Hickman, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 27, 1864.
Nathan P. Hancock, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in October 22, 1864.
Charles E. Hanscom, Heavy Artillery; mustered in October 17, 1864.
Frederick Hoffman, Post Band; mustered in September 26, 1864.
Solon M. Howe, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Edwin Hill, Heavy Artillery.
John Howry, United States Navy; mustered in October 8, 1864.
Joseph Hopkins, United States Navy; mustered in October 8, 1864.
William Ireland, United States Navy; mustered in January 5, 1865.
M. L. Ingalls, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
G. W. Ingalls, Post Band; mustered in February 10, 1863.
Thomas James, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 11, 1862.
William Jordan, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 22, 1862.
Lewis Jackson, mustered in October 7, 1863.
Thomas Jones, mustered in October 8, 1863.

Samuel P. James, Seventh Regiment; mustered in May 3, 1864.
Henry Jones, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 11, 1864.
Abraham Jones, United States Cavalry; mustered in August 26, 1864.
James Jones, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in January 6, 1865.
Michael Judd, Second Regiment; mustered in November 17, 1863.
Charles H. Johnson, Heavy Artillery; mustered in November 12, 1863.
Henry Johnson, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 11, 1863.
Charles Johnson, Second Regiment; mustered in November 23, 1863.
Benjamin Johnson, Seventh Regiment; mustered in August 8, 1864.
Lawrence Jemery, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Joseph Jamery, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
William E. Jameson, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 17, 1864.
George L. Jennings, Heavy Artillery; mustered in October 17, 1864.
James M. Jackman, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 27, 1864.
Edward A. Johnson, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
James Johnson, Ninth Regiment; mustered in May 18, 1864.
Caleb L. Johnson, First Cavalry; mustered in February 26, 1864.
John A. Kendall, Second Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
Patrick Kelley, mustered in September 16, 1863.
John Kelley, mustered in October 7, 1863.
John Kelley, Seventh Regiment; mustered in October 29, 1863.
Albert F. Kent, Fourth Regiment; mustered in April 11, 1864.
James Kirby, Sixth Regiment; mustered in August 3, 1864.
John Kiho, mustered in August 20, 1864.
Nathaniel O. Kimball, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in February 18, 1865.
Henry A. Klemier, Second Regiment; mustered in November 19, 1863.
Martin Kelley, Eighth Regiment; mustered in August 5, 1864.
Peter Kenney, mustered in August 19, 1864.
Willis G. C. Kimball, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in October 1, 1864.
John A. Kendall, United States Navy; mustered in August 31, 1864.
William H. Kenny, United States Navy; mustered in August 30, 1864.
Charles Kerley, United States Navy; mustered in ——— in 1864.
Andrew G. Libbey, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in July 29, 1863; re-enlisted in Fourth Regiment.
Charles F. Libbey, Fourth Regiment; mustered in July 29, 1863.
George A. Lear, Third Regiment; mustered in August 11, 1863.
Gilman Leavitt, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 19, 1863.
Robert K. Lougee, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 25, 1863.
Maurice S. Lamprey, Tenth Regiment; mustered in September 4, 1863.
Austin L. Lamprey, mustered in September 23, 1863.
Charles Libbey, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1863.
John M. Lull, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1863.
Moses Ladd, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1863.
John A. Lane, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1863.
John E. Lull, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1863.
Leander C. Lull, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1863.
William H. Libbey, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1863.
Charles W. Lang, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 24, 1863.
Mateland C. Lamprey, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1863.
Edward Lussay, mustered in September 17, 1863.
Ludwig Lucht, mustered in September 25, 1863.
William D. Locke, mustered in September 19, 1863.
E. A. Larkin, mustered in September 26, 1863.
John Lewis, mustered in September 26, 1863.
William Lotter, mustered in October 7, 1863.
Walter E. Lougee, Second Regiment of Sharpshooters; mustered in April 15, 1864.
John L. Lear, Heavy Artillery; mustered in April 22, 1864.
George M. Leavitt, Heavy Artillery; mustered in October 15, 1863.
Stephen Lamprey, Sixth Regiment; mustered in in 1864.
John Laughton, United States Navy; mustered in November 16, 1864.
John Landress, mustered in November 18, 1864.
Henry Leaman, or Leonard, Seventh Regiment; mustered in November 17, 1864.
Charles Leroy, Seventh Regiment; mustered in November 19, 1864.
Charles Louis, mustered in December 2, 1864.
Clarence S. Lamprey, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in December 28, 1864.
Jonathan D. Leavitt, mustered in January 23, 1865.
Thomas M. Lear, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in March 9, 1865.
Joseph W. Lowell, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in Feb. 11, 1865.
John Lee, Second Regiment; mustered in November 16, 1863.
Arnold Lehinan, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 11, 1863.
Andri Lengoin, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 12, 1863.
John Lang, Second Regiment; mustered in November 19, 1863.
Alfred Lee, Second Regiment; mustered in November 18, 1863.
John Lynch, Second Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
William Laskey, Second Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
Joseph Leathers, mustered in November 14, 1863.
Simeon N. Lascombe, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in October 22, 1864.
John Lindsey, mustered in October 19, 1864.
Robert Lloyd, Heavy Artillery; mustered in October 17, 1864.
Amos S. Locke, United States Navy; mustered in September 15, 1864.
Jonathan C. Lane, Band; mustered in September 23, 1864.
Beza H. Lincoln, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 8, 1864.
E. S. Lincoln, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
John Leary, Heavy Artillery.
Andrew L. Lane, Second Brigade Band, Tenth Army Corps; mustered in February 10, 1863.
Addison S. Martin, Second Regiment; mustered in August 11, 1862.
Nathan Mansur, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 11, 1862.
Charles T. Much, Second Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
Alfred L. Marden, Second Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
William E. Morse, Second Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
Daniel S. Martin, Second Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
Peter I. Morrison, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 16, 1862.
Charles A. Morrill, Seventh Regiment; mustered in August 21, 1862.
Asa A. McKusick, mustered in August 23, 1862.
Charles Mahagan, Tenth Regiment; mustered in September 11, 1862.
Michael Moran, Tenth Regiment; mustered in September 13, 1862.
John Murphy, Tenth Regiment; mustered in September 15, 1862.
Patrick McQuade, mustered in September 15, 1862.
Henry W. McMichael, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
William H. Moody, Fourteenth Regiment; mustered in February 25, 1862; re-enlisted Heavy Artillery, February 28, 1865.
James O. Merrill, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in November 3, 1862.
Patrick McCarty, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in November 5, 1862.
John McMann, mustered in September 12, 1863.
Augustus Marx, mustered in September 19, 1863.
John Main, mustered in September 22, 1863.
John McMahon, mustered in September 21, 1863.
James McKeag, Fifth Regiment; mustered in September 7, 1863.
James Moran, mustered in September 23, 1863.
Isaac Marx, mustered in September 23, 1863.
Isaac A. May, Fifth Regiment; mustered in September 12, 1863.
John Murry, mustered in September 30, 1863.
William McDonald, mustered in October 2, 1863.
Charles C. P. Moody, mustered in September 25, 1863.
John J. Morrill, Heavy Artillery: mustered in September 17, 1863.
Francis Martin, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 19, 1863.
John E. Mitchell, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 10, 1863.
George H. Mills, Third Regiment; mustered in April 4, 1864.
George A. Mitchell, Heavy Artillery; mustered in May 4, 1864.
George E. Moore, Sixth Regiment; mustered in May 23, 1864.
John T. McMahon, mustered in July 29, 1864.
John McGuire, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 8, 1864.
Daniel Mullan, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 13, 1864.
John Murphy, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 20, 1864.
Frank McGee, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 20, 1864.
John Merrill, mustered in September 23, 1864.
James Murry, United States Navy; mustered in November 17, 1864.
Joseph March, mustered in October 20, 1864.
John McDonnell, Seventh Regiment; mustered in November 18, 1864.
John Melville, Seventh Regiment; mustered in November 29, 1864.
James McKeene, or McKeever, Twelfth Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1864.
John Macarion, mustered in December 5, 1864.
David Mardin, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in December 26, 1864.
Thomas Martin, Eighth Regiment; mustered in December 31, 1864.
William McEwen, Fourth Regiment; mustered in January 5, 1865.
Thomas McAloon, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in February 13, 1865.
Thomas McGee, mustered in March 22, 1865.
James McDonnell, Fourth Regiment; mustered in January 7, 1865.
Ruel G. Morrill, United States Navy; mustered in February 9, 1865.
William H. Moody, First Regiment Artillery; mustered in February 28, 1865.

Jacob C. Maine, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in February 7, 1865.
Samuel McCaffee, Ninth Regiment; mustered in May 20, 1864.
Joaquin Martin, United States Navy; mustered in October, 1864.
Timothy G. Moses, Second Regiment; mustered in August 9, 1862; re-enlisted in Eighteenth Regiment February 24, 1865.
David C., or E., Marston, mustered in February 25, 1864.
James O. Mally, Second Regiment; mustered in November 13, 1863.
Owen, or Orville, McDonough, Second Regiment; mustered in November 17, 1863.
Paul McNeil, Second Regiment; mustered in November 17, 1863.
Niles Minards, mustered in November 17, 1863.
Thomas Martin, Fourth Regiment; mustered in November 11, 1863.
Aurelius McGuire, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 11, 1863.
Daniel B. McKinnon, Second Regiment; mustered in November 21, 1863.
Adalbert Morzoricy, mustered in November 19, 1863.
John McLean, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
Peter Mullen, Second Regiment; mustered in November 23, 1863.
Abraham Myers, Second Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
William Marks, Second Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1864.
Andrew P. Merrill, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
George Marsh, or March, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Charles H. Merrill, Cavalry; mustered in August 9, 1864.
Guy, or George, McAlister, United States Navy; mustered in October 28, 1864.
John Marshall, mustered in August 16, 1864.
Peter McCoy, Eighth Regiment; mustered in August 16, 1864.
Wilson E. Morton, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 24, 1864.
John H. Murphy, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 30, 1864.
William May, mustered in October 18, 1864.
William C. Mahuran, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 29, 1864.
J. P. Messer, mustered in September 15, 1864.
Peter W. Myers, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in October 4, 1864.
Henry C. Minot, mustered in October 4, 1864.
James E. Mosher, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 27, 1864.
Thomas Murphy, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Joseph F. Merrill, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Frank Mitchell, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
William D. Moores, mustered in August 30, 1864.
John H. Nichols, Second Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
Henry B. Nealy, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
George Noyes, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
Henry Norton, mustered in September 22, 1863.
W. Henry Neal, Fourteenth Regiment; mustered in October 27, 1863.
William K. Norton, Fourth Regiment; mustered in April 6, 1864.
Jemmy Nudd, Sixth Regiment; mustered in June 3, 1864.
Daniel B. Newhall, Eighth Regiment; mustered in January 4, 1864.
Daniel E. Nichols, Eighth Regiment; mustered in January 4, 1864.
Thomas Nathans, Seventh Regiment; mustered in November 30, 1864.
Lewis Nassessus, mustered in November 12, 1863.
Andrew Neil, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 11, 1863.
William Nash, Third Regiment; mustered in November 20, 1863.
Frank Norton, mustered in November 19, 1863.
Charles Newman, Second Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
Charles Nash, Second Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
William H. Orne, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
Thomas O'Nalley, mustered in November 17, 1863.
Patrick Owens, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 21, 1863.
Alverton B. Osborne, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in October 3, 1864.
Peter Olsen, Ninth Regiment; mustered in July 14, 1864.
James Price, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 11, 1862.
Simeon Partridge, Second Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
James Prindebell, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 16, 1862.
Daniel Pettengill, Seventh Regiment; mustered in August 21, 1862.
Alfred D. Powell, Tenth Regiment; mustered in September 10, 1862.
John C. Palmer, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
Jerould Perkins, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
Oliver C. Powell, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
Sylvester H. Powell, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
Benjamin Pevier, Jr., mustered in September 12, 1863.
Benjamin F. Peters, mustered in September 14, 1863.
John Paul, mustered in September 30, 1863.
Edgar V. Parsons, mustered in October 8, 1863.
Charles B. Prentis, Cavalry; mustered in April 11, 1864.
Robert H. Potter, Sixth Regiment; mustered in December 19, 1863.
William Phillips, Eleventh Regiment; mustered in July 19, 1864.
John Proroncher, Eighth Regiment; mustered in January 4, 1864.
Joseph P. B. Pope, Sixth Regiment; mustered in in 1864.
Bourdeau Pierre, Eleventh Regiment; mustered in July 23, 1864.
Alfred W. Parker, United States Navy; mustered in August 31, 1864.
George Price, Second Regiment; mustered in December 2, 1864.
Charles Perry, United States Navy; mustered in October 1, 1864.
Thomas F. Powers, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in January 6, 1865.
Severe Pelren, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in January 3, 1865.
Charles Porter, mustered in February 7, 1865.
Henry Pearson, Cavalry; mustered in February 25, 1865.
George Perkins, Second Regiment; mustered in November 23, 1863.
Joseph Pierce, Second Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
George Parker, Second Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
John Powell, Second Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
Leonard L. Perry, Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered in August 8, 1864.
Walter Perry, mustered in August 11, 1864.
James H. Parks, mustered in September 8, 1864.
Alvah K. Potter, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 26, 1864.
Joseph Pidgeon, mustered in August 19, 1864.
Charles W. Piper, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 30, 1864.
Charles Pace, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 22, 1864.
Robert A. Packard, United States Navy; mustered in August 31, 1864.
Charles H. Peiffer, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Felix Proroncher, Heavy Artillery; mustered in February 15, 1865.
John Parker, Sixth Regiment; mustered in May 23, 1865.
Walter Perley, Cavalry; mustered in March 1, 1865.
Ransom S. Quimby, Tenth Regiment; mustered in September 1, 1862.
Moses M. Quimby, Tenth Regiment; mustered in September 16, 1862.
P. D. Quimby, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Peter Quinn, Fifth Regiment; mustered in September 26, 1863.
Hiram M. Quimby, Heavy Artillery; mustered in August 25, 1863.
Jeremiah Quinn, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 5, 1864.
Elisha L. Quimby, Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered in August 8, 1864.
Parkhurst Quimby, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
Horace Rolfe, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 16, 1862.
Charles D. Rowell, Seventh Regiment; mustered in August 21, 1862.
George A. Rumsey, Eleventh Regiment; mustered in August 21, 1862.
Joseph Ray, mustered in September 19, 1863.
James Reid, mustered in September 10, 1863.
Thomas Ratray, Third Regiment; mustered in April, 1864.
Charles E. Robinson, Fourth Regiment; mustered in April 2, 1864.
Oscar F. Rankin, Cavalry; mustered in April 6, 1864.
George H. Robinson, Eighth Regiment; mustered in January 4, 1864.
Charles Runnells, Ninth Regiment; mustered in July 8, 1864.
Charles A. Robbins, Eighth Regiment; mustered in January 4, 1864.
John Ryne, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 18, 1864.
Henry M. Robinson, Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered in September 23, 1864.
William Robinson, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in November 26, 1864.
John Russell, Seventh Regiment; mustered in November 30, 1864.
John F. Ranken, mustered in December 13, 1864.
John N. (or M.) Reed, Third Regiment; mustered in December 13, 1864.
Michael Riley, Heavy Artillery; mustered in December 22, 1864.
Benjamin F. Roby, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in February 5, 1865.
Alfred Rushlow, Heavy Artillery; mustered in February 23, 1865.
Charles F. Roby, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in January 7, 1865.
Joseph Randall, Second Regiment; mustered in November 17, 1863.
John Risley, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 12, 1863.
Charles Robinson, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 11, 1863.
George Russell, mustered in November 20, 1863.
John Rutter, mustered in November 21, 1863.
George Ring, mustered in November 21, 1863.
Thomas Riley, Second Regiment; mustered in November 21, 1863.
Joseph F. Rowe, Seventh Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
Patrick Rouse, Second Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
Jean Roberts, Second Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
Stephen L. Raymond, Cavalry; mustered in November 14, 1863.
Richard W. Robinson, Second Regiment; mustered in November 18, 1863.
James Riley, Eighth Regiment; mustered in August 6, 1864.
James Ryan, Eighth Regiment; mustered in August 10, 1864.

Thomas Ryan, Eighth Regiment; mustered in August 10, 1864.
David B. Rowe, Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered in August 31, 1864.
William H. Robinson, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 2, 1864.
James Robinson, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 28, 1864.
Curtis B. Robertson, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in October 1, 1864.
Cornelius Rourke, Heavy Artillery; mustered in October 17, 1864.
Eugene P. Rix, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Frank G. Rowell, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
James Reddington, mustered in October 8, 1864.
John Rich, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 20, 1864.
Henry Russell, mustered in November 20, 1863.
Charles Sargent, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 2, 1862.
Frank W. Smith, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
William Stevenson, Second Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
De Witt C. Sanborn, Second Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
Carroll Sanborn, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 19, 1862.
George P. Sylvester, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 20, 1862.
Edwin Sanborn, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
Edward Shanks, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
Frank Sargent, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
Leroy Smith, Fourteenth Regiment; mustered in September 25, 1862.
Charles T. Summers, Heavy Artillery; mustered in October 24, 1862.
Albert H. Smart, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
George W. Shepard, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
Joseph J. Shallies, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862; re-enlisted Heavy Artillery; September 5, 1864.
David W. Sargent, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.
Joseph E. Sargent, Fifteenth Regiment; mustered in October 27, 1862.
David Stevens, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in November 4, 1862.
Hiram Stevens, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in November 5, 1862.
John Smith, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 9, 1863.
Thomas Smith, mustered in September 9, 1863.
Victor Stunan, mustered in September 10, 1863.
John W. Swair, mustered in September 14, 1863.
John Stevens, mustered in September 21, 1863.
Peter Spellman, mustered in September 22, 1863.
Charles Smith, mustered in September 25, 1863.
Norton Stoddard, mustered in September 24, 1863.
Peter Smith, mustered in September 29, 1863.
James Scott, mustered in September 29, 1863.
Charles Stevens, Seventh Regiment; mustered in September 26, 1863.
Daniel J. Sanders, Fifth Regiment; mustered in October 2, 1863.
John Snow, mustered in October 7, 1863.
Thomas Smith, mustered in October 8, 1863.
Andrew Saltmarsh, Fifth Regiment; mustered in September 30, 1863.
Charles Smith, mustered in October 7, 1863.
Abel H. Stone, Fifth Regiment; mustered in October 9, 1863.
John W. Shepard, Cavalry; mustered in March 30, 1864.
Matthew Storin, Third Regiment; mustered in April 4, 1864.
John Scott, Heavy Artillery; mustered in July 2, 1863.
Morris Sullivan, Heavy Artillery; mustered in October 17, 1863.
Leonard Speed, mustered in December 25, 1863.
William F. Speed, mustered in March 22, 1864.
Charles Stevens, Seventh Regiment; mustered in February 28, 1864.
John Shepard, Sixth Regiment; mustered in June 9, 1864.
John H. Sexton, Eighth Regiment; mustered in January 4, 1864.
Medad Strong, Fifth Regiment; mustered in in 1864.
Frederick D. Sprague, Eleventh Regiment; mustered in July 27, 1864.
Robert J. Smith, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 13, 1864.
Edward P. Smith, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 8, 1864.
Henry Sweet, United States Navy; mustered in September 19, 1864.
James Smith, Seventh Regiment; mustered in December 2, 1864.
John Shanks, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in December 3, 1864.
Robert Stewart, mustered in December 9, 1864.
Thomas Sullivan, mustered in December 13, 1864.
Charles F. Scales, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in January 6, 1865.
Joseph E. Sargent, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in January 7, 1865.
William Smith, Third Regiment; mustered in February 3, 1865.
George Thomas Smith, mustered in February 13, 1865.
Ralph Sharples, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in March 20, 1865.
William Smith, Second Regiment; mustered in November 20, 1863.
Prudent St. Pierre, Second Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
George W. Small, Second Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
William Sullivan, Second Regiment; mustered in November 23, 1863.
Joseph Simpson, Second Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
Charles Seymour, Second Regiment; mustered in November 24 1863.
James Sawyer, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 24, 1863.
Isaac Silver, Second Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
John Sands, Second Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
Victor Smith, Second Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
Samuel Stevens, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 12, 1863.
Edward Smith, Second Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
William Smith, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
Arthur Somerville, Cavalry; mustered in November 25, 1863.
Thomas J. Smart, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 28, 1864.
John Smith, Eighth Regiment; mustered in August 5, 1864.
John Smith, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Daniel E. Smith, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 30, 1864.
Albert W. Smith, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 30, 1864.
Benjamin Severance, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in July 18, 1864.
Leroy A. Sweatt, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Frank Stevens, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 17, 1864.
James M. Shepard, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 27, 1864.
Edward Sanders, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in September 29, 1864.
James H. Stevens, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Joseph I. Shallis, mustered in September 7, 1864.
Charles T. Summers, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in September 10, 1864.
J. Sidney Sargent, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
A. L. Sanborn, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Benjamin Severance, Veteran Reserve Corps.
William Sanborn, mustered in September 10, 1864.
George Stearns, mustered in October 8, 1864.
Franklin L. Tandy, Fourth Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
Josiah Tandy, Fourth Regiment; mustered in August 15, 1862.
Josiah Teel, Ninth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
George W. Tucker, Fourteenth Regiment; mustered in September 24, 1862.
George S. Tufts, mustered in September 14, 1863.
Robert Trimble, mustered in September 22, 1863.
Samuel Tebo, mustered in October 10, 1863.
John Thompson, Fourth Regiment; mustered in October 23, 1863.
Erastus B. Tucker, Fourth Regiment; mustered in April 5, 1864.
George Thomas, Fourteenth Regiment; mustered in July 26, 1864.
John Town, mustered in September 27, 1864.
Thomas Trainor, United States Navy; mustered in November 16, 1864.
Henry Thomas, Seventh Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1864.
William Tabor, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in December 3, 1864.
Thomas Taylor, mustered in December 15, 1864.
William H. Thompson, mustered in December 27, 1864
Joseph Thompson, United States Cavalry; mustered in January 3, 1865.
Elisha Thomas, Navy; mustered in November 14, 1863.
Edward Traynor, Second Regiment; mustered in November 19, 1863.
Edward Tobin, Second Regiment; mustered in November 17, 1863.
Francis Turner, Second Regiment; mustered in November 17, 1863.
James Tryon, Second Regiment; mustered in November 13, 1863.
Joseph P. Thompson, United States Navy; mustered in August 19, 1864.
Charles Thompson, mustered in October 19, 1864.
Charles H. Tallant, mustered in September 2, 1864.
William S. Thurston, Cavalry; mustered in December 21, 1863.
William Tilton, Heavy Artillery; mustered in October 25, 1863.
James Thomas, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 11, 1862.
Charles W. Underhill, Ninth Regiment; mustered in August 16, 1862.
William W. Virgin, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
John S. Vogler, United States Navy; mustered in September 3, 1864.
John White, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 5, 1862.
William D. Wallace, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 11, 1862.
William Woods, Fifth Regiment; mustered in August 12, 1862.
William R. Wadleigh, Seventh Regiment; mustered in August 21, 1862.
George W. Worthen, Eleventh Regiment; mustered in August 21, 1862.
James H. Walker, mustered in August 23, 1862.
Harrison Webber, Eighth Regiment; mustered in September 5, 1862.
George H. Weeks, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
George A. Wilder, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
William Williamson, Thirteenth Regiment; mustered in September 23, 1862.
Charles W. Wilson, Sixteenth Regiment; mustered in October 25, 1862.

Corliss Wheeler, Fifth Regiment; mustered in October 1, 1863.
Charles E. Williams, mustered in September 23, 1863.
John B. White, mustered in September 16, 1863.
Samuel Watson, mustered in October 7, 1863.
George E. Watson, Third Regiment; mustered in February 14, 1864.
Thomas C. Weeks, Fourth Regiment; mustered in April 8, 1864.
Charles B. Wallace, Seventh Regiment; mustered in April 30, 1864.
John Ward, Ninth Regiment; mustered in June 10, 1864.
Thomas E. Wilder, Sixth Regiment; mu tered in in 1864.
James White, Cavalry; mustered in October 6, 1862.
George Winston, United States Cavalry; mustered in August 18, 1864.
Jeremiah Williams, mustered in September, 1864.
Rensellaer Wright, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 15, 1864.
Henry A. Walsh, Cavalry; mustered in November 11, 1864.
Alfred Wells, Seventh Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1864.
James Wright, mustered in December 2, 1864.
Robert Williams, Navy; mustered in December 6, 1864.
Thomas Ward, mustered in December 9, 1864.
William Wilson, Third Regiment; mustered in December 14, 1864.
Edward Walker, Heavy Artillery; mustered in December 24, 1864.
William G. Webb, Eighth Regiment; mustered in January 2, 1865.
Frank Warren, Third Regiment; mustered in in 1864.
Walter A. Webster, United States Navy; mustered in January 3, 1865.
Henry Wilson, Fourth Regiment; mustered in January 5, 1865.
John or Joseph Walch, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in February 3, 1865.
Peter Woods, Eleventh Regiment; mustered in March 1, 1865.
John Wilson, Fifth Regiment; mustered in February 7, 1865.
William F. Wallace, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in March 6, 1865.
George A. Whittier, Tenth Regiment; mustered in September 10, 1862.
Charles Wood, Second Regiment; mustered in November 13, 1863.
Henry Williams, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 12, 1863.
William Wirt, Second Regiment; mustered in November 20, 1863.
James Williams, Second Regiment; mustered in November 23, 1863.
William Westerman, Second Regiment; mustered in November 25, 1863.
Charles H. Waymouth, mustered in November 14, 1863.
George Whillard, Second Regiment; mustered in November 17, 1863.
Nelson Whitney, Fourth Regiment; mustered in November 13, 1863.
George Wallace, Eighth Regiment; mustered in November 12, 1863.
Charles W. Woods, Second Regiment; mustered in August 9, 1864.
John W. Wilson, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September, 1864.
Clarion F. Whittier, Eighteenth Regiment; mustered in October 1, 1864.
William F. Winn, Heavy Artillery; mustered in October 17, 1864.
Richard E. Welsh, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 24, 1864.
George H. Wilkins, Heavy Artillery; mustered in September 7, 1864.
Horace G. Wyman, United States Navy; mustered in August 24, 1864.
Frederick J. Willoughby, Cavalry; mustered in October 6, 1863.
Frank Walker, Fourth Regiment; mustered in January 2, 1865.
Thomas Young, Seventh Regiment; mustered in November 23, 1864.
Michael York, Second Regiment; mustered in November 17, 1863.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NATHANIEL WHITE.

Nathaniel White, oldest child of Samuel and Sarah (Freeman) White, was born in Lancaster, February 7, 1811. His childhood was passed under a tender mother's care, and to her strict religious training was Nathaniel White indebted for his noble character, which led him untainted amid the temptations of youth, and unspotted through a long career of usefulness. At home were those principles of integrity, honesty, temperance, philanthropy and generosity inculcated which led to a long life rounded by Christian virtues, adorned by humanitarian graces and free from vices.

At the age of fourteen years he went into the employ of a merchant in Lunenburg, Vt., with whom he remained about one year, when he accepted employment with General John Wilson, of Lancaster, who was just entering upon his duties as landlord of the Columbian Hotel, in Concord. His parents the more readily consented to his taking this step on account of the many noble qualities of Mrs. Wilson. To her care he was entrusted by his solicitous mother. In the employ of General Wilson, Nathaniel White commenced life in Concord at the foot of the ladder. He arrived in Concord, August 25, 1826, with one shilling in his pocket. For five years, or until he came of age, he continued at the Columbian, rendering a strict account of his wages to his father, and saving the dimes and quarters which came as perquisites, until by his twenty-first birthday he had a fund of two hundred and fifty dollars.

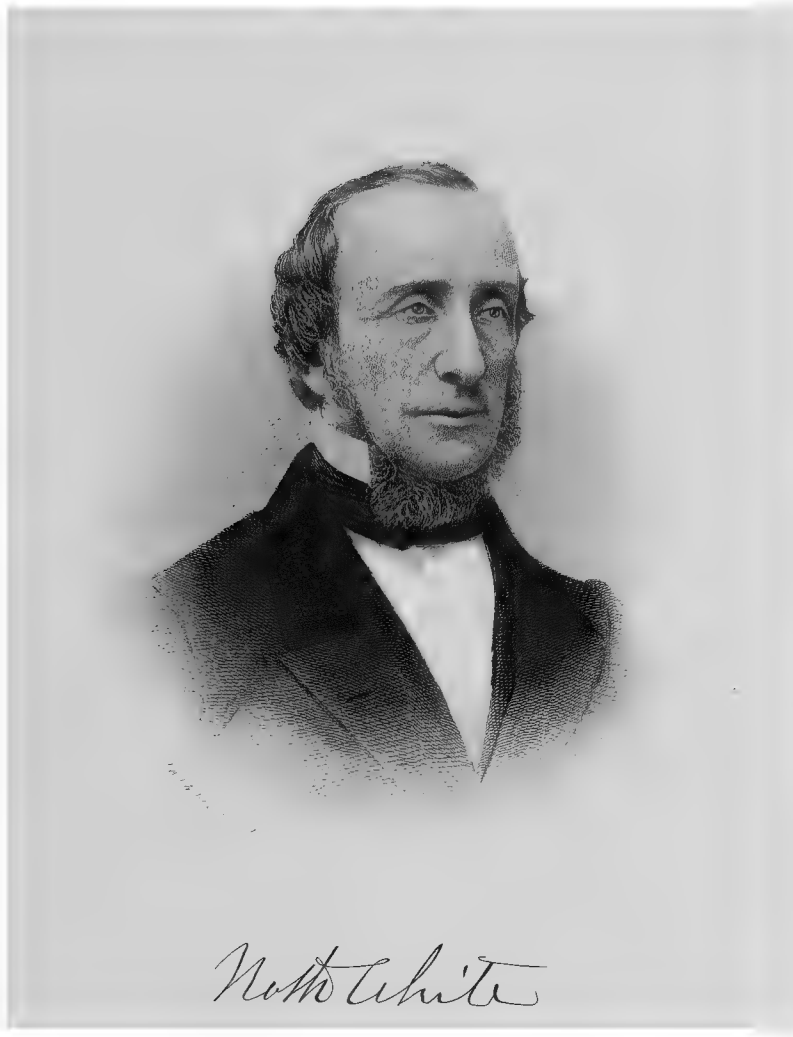
This may be understood from the fact that he commenced life with certain virtues and with no vices. He was prudent, economical, temperate. He never used intoxicating drinks as a beverage, nor tobacco in any form; nor did he gamble or bet with dice or cards. Business success he preferred to pleasure, and to his work he carried enterprise, energy and will.

In 1832 he made his first business venture, negotiating the first and last business loan of his life, and purchased a part interest in the stage-route between Concord and Hanover, occupying the "box" himself for a few years. In one year he was free from debt. Soon after, he bought into the stage-route between Concord and Lowell. In 1838, in company with Captain William Walker, he initiated the express business, making three trips weekly to Boston, and personally attending to the delivery of packages, goods or money, and other business entrusted to him. He was ever punctual: he never forgot. In 1842, upon the opening of the Concord Railroad, he was one of the original partners of the express company which was then organized to deliver goods throughout New Hampshire and Canada. The company, under various names, has continued in successful operation to the present day, and to Nathaniel White's business capacity has it been greatly indebted for its remarkable financial success.

In 1846, Mr. White purchased his farm, and has cultivated it since that date. It lies in the southwestern section of the city, two miles from the State-House, and embraces over four hundred acres of land.

For his adopted home he ever felt and evinced a strong attachment, and to him Concord owes much of her material prosperity and outward adornment. Beautiful structures have been raised through his instrumentality, which render the capitol and the State-House park such attractive features of the city.

In 1852 he made his first step in political life, being chosen by the Whigs and Free-Soilers to represent


Robt White

Concord in the State Legislature. He was an Abolitionist from the start, a member of the Anti-Slavery Society from its inception. His hospitable home was the refuge of many a hunted slave, a veritable station on the Underground Railroad, where welcome, care, food and money were freely bestowed, and the refugees were sent on their way rejoicing, The attic of his house and the hay-mows in his stable were the havens of rest for the persecuted black men.

In all works of charity and philanthropy Mr. White was foremost or prominent. He was deeply interested in the establishment of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane and the State Reform School; in the Orphans' Home, at Franklin, which he liberally endowed; and the Home for the Aged, in Concord, which was his special care.

The Reform Club of Concord, though not an eleemosynary institution, received substantial benefits from his generosity, and to him, in a great measure, it owed its very existence, during the reaction which followed the first enthusiasm.

Besides his extensive interest in the express company, his farm—which is one of the most highly cultivated in the State—his charming summer retreat on the borders of Lake Sunapee and his real estate in Concord, he was interested in real estate in Chicago, in hotel property in the mountain districts, in railroad corporations, in banks, in manufacturing establishments and in shipping. He was a director in the Manchester and Lawrence, the Franconia and Profile House and the Mount Washington Railroads, and in the National State Capital Bank; a trustee of the Loan and Trust Savings-Bank of Concord; also of the Reform School, Home for the Aged and Orphans' Home, and of other private and public trusts.

In 1875, Nathaniel White was the candidate for Governor of the Prohibition party, and he had a vast number of friends in the Republican party, with which he was most closely identified, who wished to secure his nomination for the highest honor within the gift of a State by the Republican party. In 1876 he was sent as a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, which nominated Mr. Hayes for President, and cast every ballot for the gentleman of his choice. During the summer of 1880 he was placed by his party at the head of the list of candidates for Presidential electors.

With all these honors thrust upon him, Nathaniel White was not a politician, although firm in his own political convictions. The office sought the man, not the man the office.

Nathaniel White was blessed in his marriage relations. His history is incomplete without a narration of the perfect union, complete confidence and mutual trust and assistance between him and his wife during a married life of nearly half a century. November 1, 1836, he was married, by Rev. Robert Bartlett, of Laconia, to Armenia S., daughter of John Aldrich, of Boscawen, who survives him. Mrs. Armenia S. White is of good old Quaker stock, descending in the sixth generation from Moses Aldrich, a Quaker preacher who emigrated to this country in the seventeenth century, and settled in Rhode Island; and on the maternal side, from Edward Doty, a Pilgrim who landed in the "Mayflower." She was born November 1, 1817, in Mendon, Mass., her parents removing from Rhode Island at the time of their marriage. In 1830 she went with her parents to Boscawen, where she lived until her marriage. Mrs. White has been her husband's companion and abettor in every good work.

Their children are John A. White; Armenia E., wife of Horatio Hobbs; Lizzie H., wife of C. H. Newhall, of Lynn; Nathaniel White, Jr.; Benjamin C. White, who survive. They lost two children—Annie Frances and Seldon F.—and adopted one, Hattie S., wife of Dr. D. P. Dearborn, of Brattleborough, Vt.

In early life Mr. White joined the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, but his interest was soon gone. For several years he continued his connection with the society by paying his dues, without actual attendance, until at last he dropped from their ranks. He belonged to no other secret socieey. Anti-slavery societies, temperance societies, charitable and benevolent societies, woman suffrage and equal rights societies, and the Universalist society,—in all of these both husband and wife were deeply and equally interested. Hand-in-hand they have been in every good work, save where the charities of one were unknown to the other. During the first four years of their married life, on account of Mr. White's occupation, they boarded; for eight years they lived on Warren Street; since 1848, until the death of Mr. White, in their residence on School Street. Here they have meted out generous and refined hospitality to the humble slave, the unfortunate and to the most illustrious guests who have honored Concord by their visits.

Nathaniel White died Saturday, October 2, 1880, having nearly completed the allotted span of threescore years and ten. He was stricken down suddenly, although, with his usual business foresight, he seems to have been prepared for the change. The family in their bereavement had the sympathy of the community and State. The sense of a great loss pervaded the city. The funeral was held in the church which owes so much to his fostering care, and was the occasion when a great multitude bore witness to the depth of their sorrow. His remains lie in the lot in Blossom Hill Cemetery which his filial love prepared as the resting-place for his parents.

What were the traits that so endeared Nathaniel White to all who knew him, or could appreciate him? He was thoroughly good: he had a great heart. Of active sympathies, of warm feelings, he was ever ready to listen to the call of suffering, and answer it. His heart and purse were always open for worthy objects. His assistance was freely given for the

furtherance of good enterprises. He was an ardent and persevering worker for reform. He was a consistent temperance advocate. He was a modest man withal, not fluent as a speaker, but listened to as an oracle. Deeds, not words, made up his life. He was blessed with good judgment and common sense. He was practical and successful. To him a man was a brother, a woman a sister. He loved his fellow-men.

Mr. White embodied and exemplified in his life those qualities of mind and heart which distinguish what we love to call our self-made men. He was essentially progressive, courageous and a moving force among his associates. Life was to him full of opportunities, which he had the nerve to seize and the capacity to improve; and then force of character, guided by high moral instinct and sterling honesty, made him a power in the business and social community, and won for him his high position. And it was no covetous hand that gathered up this harvest of wealth and influence and strength of resource. He gathered it and dispensed it with equal munificence. It went to help the poor, to encourage enterprise, to promote all good works and to make the community better and happier. He made his impress on the world about him, not by what he gained from it, but by what he gave it; and his works live after him, and speak continually of a life that was a rich blessing, and is still a treasure to the community to which it peculiarly belongs.

The *Daily Monitor*, under date of October 2, 1880, said,—

"In the death of Nathaniel White this community sustains an irreparable loss. Large-hearted, humane, liberal and progressive, he gave to every good work, local and general, his earnest, unstinted support. Devoted to the welfare of Concord, he employed his wealth for the enhancement of its prosperity. His public spirit extended also to the State, and he was foremost in enterprises for the development of its resources. A good man has gone to his reward, and it can be truly said that the world is better for the part he bore in it."

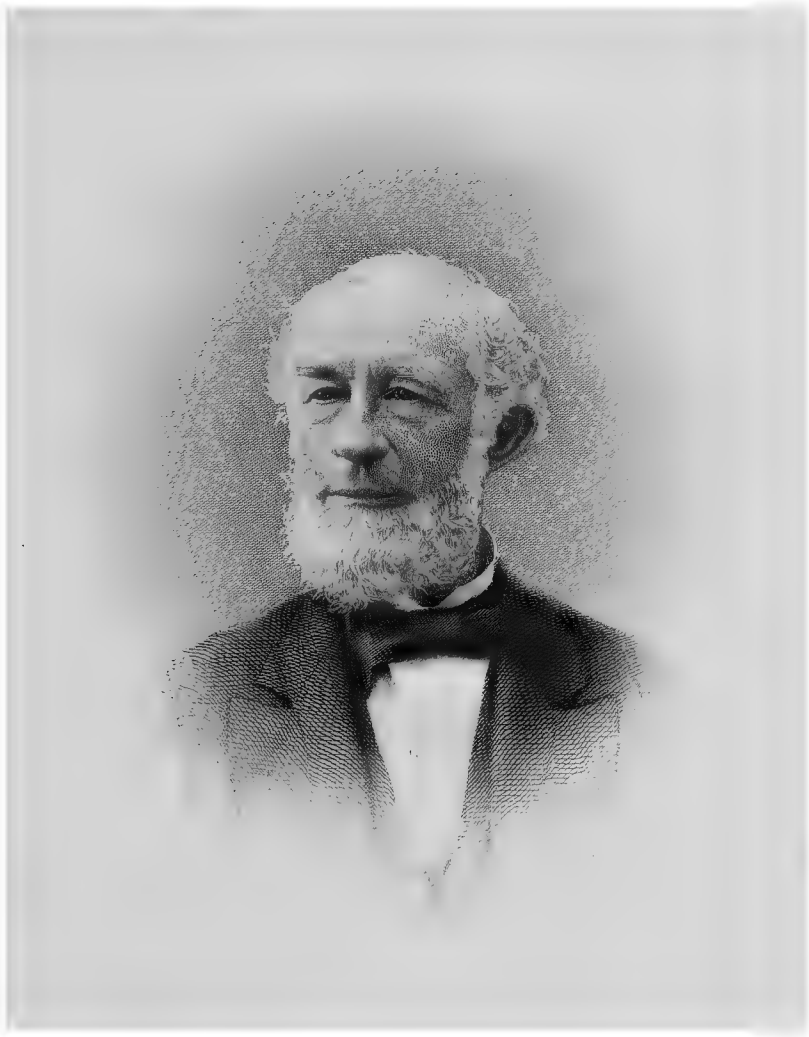
Mr. White's marital relations were of a most happy character, and Mr. H. P. Rolfe truly said,—

"In all his aspirations to make himself an honorable name, and to do good to his kindred, his friends, his country and his race, Mr. White was most fortunate and happy in that he had the early suggestion, the prompt encouragement, the ready co-operation and the ardent sympathy of her who, for nearly half a century, kept his home constantly blooming with the sweet-scented flowers of affection."

HON. ONSLOW STEARNS.

A large proportion of the men who have been elected to the chief magistracy of our State were, to a greater or less extent, engaged in political life during a considerable period of their existence. The men of essentially business tastes and occupation, who have been called to the gubernatorial chair, have been exceptions to the general rule. Nor is our State different from others in this regard. Everywhere, as a rule, the public offices which the people have at their disposal are conferred upon men who have devoted their time and attention to politics and partisan management. Among the more conspicuous exceptions to this rule in this State is the case of the late ex-Governor Stearns, who, although a man of decided political convictions, was, in no sense of the word, a politician, and was never in any degree concerned in party management. Mr. Stearns was a business man in the full sense of the term; and, thoroughly identified as he was with the railroad interest of the State from its inception till the day of his death, he was unquestionably, from first to last, the most conspicuous representative of that interest in New Hampshire.

Onslow Stearns was born in Billerica, Mass., August 30, 1810. The farm upon which he was reared, and which still remains in the family, being now owned by an older brother, Franklin Stearns, was the property and homestead of his grandfather, Hon. Isaac Stearns, a prominent and influential citizen of Middlesex County, and a soldier in the old French War, who was, at one time, a member of the Executive Council of the State, and held other honorable and responsible offices. His father, John Stearns, who was also a farmer, and succeeded in possession of the homestead, was killed in the prime of life by a railroad accident at Woburn. William Stearns, a brother of John and uncle of Onslow, was a soldier in the Revolution, and fought at the battle of Lexington. Onslow Stearns remained at home, laboring upon the farm, and availing himself of such educational privileges as the public schools afforded, until seventeen years of age, when he went to Boston and engaged as a clerk in the house of Howe & Holbrook, afterward J. C. Howe & Co., where he remained about three years, and then left to join his brother, John O. Stearns, since famous as a railroad contractor and builder, who, then in Virginia, was engaged in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Subsequently he became interested with his brother in contracts for the construction of various railroads in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, upon which he was engaged until the summer of 1837, when he returned to Massachusetts and engaged in contracts upon the Charlestown Branch and Wilmington and Haverhill Railroads, now, respectively, portions of the Fitchburg and Boston and Maine roads. Soon after, he engaged in the work of completing the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, then in process of construction from Lowell to Nashua. This road was completed in the fall of 1838, when Mr. Stearns was made its superintendent, holding the position until July, 1846, when he resigned to become agent of the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, for the purpose of constructing its road from Concord to White River Junction. His first efforts in the interest of this road were directed toward obtaining the necessary legislation for securing a right of way for the road over the land where it was to pass, the law of 1840 having rendered it impossible. This



legislation was secured in 1844, by which the State was empowered to take the land of the owners, making them compensation for damages, and leasing the same to railroad corporations, they repaying to the State the amount paid for damages.

Under the personal supervision of Mr. Stearns, the road was located, and the work of construction vigorously carried forward and completed, the Bristol Branch included. After its completion he became manager of the road, which position he held till May, 1852, when he was chosen president of the Northern Railroad Company, continuing in that office until the time of his death. He was also general superintendent of the Vermont Central Railroad from 1852 till 1855, a director in the Ogdensburgh Railroad for some time, and for nearly twenty years, up to 1875, a director in the Nashua and Lowell Railroad corporation.

While president of the Northern Railroad Company, Mr. Stearns was also president of the Sullivan, the Contoocook Valley and the Concord and Claremont Railroad Companies, which were connected in interest with the Northern Railroad, and, under his direction, the Concord and Claremont Railroad was extended from Bradford to Claremont, being completed in 1872. The success of Mr. Stearns in the management of these various railroad enterprises caused his services to be sought by those interested in other railroads, and he was frequently solicited to take charge of railroad interests in Massachusetts and other States. These offers he uniformly declined till July, 1866, when he was induced to take the presidency of the Old Colony and Newport Railway Company, in Massachusetts, which position he held till November, 1877, when he resigned on account of failing health. During this time the Old Colony and Newport Railway Company and the Cape Cod Railroad Company were consolidated under the name of the Old Colony Railroad Company, and the South Shore and Duxbury and Cohasset Railroads, with others, were added to it. The Old Colony Steamboat Company was also formed, and purchased the boats of the Narragansett Steamship Company, thus forming, with the Old Colony Railroad, the present Fall River Line between Boston and New York. In 1874, Mr. Stearns was elected president of the Concord Railroad, and continued to manage the affairs of this corporation till his death.

The eleven years during which Mr. Stearns was president of the Old Colony Railroad were years of the most intense and constant labor on his part. For two years of the time he was Governor of New Hampshire. He was president of the Northern Railroad and the other roads connected with it during all that time; and for three years he was also president of the Concord Railroad and of the Old Colony Steamboat Company, besides being a director and interested in the management of various other corporations. Mr. Stearns gave an active, personal supervision to all the corporate interests under his charge, embracing not only their general relations with other corporations and interests, but extending to the most minute details of their management. He was never idle. No man was ever more painstaking and faithful in the discharge of his duties. His papers and figures were carried with him, and studied as he journeyed between his home in Concord and the railroad offices in Boston; and when in Boston his labors almost always extended far into the hours of night. He lived in labor, and thought no plan complete till, by execution, it had passed beyond his power to labor upon it. His knowledge of the practical management of railroads was complete and perfect to the smallest details; and this, together with his unwearied industry, sound business judgment and foresight and his knowledge and control of men, contributed to a success such as few railroad managers have attained. At his death he was the oldest railroad president in continuous service in New England, having been president of the Northern Railroad for twenty-seven years.

Although in no sense a politician, as has been stated, Mr. Stearns was a man of fixed political convictions, acting heartily with the Whig party from early life until the dissolution of the party, when he became a Republican. In 1862 he accepted the nomination of his party as candidate for State Senator in the Concord District, and was elected, serving upon the committees upon railroads, elections, and military affairs. He was re-elected the following year, and was chosen president of the Senate, faithfully and acceptably discharging the duties of his responsible position. In legislation, as in business life, he was eminently a practical man. During his term of legislative service the War of the Rebellion was in progress, and his efforts as a legislator, as well as a citizen, were freely and fully exerted in behalf of the Union cause. He was one of the prime movers in the formation of the New Hampshire Soldiers' Aid Society, an organization which contributed largely to the encouragement of enlistments and the assistance of the needy families of soldiers in the field.

In 1864, Mr. Stearns was a delegate-at-large from New Hampshire in the Republican National Convention, and was one of the vice-presidents of that body. Many prominent Republicans and personal friends had, for some time, urged his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor of the State, and in 1867 he received a large vote in the convention which nominated General Harriman for that office. Soon after the convention he was besought by a number of his friends and political associates, who were dissatisfied with the action of the convention, to allow the use of his name as an independent candidate, but declined to accede to their wishes.

In the Republican State Convention of 1867 no name but that of Mr. Stearns was presented for the

gubernatorial nomination, which was conferred upon him by acclamation, a circumstance of rare occurrence in a case of a first nomination. He was elected by a decided majority, over General John Bedel, the Democratic candidate, and was renominated the following year. He sent a letter to the convention declining the renomination, on account of the state of his health and the pressure of business cares; but the convention refused to accept the declination, and a committee was appointed to wait upon him and urge its withdrawal, which was finally successful in its efforts. His re-election followed, and for another year he devoted no small share of his attention to the interests of the State, notwithstanding the varied demands of the extensive corporate interests under his management. To the financial affairs of the State his care was especially directed, and during his administration the State debt was reduced nearly one-third, while the State tax was also reduced in still greater proportion. He also took a lively interest in the management of the State Prison, and was instrumental in effecting great changes therein, securing more thorough discipline and putting the institution upon a paying basis, whereas it had long been run at a pecuniary loss to the State.

In the discharge of all his public duties Mr. Stearns always sought to treat the matter in hand in a thoroughly practical and business-like manner, exercising the same judgment and discrimination as in the management of his private and business affairs. Although firmly attached to his party, he was less a partisan in the exercise of his official functions than many of his predecessors had been, and was the first Republican Governor of New Hampshire to nominate a Democrat to a position upon the Supreme Bench, which he did in 1870, when Hon. Wm. S. Ladd, of Lancaster, was made an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Judge Nesmith. This action, although denounced by many of his Republican friends, is now regarded by all as having been wise and judicious, inasmuch as the ultimate outcome has been a thoroughly non-partisan judiciary in our State and a universal desire and determination to maintain the same.

The cause of education found in Mr. Stearns a warm friend, and in the welfare of Dartmouth College, which institution, in 1857, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, he took special interest. His first public address after assuming the gubernatorial office was upon the occasion of the college centennial, wherein he took decided ground in favor of such liberal aid from the State as might be necessary to make the institution permanently effective for the public good.

In religious sympathies and convictions Mr. Stearns was a Unitarian, and was an active and influential member of the Unitarian Society of Concord during his long residence in the city, contributing liberally for the support of public worship, upon which he was a constant attendant, and for all its auxiliary purposes and objects. Thoroughly public-spirited, he never failed to give material support to all measures which seemed to him calculated to advance the interests of his adopted city, as well as the State at large, nor were his social duties in the least neglected, notwithstanding the pressing cares of public and business life.

The long and arduous labor of his life was not without its substantial reward, and he became the possessor of an ample fortune, enabling him to dispense a liberal hospitality. Among the many distinguished persons entertained in his elegant mansion were two incumbents of the chief magistracy of the United States, General Grant and Mr. Hayes, each of whom became his guest when visiting our State capital.

Mr. Stearns was united in marriage, June 26, 1845, with Miss Mary A. Holbrook, daughter of Hon. Adin Holbrook, of Lowell, Mass., and with her established a home in Concord the following year, in the location where he continued to reside, making numerous improvements from time to time throughout his life. Five children—a son and four daughters—are the fruit of this union. The son, Charles O. Stearns, is engaged in railroad business in Boston. The eldest daughter, Mary, is the wife of Brevet Brigadier-General John R. Brooke, of the United States army; the second daughter, Margaret, is now Mrs. Ingalls, of North Adams, Mass.; the other daughters, Sarah and Grace, remain with their mother at the family residence in Concord, where the husband and father, after a brief illness of a few days, quietly departed this life, December 29, 1878.

LEWIS DOWNING.

Samuel, father of Lewis, was of English extraction, born in 1757, and moved to Lexington, Mass., in 1777. He married, first, Susanna, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Reed) Brown, of Lexington. The children of this marriage were Polly, born October 21, 1783; Oliver, born March 10, 1785; Samuel, born October 30, 1787; Susanna, born November 20, 1788; Sally, born November 23, 1790; *Lewis*, born June 23, 1792; William, born September 20, 1796. The latter was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814.

Samuel married, second, Eunice Bridge, of Lexington, and the children from this union were Emily, born January 24, 1801; Charles, born July 9, 1802; George W., born February 22, 1804; Andrew J., born October 31, 1815, and Fanny, who died in infancy. Samuel was a carriage-maker by trade, and taught the same to his son Samuel, who, in turn, taught it to his brother Lewis, and the shop where



Lewis Downing

they all worked still stands as then, in the town of Lexington and just below the celebrated "Munroe Tavern."

In the year 1800 Samuel removed from Lexington, Mass., to Newburgh, N. Y., and thence to Montgomery, intending to continue his occupation as a carriage-maker at that place. Owing to the bad state of his health at Montgomery he returned to Newburgh, where he established, on the corner of Broad and Liberty Streets, about the commencement of the present century, a shop for the manufacture of wagons and carriages. While yet in the early stages of this undertaking failing health led him to engage in the more healthful business of market gardening and the cultivation of a nursery, which he planted on the property adjoining his shop. As early as 1810, he offered for sale, trees grafted or inoculated of apples, pears, peaches, apricots and cherries, and was the first to conduct the business with such success as to secure its continuance. He led an industrious and sober life, and died in Newburgh November 1, 1822. Of the children by his second marriage, Charles and Andrew J. were very celebrated for their knowledge of horticulture and landscape gardening, having published various works, among which are "Downing's Fruits and Fruit-Trees of America," "Downing's Country Houses," and also "Landscape Gardening."

Andrew J. Downing, as an architect, has no superior. His creations were always appropriate to, and compatible with, their surroundings. So much so, that one was often fain to wonder whether the scenery was made to fit the edifice, or the edifice to crown and ennoble the scenery. As a horticulturist, floriculturist and pomologist he had no equal; his knowledge in each of these departments was profound and exhaustive, and his taste both exquisite and unerring. As an author, he was prolific, genial and attractive; always at his ease, and always a perfect master of his subject and the English language. He was for many years editor of the *Horticulturist*, a monthly magazine of large circulation. It is very rarely that a man of such varied talents, each so perfect in its kind and all capable of combination to a certain and practicable end, appears in this world of ours. He laid out the grounds of the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington in 1851, and a monument was afterwards erected on them to his memory. He perished in the burning of the steamer "Henry Clay," on the Hudson River, July 28, 1852, while on his way to superintend the erection of some villas at Newport, R. I.

Charles Downing was always in complete sympathy with his gifted brother, Andrew J., and had many qualities in common with him. He devoted his life to his favorite pursuits of horticulture and pomology, and re-edited Andrew's Work on "Fruits and Fruit-Trees of America," adding much new matter, the results of his own observation and experiments, finally completing a work which is considered the highest authority on this subject both in England and America. He died at Newburgh, N. Y., January 18, 1885, at the age of eighty-two years. On the maternal side they are of the same lineage as the late President Garfield, the common ancestor being John Bridge, the Puritan, one of the earliest settlers of Cambridge, whose statue in bronze stands on Cambridge Common.

Lewis, the subject of this sketch, son of Samuel and Susanna (Brown) Downing, was born in Lexington, Mass., June 23, 1792; married Lucy Wheelock, only child of Jonathan and Lucy (Beaman) Wheelock, at Concord, Mass., May 25, 1815. Jonathan Wheelock was a soldier in the Revolution, doing service for his country, from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, especially sharing in the sufferings of the American army at Valley Forge. He was for many years a noted stage-driver between Boston and Concord, Mass., spending the last years of his life with his daughter, dying at her home, September 5, 1845, at the age of eighty-six years.

The children of Lewis and Lucy (Wheelock) Downing, all born in Concord, were, Lucy Maria, born September 19, 1818; Lewis Downing, Jr., born December 6, 1820; Alonzo, born December 28, 1822; Mary Ann, born January 25, 1826; Emily and Ellen, born July 28, 1828. Lewis moved from Lexington, Mass., to Concord, N. H., in May, 1813, and commenced the carriage business, first at the north end of Main Street, but in 1816 purchased the "Duncan Estate," at the south end, and moved his shops there, where they remain at the present time. For the first few years he only made the "Concord Wagon," with some freight-wagons, used at that time for freighting goods from Boston to towns in New Hampshire and Vermont, and the two-wheel chaise, used extensively then instead of the four-wheel buggy, as at the present time. The first wagon made was in November, 1813, and the first chaise he made was sold to the Rev. Dr. Bouton, and was used by him a great many years. In the year 1826, Mr. Downing, foreseeing that there must eventually be a great demand for stage-coaches, concluded to commence the manufacture of them, and with that in view, he went to Salem, Mass. and arranged with J. Stephens Abbot to come to Concord and build three coach-bodies. Mr. Abbot was then at work for Mr. Frothingham, a celebrated coach-maker in Salem, but left and arrived in Concord on Christmas eve, and made the first coach-bodies ever built in New Hampshire during the spring of 1827. The first coach was completed, and went out of the shop in July, 1827, and was sold to John Shepherd. From that time on, the demand for coaches increased, and before the advent of the railroads they could be found in all parts of the world.

In 1828, Mr. Downing took Mr. Abbot in with him as a partner, and the firm-name was Downing & Abbot until September, 1847, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Downing and his two sons built new shops

on Main Street, opposite the Phenix Hotel, continuing business under the name of L. Downing & Sons, while Mr. Abbot and his son Edward A. carried on the same at the old shops. January 1, 1865, Mr. Downing, Sr., retired from the business, and a new firm was formed under the name of Abbot, Downing & Co., consisting of J. Stephens, Edward A. and Joseph H. Abbot, Lewis Downing, Jr., and Alonzo Downing, and the works at the south end greatly enlarged for the purpose. January 1, 1873, they purchased the works of Harvey, Morgan & Co., and reorganized under the general laws of New Hampshire as the Abbot-Downing Company, and so continue at the present time, with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars, a force of two hundred and seventy-five men, their shops occupying about six acres of ground and their carriages sent in all directions. In this connection it may not be improper to say that it is a very remarkable circumstance, probably without a parallel, that from the time Samuel Downing commenced learning his trade, in 1772, until the present time, 1885, it will be one hundred and thirteen consecutive years of service in the same business by the father, son and grandson, and a total of one hundred and forty-four years' active service by the same persons, viz.: Samuel Downing from 1772 until 1810, thirty-eight years; Lewis Downing from 1807 until 1865, fifty-eight years; and Lewis Downing, Jr., from 1837 until 1885, forty-eight years. The latter is still in active business and president of the Abbot-Downing Company. The original shops, established by Lewis Downing seventy-two years ago, occupy the same ground they have occupied the past sixty-nine years. Mr. Downing visited California twice in connection with his business, and was well-known on the Pacific coast, where he had a large market for his carriages, so celebrated the world over. He earned and maintained a high reputation for skill, sagacity and integrity, probably doing as much as any other man for the prosperity and growth of Concord. The Concord *Daily Monitor*, in an interesting sketch of his career, January, 1865, says: "Mr. Downing, Sr., retires from business, after active participation in it for nearly fifty-eight years, and we think we express the general sentiment of the community when we say that during that time, his integrity having never been questioned, he is entitled to be called Concord's best benefactor."

Mr. Downing, though not an active politician, was a thorough-going Republican, and represented Ward 6 in the State Legislature in 1865–66. He not only sought to build up a business for his own advantage, but he was keenly alive to whatever affected the public welfare. So far as his influence could avail anything, he endeavored to have the business affairs of the community and State conducted on principles of strict justice to all concerned. Positive and self-reliant in his own convictions, he opposed, with blunt sincerity, whatever seemed to him ill-considered and blamable. No one had a more thoughtful concern for whatever tended to strengthen public character and elevate public life, and his personal integrity in business gave character to the whole community and made the city of Concord famous. His coaches being known the world over, are regarded as fair representatives of the average moral worth of her citizens. In religion, so far as any creed is concerned, he was a strong Unitarian, being one of the founders of that society in the city of Concord, and in his will gives his entire estate, at the decease of his children, to that society, the income of which is to be expended by them annually for the spread of liberal Christianity, as represented in the writings of William Ellery Channing. After a long and severe illness he died, March 10, 1873, in the eighty-first year of his age. His life was faithful, just and true; his death peaceful, serene, full of faith and longings for the "beyond."

J. STEPHENS ABBOT.

In the beautiful town of Andover, Mass., situated on the bank of the Merrimack River, is the cemetery in which may be seen a cenotaph bearing the following inscription:

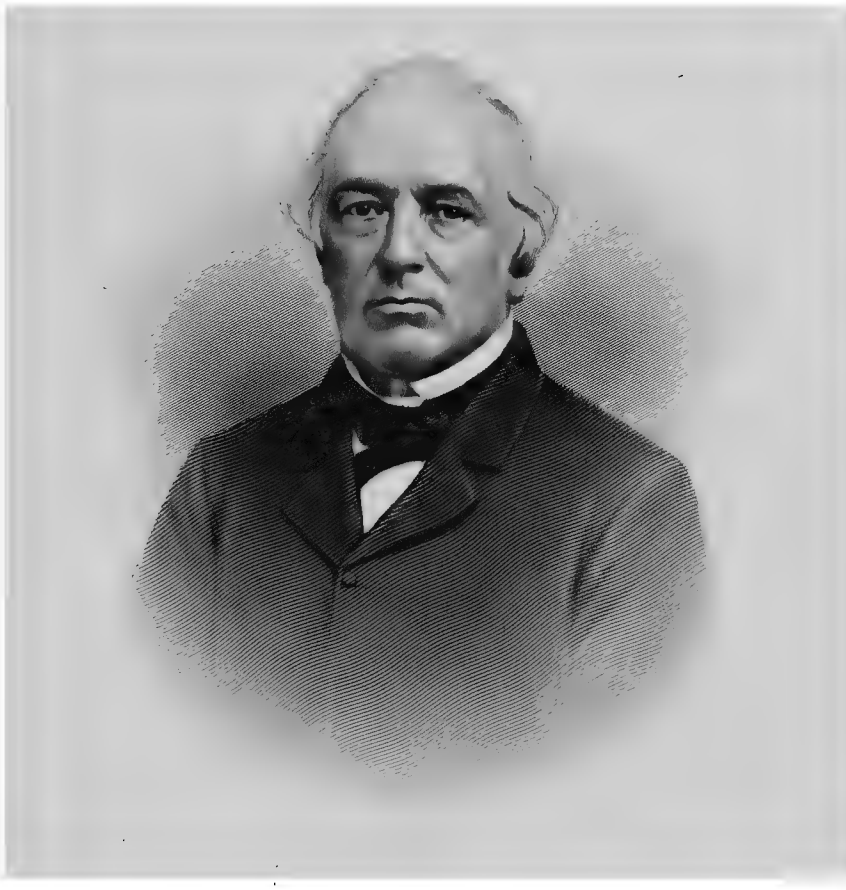
"GEORGE ABBOT,
born in England,
was one of the first settlers
of Andover, A.D. 1643
where, in 1647, he married
HANNAH CHANDLER.
He died December, 1681, Æ. 66,
She died December 1711, Æ. 82.
Their descendants, in reverence for
Their Moral Worth and Christian
virtues, erected this monument
A.D. 1843."

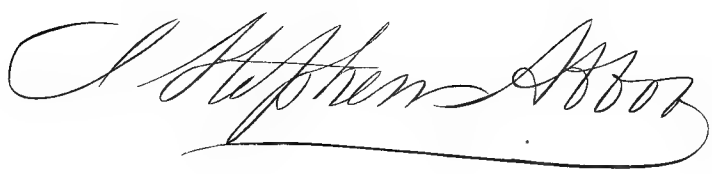
Thus it appears that the ancestors of the subject of this sketch were of that sturdy and valiant race of pioneers who laid the foundation of this great Anglo-Saxon nation.

J. Stephens Abbot was born in Albany, Me., on the 22d of February, 1804. While yet an infant he was deprived of both his parents, and his uncle, General Abbot, took him to old Salem to his aunt, Mrs. Chase, by whom he was adopted, and for whom he always cherished the most affectionate regard.

At Salem he enjoyed such educational advantages as generally fell to the lot of boys destined to earn their own living in a new country at that early period of the present century. His school-days over, he was apprenticed to Frothingham & Loring, of Salem, who were then celebrated chaise-builders, and some years afterward he was induced by Mr. Lewis Downing, Sr., to accompany him to Concord, N. H., to aid in the introduction and manufacture of the now famous Concord stage-coach. It was here that he built the first coach-bodies which were ever constructed in the State of New Hampshire.

In 1828 he became associated with Mr. Downing as a partner in the firm of Downing & Abbot. Together they planted, with skillful hands, that tree which has





taken such deep root in the soil that, to-day, hundreds of industrious families find sustenance and shelter under its vigorous branches.

Many an old man in New England and the Canadas can well remember the first yellow, oval-shaped, Concord stage-coach which came rattling into his native village, creating more excitement than the train of railroad cars does now, rushing into the depot with its ponderous engine. A description of the running part of the Concord stage-coach would be superfluous, because the saying has become proverbial that "the Concord running parts do their own talking." The superiority in the running parts was a peculiarity in the Concord stage-coach that called for the exercise of the utmost intelligence, combined with no small degree of practical and scientific knowledge. The same admirable qualifications were displayed by Mr. Abbot in the construction of those old-fashioned omnibuses then in vogue.

For several years the business continued to enlarge and prosper, until, in 1847, Mr. Downing retired from the firm, leaving Mr. Abbot to carry on the business in his own name, and in 1852 he took his son, E. A., into partnership, under the firm-name of J. S. & E. A. Abbot, who brought out the justly-celebrated American ambulances, which rendered such priceless service in our Civil War and also in the conflict between France and Prussia. So greatly were they appreciated by the French nation that the provisional government decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor three enterprising Americans who introduced these humane accompaniments of war into France.

It is thus that at all times, especially when great emergencies arise, the genius of New England in the mechanic arts finds so vast a field of usefulness at home and abroad.

In 1865 the firm-name was changed to that of Abbot, Downing & Co., by the introduction of Lewis Downing, Jr., the son of Mr. Abbot's old partner. The new firm turned their attention to the manufacture of the celebrated Concord wagons, which manufacture soon became remarkably successful. There are very few on this continent who do not know what is meant by the expression "a Concord express-wagon." Besides the various specialties of their own invention here manufactured, they built for the New York Transfer Company fifty of Dodd's "Patent Crystals" for use in New York City.

The whole establishment is so admirably arranged that the extensive business at Concord contributes simultaneously to the prosperity of the firm and the general comfort and happiness of the employés and their families. Indeed, Mr. Abbot was remarkably successful, not only in commanding their respect, but in gaining their affectionate good-will. Possessing a fine figure, a noble presence and a countenance at once beautiful and beaming with goodness and benevolence, they regarded him as a friend a benefactor, rather than as an employer, in the ordinary acceptation of the word.

If proof of this were called for, we have it in the fact that no such thing as a strike was ever heard of in the factory at Concord, and whenever difficulties occurred among the workmen his word and look were sufficient to remove them, while his friendly counsel rarely, if ever, failed to effect the object for which it was given. He was, essentially, "a master-workman," being thoroughly conversant with every branch of the manufacture and every detail of the business.

Often have the hands been astonished to note with what judgment and skill he could walk into the forest, and at a glance, as if indued with intuitive perception, select and blaze the trees which were best adapted for his purpose.

In all the relations of life the deceased was confided in and beloved, while a word of praise from his lips exercised the same magic power in his home circle as in the work-shop.

He attended the Episcopalian Church and adorned its doctrines in all things, and was more a Christian, and less a sectarian, than many who make a louder profession of religion. In politics he was "an Old-Line Whig," one of the Daniel Webster school. He enjoyed the intimate friendship of some of the best and foremost statesmen in his adopted State; was a warm, personal friend of the late ex-President Franklin Pierce, and a member of the old Salem Cadets, at whose reunion, in 1870, he was present contributing to the general enjoyment on that happy occasion. With the ample means at his disposal, he was never backward in promoting, as fitting occasion presented, the welfare of his relatives and friends. He had never known sickness until the illness overtook him which, in three short weeks, terminated his earthly career, March 16, 1871, in the sixty-eighth year of his useful and honorable life.

It is pleasing to know that he bore his sufferings with Christian patience and with manly fortitude.

When the spirit left its tenement of clay to return to the God who gave it, the clock had just struck the hour of six, and as the signal of work was sounded for others he received the summons to rest forever from his labors. But no sooner had the tidings of his departure reached the factory than the implements of labor fell from every hand, every arm was relaxed, every heart was saddened and every eye was dimmed, while the widowed wife and mother, with her sorrowing children, relatives and friends, felt that a cloud had overshadowed their happiness. The cloud, however, was not without its silver lining, for was there not something of the chastened "joy of grief" in the thought that the loss thus mourned by the living was the great and eternal gain of the dead? How truly doth the good Book say: "The memory of the just is blessed!"

December 15, 1829, Mr. Abbot married Grace, daughter of Sherburne and Margaret (Sargent)

Wiggin, who was born October 6, 1806, and still survives. Their family consisted of five children, viz.: Edward Augustus, Margaret Ann, Joseph Henry, Francis Lewis and Mary.

JOHN KIMBALL.[1]

An honorable ancestry is a source of gratification, if not of merit, and from it noble traits of character are undoubtedly often inherited. It is therefore to be noted in considering biography.

1. Richard and Ursula Kimball, with seven children, came from Ipswich, England, April 10, 1634 (O. S.), and settled in Watertown, but in 1637 moved to Ipswich, Mass. He died June 22, 1675, having had eleven children. From this Puritan family have sprung most of the Kimballs of New England.

2. Their son, Richard, was born in England in 1623; settled in Wenham, Mass., as early as 1656; married Mary Gott, had eight children, and died May 26, 1676.

3. His son, Caleb, was born in Wenham April 9, 1665. He was of Exeter, N. H., having moved there from Wenham. He married Sarah ——, had eight children, and died in Wenham January 20, 1731–32.

4. His son, John, was born in Wenham December 20, 1699; settled in Exeter, and married Abigail Lyford, February 14, 1722–23, who was the mother of six children, and died in Exeter February 12, 1737–38. He married Sarah Wilson, of Exeter, September 18, 1740, who had nine children.

5. His son by his first marriage, Joseph, was born in Exeter January 29, 1730–31. After an early marriage, the wife and two children of which died, he married Sarah Smith, who gave birth to nine children, and died March 1, 1808, and he died November 6, 1814. He had moved to Canterbury as early as 1788, and settled on a farm just north of the Shakers. He had the misfortune to lose his eyesight before he left Exeter; consequently he never looked on the town of Canterbury, where he resided twenty-six years, and six of his children were born after he became blind.

6. His son, John, was born in Exeter November 20, 1767; married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Moulton, of Kensington, November 21, 1793; moved to Canterbury February 14, 1794, and settled on their homestead, north of Shaker village, where they resided nearly sixty years, having nine children, the wife dying April 30, 1853, and he February 26, 1861, at the age of ninety-three years, three months and six days. To farming he added the business of a wheelwright and manufacturer of agricultural implements, and occasionally that of a builder.

7. His son, Benjamin, was born in Canterbury December 27, 1794; married Ruth, daughter of David Ames, February 1, 1820. After continuing two years with his father on the farm, and two years on a farm in Northfield, he settled in Boscawen in the spring of 1824, on the farm known as the Frost place, on High Street; but in November, 1830, having purchased of Hon. Jeremiah Mason, of Portsmouth, attorney for the United States Bank, its land and water-power at the south part of the town (now Penacook), he moved there, and resided in the house he had bought, situated next east of the hotel, where he died July 21, 1834. Although dying at the age of forty, he had become an active and influential business man. In 1831 he erected the dam across the Contoocook River, and the brick grist-mill standing near the stone factory. He also engaged in manufacturing lumber. He took an active part in all that was essential to the general and religious welfare of the town, and was elected to the Legislature in the March preceding his death.

Ruth Ames was the ninth of the ten children of David Ames and Phebe, daughter of Thomas Hoyt, who died in 1777, in the War of the Revolution. David, born May 27, 1749, was one of four children of Samuel Ames, one of the first settlers of Canterbury, who was born February 13, 1723–24, and died January 16, 1803. Ruth Ames was born in Canterbury July 29, 1797, and died in Concord October 22, 1874. She was a fine type of the strong but liberal New England woman.

John Kimball, son of Benjamin Kimball and Ruth Ames, was born in Canterbury April 13, 1821. When he was thirteen years of age his father died, leaving, also, a daughter (Elizabeth) nine years old, and another son (Benjamin A.) less than a year old. The widowed mother had already buried two children in infancy, and six years later lost the daughter; but she lived forty years longer, and enjoyed the highest felicity of a mother, seeing her two stalwart sons grow prosperously to man's estate, achieving riches and honors, unblemished in life and character. The early home duties and experiences of the elder son naturally aroused in him tender devotion to a mother and brother so dependent upon him, animated him to earnest and persistent effort, developed in him strong self-reliance, and laid broad and deep the foundations of those qualities of heart and mind which now distinguish him.

He attended the town schools of Boscawen, and during the year 1837 the Concord Academy. In 1838 he was apprenticed as a machinist to William Moody Kimball, his father's cousin, then engaged in constructing mills and machinery at Boscawen, and in four years he mastered his trade. His first work after coming of age was, in 1842, to rebuild the grist-mills in the valley near the north end of Boscawen Plain, which are still in use, and he worked at his trade in Suncook, Manchester, Lowell and Lawrence.

In 1848 he took charge of the new machine and car-shops of the Concord Railroad, then building at Concord, and in 1850 became master mechanic of that corporation, continuing in the position until 1858.

[1] By William E. Chandler.



Twenty years of unremitting work in mechanical construction had brought him to the summit of his vocation, possessing thorough, practical skill, having acquired an unusual share of common sense in human affairs, and with habits of industry, temperance and self-reliance, sure to give him a fair measure of success in any new calling which he might choose. Henceforth his life's work was to be in different fields. His neighbors and friends had discovered his integrity and capacity, and they commenced to utilize them in public employment.

In 1856, Mr. Kimball had been elected a member of the Common Council of the city of Concord, and re-elected in 1857, and chosen president of the Council. In 1858 he was elected to the State Legislature, was re-elected in 1859, and served as chairman of the committee on the State Prison. In 1859 he relinquished other employment to serve as city marshal of Concord and collector of taxes, from which office he was, in 1862, appointed by President Lincoln to the post of collector of internal revenue for the Second District of New Hampshire, consisting of the counties of Merrimack and Hillsborough, and served until he resigned, in 1869. His collections, which included the tax on manufactures from the mills of Manchester, were very heavy for a country district, and amounted in the seven years to nearly seven millions of dollars. No revenue district in the country established a better reputation. His methods of collection, while thorough, were quiet, and gave no offense, and his administration was in all respects faultless. In the office of the commissioner of internal revenue, at Washington, his record has always been referred to as one of the very highest.

In 1870, Mr. Kimball was elected treasurer of the Merrimack County Savings-Bank, then first organized. He has held the office ever since, and now conducts its business, for which he has been largely responsible, the bank being a profitable and successful institution.

Mr. Kimball was elected mayor of the city of Concord in 1872, and re-elected in 1873, 1874 and 1875. The duties of this honorable, responsible, but perplexing office he discharged with zeal and firmness, and to the satisfaction of the citizens. It fell to his lot to construct an unusual number of public works, which will long endure to testify to his capacity and fidelity. A freshet having carried away or rendered impassable five of the seven wooden bridges spanning the Merrimack and Contoocook Rivers, the work of rebuilding devolved on him as the superintendent of roads and bridges. The new structures are of the most substantial character,—two, the Federal Bridge and that at Penacook, being of iron, of modern design. The central fire station, built by him, is also an edifice attractive as well as commodious and convenient. Complaints of the cost of Mr. Kimball's constructions as mayor have long since ceased, in view of the universally admitted integrity of all expenditures upon them, and their solidity and permanency, as well as of the credit which they have brought to our beautiful city. During his administration the Long Pond water-works were constructed, bringing to the centre of Concord a copious supply of the purest water, at a cost of four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, economically and skillfully expended. He became *ex-officio* one of the water commissioners, and in 1878 president of the board, in which position he has ever since been kept. Blossom Hill Cemetery was doubled in size, the streets of the city were improved in accordance with modern requirements, the system of sewerage was enlarged, new and attractive school-houses were constructed, and, without any discredit to other mayors, it may be claimed that it happened to him to render more important and lasting service than any other official from the adoption of the city charter, in 1853, to the present time. For his success he must have been largely indebted to the skill acquired during his long and laborious experience in the practical business of his youth and early manhood.

In 1877, unexpectedly, and without solicitation or suggestion from any one, Governor Benjamin F. Prescott and his Council appointed Mr. Kimball as chairman of the board of commissioners to build the new State Prison at Concord, with Messrs. Albert M. Shaw and Alpha J. Pillsbury as his associates. In 1880 the edifice was completed within the limits of the moderate appropriation of two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, a model in its design and construction, remarkable for the honesty and cheapness which had characterized the establishment of a penitentiary superior, all things considered, to any prison of other States. No more than just praise was uttered concerning the chairman of the commission, on the ceremony at the opening of the prison, by the speaker of the occasion, one of Concord's most devoted and public-spirited sons, Colonel John H. George, who said,—

"It is a matter of further and warm congratulation that its erection has been intrusted to a competent commission; that good judgment and intelligent investigation have characterized the plan; that no corrupt jobbery has polluted its construction; and that for every dollar expended a fair and honest result has been obtained. And in this connection it is but just to say that the fitness and labors of the chairman of the board especially should receive public recognition. To the successful performance of the duties of his office he brought unusual mechanical skill, and large exprience in the construction of public works."

Repeated nominations and elections of any citizen by his friends and neighbors to local offices, not in any way improperly procured, but conferred solely from popular esteem and desire, must be taken to indicate ability and true excellence. Mr. Kimball not only held the elective offices already mentioned, but was, by the most intelligent local constituency in the State, that of Ward 5, Concord, for eleven successive years, from 1861, elected moderator of their meetings, and was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1876, in which he was chair-

man of the committee on finance. He was, in November, 1880, chosen State Senator by the larger constituency comprised within the principal wards in Concord; and at the meeting of the Legislature, in June, 1881, he was, by general consent of his party associates, selected for president of the Senate, in rank the second officer in the State. The duties of this high position he performed creditably, with courtesy and dignity, and to the satisfaction of his fellow-members, as indicated by their unanimous resolution and their speeches of approval of the 18th of August, which were accompanied by an appropriate testimonial of their good-will.

Additional trusts reposed in him have been the presidency of the Concord Gas-Light Company; his appointment, by Mr. Chief Justice Doe, as one of the trustees of the Manchester and Keene Railroad; the treasurerships of the New Hampshire Bible Society and the Orphans' Home; the settlement and management of many estates of persons deceased, and of beneficiaries of all kinds, the amounts now in his care reaching several hundred thousand dollars. The trusted citizen, banker and friend, to whom is so freely committed the property of widows and orphans, can possess no higher evidence of integrity and worth.

In person, Mr. Kimball is tall, erect and of commanding presence, well preserved at the age of sixty-four, in perfect health, and with good prospects for longevity. His modes of life are regular, and he is a total abstainer, through conviction and habit. While firm and decided in his views, he is genial and courteous in personal intercourse. His mind has been well cultivated. He is a careful reader, with an inclination for genealogical and historical research, and he writes and speaks with precision and effect. He is faithful in every relation of life, public and domestic, and is valued and beloved by his neighbors and friends.

In 1843 he joined the Congregational Church in Boscawen, has continued his connection with that denomination and is now a member of the South Congregational Church in Concord. He is free from bigotry, pretense and intolerance, is a just and good man, serving his God faithfully according to the light he possesses, performing his every duty and bearing his every burden without complaint.

In politics, Mr. Kimball has had no violent changes to make. Acquiring Whig principles from his father and grandfather, the latter being a great admirer of Governor John Taylor Gilman, he became a Republican in 1856, and has always been an active, trusted and honored member of his party, serving since 1863, twenty years, as treasurer of the Republican State Committee.

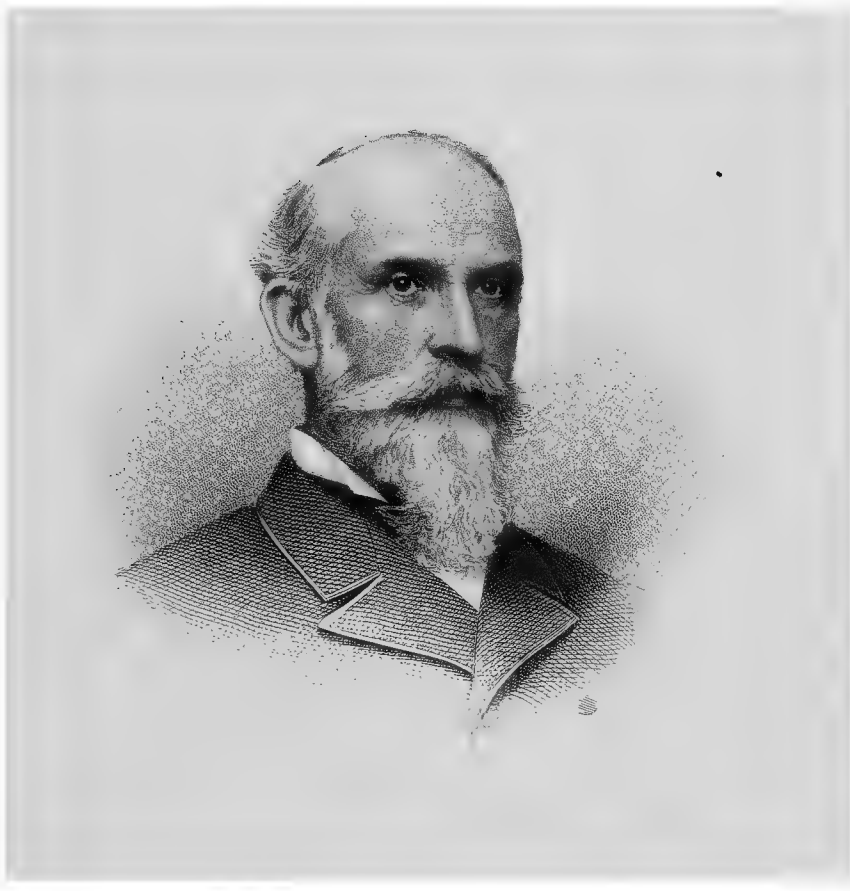
May 27, 1846, at the age of twenty-five, Mr. Kimball married Maria H. Phillips, of Rupert, Vt. Their only child, Clara Maria, born March 20, 1848, married, June 4, 1873, Mr. Augustine R. Ayers, a successful merchant in Concord. Six children—Ruth Ames, John Kimball, Helen McGregor, Joseph Sherburne, Josiah Philips and Augustine Haines—have been born to them. All are now living except Joseph Sherburne and Josiah Phillips.

Mr. Kimball has lived during an eventful period in the history of his country and the world, and has seen wonderful changes in human affairs. Commencing life during the first quarter of the century, he has already almost reached the middle of the last quarter and may hope to survive to its end. He began in the poor and primitive days of the republic; he now sees it abounding in wealth and the means of luxurious living. Marvelous progress has been made under his eyes in all forms of human knowledge and in all departments of human endeavor. When, in 1834, he and his widowed mother took counsel together how to meet the necessities of life for themselves and the dependent sister and brother, they saw no telegraphs, railroads, steamships nor power printing-presses. Before that mother died, in 1874, these four wonderful inventions alone had revolutionized all civilized life. Progress in humanity has been no less striking. As late, even, as 1852 the public conscience was proved to be dead concerning American chattel slavery, which was a most foul stain on the nation's honor, whose extinction almost no man dared predict or hope for; but another decade saw slavery annihilated, and freedom universal in America. Fortunately, Mr. Kimball has had nothing to unlearn or retract of opinions on slavery. He has witnessed and participated in the whole anti-slavery struggle, and now, in the fulness of his manhood, rejoices that he can enjoy the worldly prosperity with which he has been blessed, as the citizen of a nation exalted by righteousness and sustained and guided by the highest national honor.

BENJAMIN A. KIMBALL.

The subject of this sketch received his preparatory education at the High School in Concord, and subsequently at a school in Derry under the special instructions of Prof. Hildreth (who at that time was regarded as one of the ablest teachers in the State). He entered the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College at the opening of that department of the college, in 1851, to fit himself for his chosen profession of mechanical engineer. He acquitted himself with credit in all the branches prescribed in the course of study, and was especially excellent in mathematics and draughting. His class was small, but it was composed of men who entered college with the purpose of making the most of themselves, and they worked with a will. He graduated with honor, July 27, 1854, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science.

An incident, known to but few now living, occurred at the time of his graduation which revealed the spirit and purpose of his class.




Geo. A. Pillsbury

Considering the smallness of the number that was to graduate, the trustees thought the department could not well afford to have a steel plate engraved for the diploma at that time. From this decision the class appealed through its principal instructor,—then, as always, a firm friend of the department,—John S. Woodman, to the board of visitors, John A. Dixwell and Francis B. Hayes. The visitors saw at once that the class, having completed the prescribed course, could demand all they claimed, and that to withhold it might injure the department, and they said to Prof. Woodman: "This department shall not be behind other departments of the college in honoring its graduates."

The diplomas were consequently ordered and executed with a pen on parchment by N. D. Gould, of Harvard College, and were fine specimens of artistic penmanship and faithful testimonials of the justice then secured and since maintained for the Chandler Department by the board of visitors.

August 1, 1854, Mr. Kimball entered the employ of the Concord Railroad as draughtsman and machinist, and was promoted, April 1, 1856, to be foreman of the locomotive department. January 1, 1858, he succeeded his brother as master-mechanic at the age of twenty-six years. A suggestion was made to the directors as to the propriety of appointing him, on account of his age and limited practical experience, to an office involving responsibilities so important, but from their knowledge of him in his previous employment by the company they did not hesitate to make it, and by his untiring energy and application he soon proved his fitness for the position and continued successfully to occupy it until April 1, 1865, when he resigned. At this time he became a member of the firm of Ford & Kimball, manufacturers of car-wheels, etc., which business is still successfully carried on by them. In 1870 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Ward 6, Concord, but declined a re-election in 1871.

He was a member of a special committee appointed by the City Council of Concord, in 1871, to procure plans and specifications for an aqueduct to bring a supply of water from Long Pond, and, in January following, was appointed a member of the Board of Water Commissioners to construct the works substantially upon the plan and under the ordinance submitted by said committee. He continued an active member of the board for six years and was its president for three years. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State, and proved an efficient and valuable member of that assembly.

He has been connected with the banking interests of the city for many years. He was trustee and president of the Concord Savings-Bank until compelled to resign by ill health, and is a trustee of the Merrimack County Savings-Bank at this time. He has been a director in the Mechanics' National Bank from its organization, and is now its president. January 11, 1879, he was elected to fill the vacancy in the board of directors of the Concord Railroad caused by the death of Hon. Onslow Stearns, and has since been closely connected with its system of roads. In November, 1884, he was chosen councilor for the Second District and accepted the office June 4, 1885.

This is the brief, but honorable record of one whose life has been devoted to industries and enterprises which are the source of general prosperity. He has not coveted official stations, but, quietly mastering the principles and details of his business, has advanced by the force of personal merit to stations of large public responsibility, and has always proved equal to the demands which have been made upon him. His mind naturally and easily grasps the reasons of things, and hence he is thoroughly practical in his work and affairs. He is a good example of that honorable and valuable class of our citizens whose natural abilities, cultivated and improved by study and practical experience, make them successful in business for themselves and influential and useful members of society in the communities in which they live.

In an age distinguished for mechanical skill and the application of force to the development of material resources, men of the quality of Mr. Kimball are indispensable and appreciated. Metaphysicians and theorists are relegated to seclusion, and practical thinkers and doers are advanced to leadership. The right of the subject of this sketch to a foremost place in this class has been clearly recognized and his place assigned at the front in the line of social progress. The people have learned that he is not one

> "To cozen fortune,
> And be honorable without the stamp of merit."

HON. GEORGE A. PILLSBURY.[1]

The prosperity of the great West, a subject almost too vast for comprehension, certainly too extensive to be treated of in these pages, is one in which all sections of the country must, necessarily, be deeply concerned. Particularly is the proposition true as regards New England, for there are binding ties of relationship and identities of interest that render separation or indifference upon the part of the latter impossible. New England has claimed, justly, it is conceded, to have contributed very largely in men and money to build up the West to its present flourishing condition, but certainly no State has done more, proportionately, towards accomplishing this end than New Hampshire. National or sectional prosperity is as much due to the energy and enterprise of men as to capital, and to-day, there is not a State in the wide West that does not show the fruits of the pluck and

[1] By Allan H. Robinson.

perseverance of New Hampshire men. A glorious inheritance was the energy, industry and self-reliance which seem to have been transmitted from the settlers of the Granite State to their descendants; for it is to these traits of character that the State owes the credit reflected upon her by the success of her sons. Well may the State regard with pride the roll of names that have achieved distinction abroad, for it is as bright as a constellation, and, as a New Hampshire statesman and scholar recently said, "as long as the milky way." Not alone in literature, the professions and politics, but in industrial pursuits, and, in fact, all the walks in life, have they become distinguished. Hardly a village in the commonwealth but boasts of some representative abroad who has won honor and distinction. High in the list of honored names, in this and other States, is that of Pillsbury, and in the subjoined it is attempted to sketch, briefly, the life of a member of this family, who recently left New Hampshire to make his home in Minnesota. Brief and unsatisfactory, in point of detail, as it is rendered by limited space, the writer feels assured that the facts will be read with interest by the many friends of the gentleman mentioned.

The branch of the family to which this sketch directly relates has been traced back to William Pillsbury (sometimes spelled Pillsberry and Pillsborough), who was born in the county of Essex, in England, in 1615. He came to Dorchester, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in 1640, where he married Dorothy Crosby. In 1651 he settled on a farm in Newbury, Mass. (now a part of Newburyport). The same property has remained in possession of the Pillsbury family from 1651 to the present time. In England the coat-of-arms of the Pillsbury family is described in heraldic terms thus: "*Per fesse sable* and *azure* on an eagle displayed *argent*; three griffins' heads erased of the second." Crest, an esquire's helmet; motto: "*Labor Omnia Vincit.*" William Pillsbury died at Newbury, June 19, 1686, leaving ten children,—seven sons and three daughters. Moses Pillsbury, second son of William and Dorothy (Crosby) Pillsbury, was born in Dorchester, Mass., and in 1668 married Mrs. Susanna Whipple, of Newbury. To them was born six children. Caleb, second son of Moses and Susanna, was born in Newbury in 1681, and married Sarah (Morss), in 1703. Caleb, son of Caleb and Sarah (Morss) Pillsbury, was born in Newbury, January 26, 1717; he married Sarah Kimball, of Amesbury, Mass., July, 1742; to them were born seven children. Caleb Pillsbury, Jr., was, for several years, and at the time of his death, a member of the Massachusetts General Court. Micajah, fourth son of Caleb, Jr., and Sarah Kimball, was born in Amesbury, Mass., May 22, 1761, and in 1781 married Sarah Sargent, of Amesbury. Sarah Sargent was born in 1763. To them were born eight children,—four sons and four daughters. Micajah Pillsbury and family moved from Amesbury, Mass., to Sutton, N. H., in February, 1795, where he remained until his death, in 1802, occupying various offices of town trust. His wife survived him several years. Stephen, the oldest son, was a Baptist clergyman; the other brothers, including John, the father of the subject of this sketch, were all magistrates of the town of Sutton, N. H.

John Pillsbury, who died in Sutton in 1856, aged sixty-seven years, was a prominent man in that town, having held the office of representative and selectman, and filled other positions, always acceptably. He held a captain's commission in the militia, and was known as Captain Pillsbury. On the 2d of April, 1811, he married Susan, youngest daughter of Benjamin Wadleigh, of Sutton, who settled in that town in 1771. She was born March 23, 1793, and died in 1877, at the age of eighty-four years. She was a descendant of Captain Thomas Wadleigh, of Exeter, a son of Robert Wadleigh, of the same place, who was a member of the Provincial Legislature of Massachusetts.

The maternal grandmother of the Pillsburys was a daughter of Ebenezer Kezar, whose father hid the girl he afterwards married under a pile of boards at the time of Mrs. Duston's capture in Haverhill, Mass., in 1697. Ebenezar Kezar, the great-grandfather, lived in Rowley, Mass., in 1752, where he was a blacksmith, shoemaker, tavern-keeper, wig-maker and dealer in earthenware and other merchandise. The old wig-box and implements, which have been in disuse for more than a century, are now in the town. Ebenezer is said to have been a relative of "Cobler Keyser," referred to in one of Whittier's poems as possessing the "magic stone." He was of German origin, probably. In Harriman's "History of Warner," Mr. Kezar is spoken of as being moderator of a meeting held in that town, in 1778, for the choice of representatives from the classed towns of Fishersfield, Perrystown, New Britain and Warner. He called the first meeting of Sutton, after its incorporation, in 1784, and presided over it. He went to Sutton in 1772, and worked as blacksmith, shoemaker, farmer and trapper. The first bridge in Sutton of which there is any record was built by him. His descendants, who are numerous there and elsewhere, own most of the pond in the town mentioned, which bears his name, and nearly a thousand acres of land in its vicinity, extending to and embracing the upper falls and mills above Mill village.

Both John and Sarah Pillsbury were professors of religion, and lived exemplary lives. They had four sons and one daughter,—viz.: Simon Wadleigh Pillsbury, born at Sutton, June 22, 1812; George Alfred, born at Sutton, August 29, 1816; Dolly W., born at Sutton, September 6, 1818; John Sargent, born at Sutton, July 29, 1827; Benjamin Franklin, born at Sutton, March 29, 1831.

All the brothers had a good common-school education. Simon W., the oldest, was a remarkable young man, both physically and mentally. He was a supe-

rior scholar, being considered one of the best mathematicians in the State at the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1836, and which was superinduced by close application to study. When attacked by the sickness that caused his death, he was prepared to enter college two years in advance. He gave the first public lecture on temperance in an old school-house in Sutton, it being considered, fifty years ago, sacrilegious to use the meeting-house for such a purpose. His success was most marked, for nearly every sober man was ready to sign the pledge.

At the age of sixteen, John Sargent Pillsbury went to Warner as a clerk for his brother, George Alfred, who was then engaged in business in that place. He remained there till about the year 1848, when he entered into a business partnership with Hon. Walter Harriman in the same town. He was subsequently in trade at East Andover and Concord. In the year 1854 he visited the West, spending nearly a year in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He finally established his home at the Falls of St. Anthony, and at once went into the hardware trade, and by his energy and honorable dealing he succeeded in building up the largest hardware trade in the State. He took an active interest in the prosperity of the then Territory of Minnesota and the city of his adoption. From 1863 to 1875 he served as Senator from his district, notwithstanding the fact that the politics of a majority of the district did not accord with his. In 1875 he was elected Governor of the State, was re-elected in 1877 and again in 1879.

The elections in Minnesota occur biennially, and this is the only instance in which a person has been elected to the office of Governor for a third term.

Dolly W. Pillsbury married Enoch P. Cummings, and their son, Charles P. Cummings, was recently sergeant-at-arms of the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

Benjamin F. Pillsbury remained in his native town till 1878, when he removed to Granite Falls, Minn., where he is conducting an extensive business in building and dealing in real estate and lumber.

During his residence in Sutton he filled many offices of trust and responsibility. He was selectman and town treasurer quite frequently, and in 1877–78 he was a Representative to the General Court. He has always been an active business man, and is a highly-respected citizen in his adopted home.

The subject of this sketch, George Alfred Pillsbury, a son of John and Susan (Wadleigh) Pillsbury, was born in Sutton, Merrimack County, N. H., on the 29th of August, 1816. He received a thorough common-school education in his native town, and being of an active temperament, manifested a desire to enter business at an early age. Accordingly, at the age of eighteen years, he went to Boston and obtained employment as a clerk with Job Davis, who was doing business at that time as a grocer and fruit-dealer under the Boylston Market. He remained in Boston but little more than a year, when he returned to Sutton, and engaged in the manufacture of stoves and sheet-ironware in company with his cousin, John C. Pillsbury. He continued there for a few years, doing an extensive business.

On the 1st of February, 1840, Mr. Pillsbury went to Warner as a clerk in the store of John H. Pearson, in which capacity he served till July of the same year, when he purchased the business; and from that time, through nearly eight years, he was actively engaged, either on his own account or in partnership with others. His partners during this time were Henry Woodman and H. D. Robertson.

In the spring of 1848 he went into a wholesale dry-goods house in Boston, and in 1849, having leased the store of Ira Harvey, in Warner, and bought his stock of goods, he returned to that town and engaged in business, where he remained till the spring of 1851, when he sold back his interest to Mr. Harvey, and went out of mercantile business entirely.

In 1844 he was appointed postmaster at Warner, and held the office till 1849, there being at that time but one office in the town. In 1847 he served the town as selectman, in 1849 as selectman and town treasurer, and in the years 1850 and 1851 he was elected Representative to the General Court.

During the session of 1851 Merrimack County decided to build a new jail at Concord, the old one at Hopkinton having become dilapidated and unfit for use. The convention appointed Mr. Pillsbury chairman of a committee with full authority to purchase lands, perfect plans and erect the building. The site selected by the committee was that occupied by the jail in present use. This lot contained ten acres. The general superintendence is given to Mr. Pillsbury by the other members of the commitee, and he devoted his whole time to the work, which was not completed till the spring of 1852. At the time of its erection it was considered one of the best buildings of the kind in the State, and the thoroughness of its construction is shown by the fact that now, after twenty-eight years of service, it will compare very favorably with other like institutions.

In November, 1851, Mr. Pillsbury received from the Concord Railroad corporation an appointment as purchasing agent for the road, and entered upon the duties of the position in December of the same year, having, meantime, moved his family to Concord. He occupied this position continuously until July, 1875, a period of nearly twenty-four years. During his administration of the office, which was always most satisfactory, his purchases amounted to more than three millions of dollars, and he settled more cases of claims against the road for personal injury, resulting from accident and fire, than all other officers combined. In all his long term of office his relations with the officers of the road were of the most agreeable character; no fault was ever found or complaint made of his transactions by the management.

During a residence of nearly twenty-seven years in Concord Mr. Pillsbury was called upon to fill many important positions of honor and trust, and he did much toward building up and beautifying the city. He was one of the committee appointed by Union School District to build the High School building and several other school buildings that now stand monuments of credit to the enterprise of our people. He was interested in the erection of several of the handsome business blocks upon Main Street, and several fine residences in the city were built by him.

In 1864, Mr. Pillsbury, with others, organized and put into operation the First National Bank of Concord. He was elected a member of the first board of directors, and in 1866 became its president, and continued in that office until his departure from the State. He was also instrumental, more than any other person, in securing the charter and getting into operation the National Savings-Bank, in 1867. He was the first president of this institution and held the position till 1874, when he resigned. During his connection with the First National Bank that institution became, in proportion to its capital stock, the strongest of any bank in the State, and its standing is equally good to-day. Up to December, 1873, when the treasurer was discovered to be a defaulter to a large amount, the National Savings-Bank was one of the most prosperous institutions of its kind in the State; but the defalcation, coupled with a general crash in business, necessitated its closing up. During the first year of its existence it received on deposit nearly seven hundred thousand dollars, and at the time of the defalcation of its treasurer it had nearly one million six hundred thousand dollars on deposit; its total deposits during the first five years of its existence, up to the time mentioned, amounted to more than three millions of dollars. The bank eventually paid a large percentage of its indebtedness.

While a resident of Concord, Mr. Pillsbury was identified with most of the benevolent and charitable institutions of the day, and he was always ready to assist, by his advice and contributions, all organizations that had for their object the relief of the unfortunate and suffering. He was ever a liberal supporter of all moral and religious enterprises.

To his generosity is the city of Concord indebted for the fine bell which hangs in the tower of the Board of Trade building, and for this donation he was the recipient of a vote of thanks from the City Council.

The large, handsome organ in the First Baptist Church was a gift from Mr. Pillsbury and his son, Charles A., both gentlemen being at the time members of that church.

He was actively engaged in instituting the Centennial Home for the Aged, in Concord, made large contributions to aid in putting it into operation and was a member of the board of its trustees. He also contributed largely to the Orphans' Home, in Franklin, and was one of its trustees from the time of its establishment till he left the State. Mr. Pillsbury was, for several years, a member of the City Council of Concord; was elected mayor in 1876, and re-elected the following year. During the years 1871–72 he represented Ward Five in the Legislature, and in the latter year was made chairman of the special committee on the apportionment of public taxes.

In 1876 the Concord City Council appointed him chairman of a committee of three, to appraise all of the real estate in the city for the purposes of taxation, and in the discharge of the duties thus devolving upon him he personally visited every residence within the limits of the city. The position is a very responsible one, requiring the exercise of sound judgment and great patience, and the report of the committee gave very general satisfaction.

In the spring of 1878 he determined to leave Concord and take up his residence in Minneapolis, Minn., where, with his two sons and brother, he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of flour. Probably no person ever left the city who received so many expressions of regret as Mr. Pillsbury. Complimentary resolutions were unanimously passed by both branches of the city government and by the First National Bank, the latter testifying strongly to his integrity, honesty and superior business qualities. Resolutions passed by the First Baptist Church and Society were ordered to be entered upon the records of each organization. The Webster Club, composed of fifty prominent business men of Concord, passed a series of resolutions regretting his departure from the State. A similar testimonial was also presented to Mr. Pillsbury, which was subscribed to by more than three hundred of the leading professional and business men of the city, among whom were all the ex-mayors then living, all the clergymen, all the members of both branches of the city government, all of the bank presidents and officers, twenty-six lawyers, twenty physicians and nearly all the business men in the city. On the eve of their departure Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury were presented with an elegant bronze statuette of Mozart. Such tributes, however worthily bestowed, could but afford great gratification to the recipient, showing as they did the great esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Pillsbury is now very pleasantly located in the beautiful city of Minneapolis, having built one of the most elegant residences in the city, and during the short time that he has been there he has frequently been called upon to fill places of honor and trust.

Mr. Pillsbury is a member of the firm of Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., the largest flour manufacturing firm in the world. This firm have in operation three mills, with a capacity of nine thousand barrels of flour per day. One of these mills has a daily capacity of six thousand



E. S. Nutter

barrels, and manufactures more flour each day than any other two mills on the globe. The three mills grind each day forty-four thousand bushels of wheat, which is equal to the production of about three thousand acres of land. The annual consumption of these mills is eleven million bushels of wheat, which is equal to the production of one million acres of land. It requires about two hundred cars each day to take wheat into, and flour and offal out of these mills. The firm has a world-wide reputation as honorable and fair-dealing men, and their brands of flour are well known in all the markets of the world.

The following extract, taken from the January, 1885, number of *The Northwest*, a popular monthly magazine published at St. Paul, Minn., will perhaps best show the estimation in which the subject of this article and the Pillsbury family are held in Minneapolis and in the State of Minnesota:

"THE MAYOR OF THE CITY.—More than a year ago, the writer said in the columns of *The Northwest*, that if any man in Minneapolis was asked to whom the city chiefly owed its prosperity, there would be no hesitation in his answer—'the Pillsburys.' Since then the people of Minneapolis have had no cause to change their opinions, while last spring they gave a somewhat emphatic utterance to them by electing one of the members of this remarkable family—the Hon. George Alfred Pillsbury—to the mayoralty of the city by an overwhelming vote. A liking for hard work and a belief in its virtues seem to have been early rooted in the Pillsbury family, for, in England, more than two centuries and a half ago, they bore for their motto the words '*Labor Omnia Vincit.*' But in all the generations of Pillsburys since then who have lived and worked from English Essex to Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Minnesota, it may be doubted whether any one of them has better deserved to bear the motto than the present mayor of Minneapolis. It was Lord Brougham who was advised by a friend to 'confine himself, if possible, to the work of five ordinary men;' but his toil-loving lordship himself might have been envious of the amount of downright hard work which Mr. Pillsbury has got through in his life. Setting his early life aside for the present, the mayor has only been in Minneapolis six years as yet. During that time he has been president of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, of the City Council, of the Homœopathic Hospital and the Minneapolis Free Dispensary; and is still president of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Pillsbury & Hulbert Elevator Company, of the Board of Water-Works, of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Baptist Union and the Minnesota Baptist State Convention; vice-president of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company; member of the Board of Park Commissioners; director of the Northwestern National Bank, the Manufacturers' National Bank, the Minneapolis Elevator Company and a trustee of institutions innumerable. All this besides mayor of the city! 'Here's a small trifle of work! Eleven trusteeships and nine presidencies is a simple coming-in for one man.' And in spite of the diversity of his duties, there has not been one post among all those which he has filled wherein he has failed to win the heartiest respect and approbation of all who have been brought into connection with him. The more difficult kinds of work he has to do, the more he appears to be able to give his undivided attention to each one.

"Mr. Pillsbury has shown a capacity, almost a genius, for hard and honest work almost incomprehensible to most men. This alone would compel the respect of his fellow-citizens; but, by his generosity, his warm-heartedness and unostentatious charity, he has also won their affection. No stranger can read his public record without admiring the man who could live such a life; but it is a stronger tribute to his character that no acquaintance can see the details of his private life without his admiration growing to something warmer. Mr. Pillsbury is yet only sixty-eight years of age, and it is safe to predict that Minneapolis will yet be grateful to him for much good work done for her and many benefits received at his hands."

Mr. Pillsbury married Margaret S. Carleton, May 9, 1841. To them were born three children,—Charles A., born October 3, 1842; Mary Adda, born April 25, 1848; Frederick C., born August 27, 1852. Mary Adda died May 11, 1849.

Both sons are now associated with him in business, and are excellent business men. Charles, the elder son, graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1863, and has been a member of the Minnesota State Senate.

George A. Pillsbury is a gentleman of great personal magnetism, genial and affable in manner and possessed of entertaining and attractive conversational powers. Warm-hearted and generous, he was ever ready to respond to calls of distress, not only with good counsel, but with more substantial aids, as many an unpublished charity in Concord will attest. All who approached him were sure of a kindly greeting, and any petition for favors received a patient consideration and a courteous reply. With the young he was very companionable, and with his conservative and liberal views of life, he was able to impart much valuable advice and information. His mind was well disciplined and evenly balanced, and his habits very systematic. He was possessed of sound, practical judgment and great executive ability. Quick to grasp a point he seldom erred in action, and by a faculty of reading character, he seemed always ready to meet any emergency that might arise. In early life he received a thorough business training, and in his dealings with men he was straightforward and liberal. In his enterprises he looked beyond the present, and results seldom disappointed him. In public life his administration of affairs was most satisfactory and able, and won for him the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

ELIPHALET SIMES NUTTER.

Eliphalet Simes Nutter was born in Barnstead, N. H., November 26, 1819, being the second son of Eliphalet and Lovey (Locke) Nutter. His grandfather, John Nutter, settled in Barnstead in 1767, and served in the Revolution as major of Colonel George Reid's regiment. Major John Nutter's son Eliphalet—father of the subject of this sketch—was a farmer, living in the southeast part of the town, and owning a large amount of real estate. Like his father, he was an influential citizen, prominent in town affairs, and held various offices conferred by the confidence of his townsmen. He was, in his time, the principal trial justice at Barnstead, and, with clear head, pious heart and upright intention, adjusted the controversies of his neighborhood. In 1807 he married Lovey, daughter of James Locke, one of the first settlers of Barnstead. The worthy pair left, at decease, a large family.

Their son, Eliphalet S., spent his boyhood on his father's farm, where he was trained to those habits of industry and thrift which were to characterize so eminently his maturer years. He enjoyed the advan-

tages of the common school, and improved them so well that he became an efficient and acceptable teacher.

He inherited military tastes, and, at the age of eighteen—in the year 1837—he received from Governor Isaac Hill his commission as lieutenant of a company, under the militia system of the period, and, in 1839, from Governor John Page, that of captain.

In 1844, he commenced that active business career, in which he still continues, by opening a country store at Barnstead Parade, where he carried on a prosperous trade for eleven years. During eight of these years he was postmaster. In 1855 he moved to Concord, which has ever since been his place of residence. In course of the time since his removal to the capital of the State he has been five years in business in New York City; has owned, for seven years, a leading grocery-store in Lawrence, Mass.; has been engaged five years in the drug business in Concord, and also has had a store in Boston. He was formerly president of the New Hampshire Central Railroad. He is now (1885) engaged in several important business enterprises: being one of the directors of the Franconia Iron Company, with capital stock of $200,000; a large owner in the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Tunnel Company, Denver, Colorado, capital stock, $7,000,000; president of the New Hampshire Democratic Press Company, capital stock, $25,000; president of The National Railway and Street-Rolling-Stock Company, capital stock, $500,000.

Thrift has not failed to follow wisdom, energy and perseverance in the prosecution of his varied business ventures. He now enjoys the fruitful accumulations of well-directed industry in a home blessed with the presence of a worthy wife, to whom, as Sylvania M. Blanchard, of Lowell, he was united in marriage in 1845. Years ago their happy home was darkened by a great sorrow, when their only child, a lovely daughter, Ada, was, at the age of seventeen, snatched away by death.

Mr. Nutter has found opportunity, amid other engrossing cares, to manifest public spirit in devoting time and effort to assisting in the commemoration of events pertaining both to the history of the State in general and to that of his beloved native town in particular. His patriotism begins where it should—at home. To the erection of the monument in memory of Hannah Duston and her heroic deed of rescue from cruel captivity, on the little island at the mouth of the Contoocook, his generous and untiring exertions were a prominent and essential contribution. Upon his call was held the meeting of the sons and daughters of Barnstead living in Concord which resulted in the reunion held at Phœnix Hotel, February 28, 1878, at which he presided. That reunion paved the way for the Barnstead Reunion, held August 30, 1882, to which he generously contributed, and the published proceedings of which are a valuable contribution to the history of the State.

In the foregoing statements are summarized the leading events, doings and characteristics of a busy and useful life,—a life whose fruitage of success is the honorable reward of sagacious, earnest, persevering activity.

CALVIN HOWE.

Calvin Howe was born in Enfield, N. H., March 20, 1806. His boyhood was passed in his native town, from whence, early in life, he went to Kingston, as clerk in a store. He quickly developed a taste for mercantile pursuits, and from this time until his death was identified with the mercantile interests of the community wherein he resided. From Kingston he went to North Barnstead, in the store of Samuel Webster, and later went into trade on his own account at Lower Gilmanton, where he remained several years. He was also agent of the Gilmanton Mills, in what is now Belmont. He removed to Concord in 1855.

Upon his removal to this city he entered the employ of Warde & Humphrey, as book-keeper, which position he occupied until 1862. In that year he engaged in the flour and grain business as a member of the firm of John V. Barron, Dodge & Co., and later of Howe, Moseley & Co., and of John H. Barron, Moseley & Co., retiring from business in July, 1881, with a handsome competency, acquired through long years of faithful devotion to business and upright dealing. He was an excellent financier and business man, of sound judgment, prudent, cautious and reliable, and his advice was much sought after by his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Howe was identified with the banking interests of the city for a long series of years. He was a director in the old Union Bank, also in the National State Capital Bank, and was vice-president of the Loan and Trust Savings-Bank, being one of the finance committee. Although a life-long Democrat, Mr. Howe never sought political honors; he was pre-eminently a domestic man, enjoying home and friends. He was a member of the South Congregational Church, and was one of its most active and generous supporters. July 26, 1836, he united in marriage with Miss Eliza H. Judkins, of Gilmanton, and their family consisted of one son. Mrs. Howe died while they were living in Gilmanton, and the son after Mr. Howe removed to this city. May 29, 1850, he married Mrs. Clara N. Evans, daughter of William Fisk, of Concord, who survives him.

Mr. Howe was an earnest supporter of the movement which resulted in the founding of the Home for the Aged, and was one of the first, if not the first, to offer substantial aid for its establishment. He gave five hundred dollars towards the purchase of the house, and by will bequeathed an additional sum of five hundred dollars to its permanent fund. He was a trustee of the Home from its inception to the day of his death. Quiet and unostentatious in the be-



Engd by A.H. Ritchie

Calvin Howe



Elijah P. Knight

stowal of his charities, and an upright business man, Calvin Howe died as he had lived, a consistent Christian and one of Concord's most honored and esteemed citizens. He died August 13, 1882.

ELIJAH KNIGHT.

The subject of this sketch—a son of Benjamin and Lucy (Baker) Knight—was born in Hancock, Hillsborough County, N. H., March 13, 1813. (See town history of Hancock.)

His father was a farmer, and Elijah worked at home until eighteen years of age, where the incidents of his boyhood were such as were common to the sons of farmers of that time,—assisting in the farm-work in summer and attending the district school in winter. His educational advantages, in addition to the district school, were one term in the academy at Stoddard and one in Hancock. At the close of his school-life, being of a mechanical turn of mind, he spent two winters at the trade of clock-making, returning in the summer to assist in farm-work. He then taught school two winters,—one in Alstead, N. H., the other in Hancock, his native town, his object mainly being to improve his own mind. Attaining his majority, he went as a journeyman clock-maker to Goffstown, Nashua, Charlestown and Boston, Mass., in each of which places he worked at his trade for some time, during which he became efficient as a clock-maker and also learned to repair watches. In July, 1837, having, by prudence and economy, saved some money, he was prepared to realize, in a small way, the hopes of earlier years, by going into business on his own account as a jeweler, at Amoskeag, a small village on the opposite side of the river to the present site of the city of Manchester. In 1839 he moved across the river to Manchester, at a time when there were only three buildings on Elm Street. Here he remained two years, doing a successful business, and in the fall of 1841, having a touch of the "Western fever," he sold out and took a trip West, but, liking the East better, soon returned to his native State and settled in New Market, went into business, where he remained twelve years, the only jeweler there, and did a prosperous business. He has always continued in this business, has worked diligently and faithfully at it, and, being a good workman, has earned a good living. August 28, 1842, Mr. Knight married Mary Jane, daughter of James and Jerusha (Palmer) Griffin, of Manchester, N. H. From this union there were two children. Mr. Knight was commissioned, by Governor Martin, a justice of the peace, and also was solicited to act as trial justice, but declined to act in the petty disputes between his townsmen. He was recommissioned and held the office for ten or more years. He had the honor of being chosen a member of the convention which assembled in Concord, December, 1850, to revise the constitution of the State. He also held a commission of major in the New Hampshire State militia. The life of Mr. Knight, while in New Market, was a diligent and peaceful one, and he enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community. Of robust and rugged constitution and of temperate habits, Mr. Knight has always had good health, and is particularly blessed with a happy disposition. Desiring to be nearer the old friends and acquaintances of himself and wife, he sold out his business in New Market in 1854 and moved to Concord, N. H., where he purchased a business which he has carried on successfully for thirty-one years in one location, and thoroughly enjoyed life while amassing a very comfortable property and maintaining a happy home. Mr. Knight has always been just, open and frank in his dealings with all, maintaining an untarnished reputation. He has always been a stanch Democrat, and has ever taken an active interest in political affairs, always anxious that right principles should triumph. He has been the candidate of his party for various offices since coming to Concord; but the party being in the minority he was never elected. He has been a close observer of men and events, both in public and private life, keeping well informed of current events. He has formed his own opinions and is always ready to maintain them by argument. He was brought up under the teachings of the Presbyterian faith and has always attended worship with that church. In 1844 he became a member of the fraternity of Odd-Fellows, and was prominent in the order, holding all the various offices in the subordinate lodge and encampment. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees to that of Royal Arch Mason. He is a good citizen, social and genial, possessing sound qualities of mind and heart, and is truly one of nature's noblemen, and this modest sketch pays but a faint tribute to the real worth of the man as a kind neighbor, a valued citizen of sound judgment, having the best interests of the community at heart and blessed with an extended circle of appreciative friends.

DANIEL HOLDEN.[1]

Daniel Holden, the subject of this brief sketch, was the son of Asa and Nancy (Wyman) Holden, and was born in Billerica, Mass., April 20, 1809. Being one of a family of nine children, he went away from home at the tender age of nine, as was the custom in those days, to work for Dr. Sylvanus Plympton, of Woburn, Mass. Up to that time he had been to the district school regularly for several years, but, after leaving home, was only allowed to attend during the winter terms, until he was thirteen, which finished the meagre education then furnished to boys who had to earn their own living. Harsh treatment and scanty fare were the fate of such youth, and there was no exception in this case; indeed, so utterly

[1] Written by a friend.

did the boy despise the position which he held in the venerable doctor's family, that, when thirteen years old, he ran away to his home, and no amount of persuasion could induce him to return and finish out the period which had been agreed upon for him to stay. After this he was employed for several years by various farmers in his native place. Having a great desire to own a farm, he came to the conclusion that the easiest manner in which to obtain the money necessary therefor would be by working in a mill; so, with the intention of returning to agricultural pursuits very speedily, he again left his home, being at th is time twenty years old, and began work in the flannel mill of H. G. Howe, in Belvidere, Tewksbury (now a part of Lowell, Mass.), May 19, 1829.

He engaged to serve as watchman for one year, at eight dollars per month and board, but, proving very faithful at his task, his pay was increased to twelve dollars per month for the last half of the year, without any solicitation on his part.

He soon became familiar with the various phases of the woolen business, and three years after coming to Belvidere, he engaged to run the mill by contract. In 1837, having been in Belvidere eight years, he was employed by the Chelmsford Company as superintendent of their mill in Dracut, which place is also a part of Lowell at the present time.

The young man had apparently forgotten his old-time ardor for agriculture, as he remained in Dracut until January 1, 1847, where he conducted a very successful business for nearly ten years. Severing his connection with the Chelmsford Company at this time, he removed to West Concord, N. H., and began the manufacture of woolen goods, in company with an older brother, Benjamin F. Holden, which partnership continued twenty-seven years, until the death of the latter, November 29, 1874. A joint-stock company or corporation was then formed under the name of Concord Manufacturing Company, of which Daniel Holden was elected treasurer and general agent, which position he holds at the present date (1885).

In the autumn of 1853, Mr. Holden was induced to take the superintendence of the Saxonville Mills, in Framingham, Mass., where he remained as agent for three years, returning in the autumn of 1856 to Concord, his interest there and business connections with his brother having remained the same during his absence. In the early years of their business they manufactured all grades of blankets in addition to various styles of flannels. For a number of years they also did quite a business in wool hosiery; but, for the past twenty years, the production of the mills has been confined almost exclusively to a variety of all wool flannels.

Mr. Holden has never had any political aspirations whatever, but has faithfully executed every duty which has devolved upon him. He has served in most of the minor ward offices, and represented Ward Three in the Board of Aldermen of Concord in 1874, and in the Legislature in 1865, 1866 and 1875.

Mr. Holden has been twice married,—in 1834, to Miss Sarah Haynes, who died in 1843, leaving four children; in 1844, to Roxanna Haynes, who has had seven children,—making in all a family of eleven children, ten of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. The two wives were sisters, and daughters of Reuben Haynes, a successful farmer of Sudbury, Mass.

Mr. Holden has seven children now living,—two daughters and five sons. Four of the latter are engaged in the same business as their father,—one in Gaysville, Vt., another in Lowell, Mass., and the two youngest in West Concord.

Although Mr. Holden's educational advantages were very limited in his youth, yet an exceeding desire for knowledge has made him a great reader and has rendered him familiar with almost every subject of interest at the present time. His business has required so much energy and application that, until these later years, he has taken very little time for rest or travel.

His life has been useful and honorable and full of activity, and if we have seemed to lack in speaking words in his praise, it is not because he deserves them less than others, but dislikes them more.

WILLIAM ABBOTT.

William Abbott was born in Andover, Mass., September 7, 1801. He was named for his father, the late William Abbott, who removed from Andover, when his son William was nine years of age, to Concord, N. H., having purchased the farm of Joseph Carter at the old iron-works, in the southwest part of the town. On this farm William, Sr., who died in 1856, spent his days as an honest and thrifty tiller of the soil, and here William lived till he arrived at about the age of twenty-one. No pleasanter spot than this can be found in all the region, and it was here that the poet, Nathaniel H. Carter, son of Joseph Carter, spent his youthful days, and here, it is understood, he was born in 1787. Through this farm runs the Turkey River, and the lines of our poet, written on one of his pilgrimages to his old home, have cast about the place a peculiar charm,—

"Hail! hail again my native stream,
Scene of my boyhood's earliest dream;
With solitary step once more
I tread thy wild and sylvan shore.

* * * * * * *

"What if no lofty classic name
Give to thy peaceful waters fame,
Still can thy rural haunts impart
A solace to this saddened heart."

William Abbott, Sr., married Rebecca Bailey in 1801, who died in 1863. Besides William they had



Daniel Holden



William Abbott

four children,—Isaac, born in 1803, died 1859; Rebecca, born in 1806, died 1873; Moses B., born in 1815, died 1876; and Phebe E., wife of the late Joseph S. Lund, who was born in 1817, died 1875.

William Abbott, the subject of this sketch, at the age of twenty-one, was employed by the Londonderry Turnpike Company in the construction of a turnpike, for a period of six months, when he went to Billerica, Mass., and learned the carriage manufacturing business. He remained there engaged in this business for three years. He then returned to Concord, and shortly thereafter purchased a farm of the late Albert Ordway, married Desdemonia Fisk Watkins, of Warner, N. H., and settled down in life. As an extensive and industrious farmer Mr. Abbott "kept the even tenor of his way" till within a few years, when, feeling compelled by reason of failing health to retire from active pursuits, he purchased a pleasant home on South Street, in the city proper, where he now resides.

Mr. Abbott has ever been known as a most worthy citizen, as one whose course in life has been that of an honest and upright man. He has been noted for his generosity, and has often contributed to many a worthy cause. He gave quite a large sum to the North Church in Concord for the purpose of building a chapel, which has been completed, and bears the name of "The Abbott Memorial Chapel."

A great deer-chase occurred in Mr. Abbott's early days, when he was about fifteen years old, which has often been related and should be mentioned here. A deer appeared within the limits of the town, and a large party of young men was immediately in hot pursuit. The deer was tracked to what is now known as "Horse Hill Bridge," and from there into the great "swamp woods," as that region through which now runs the Bog road was then called. Mr. Abbott, catching a glimpse of the deer through the tangled bushes, blazed away with his flint-lock, and the deer fell dead. It was dragged home, dressed and three quarters were divided among the crowd and cooked at the farm of Moses Carter. The other quarter was exchanged for West India rum. At this feast people gathered from far and near, and at the Carter homestead there were heard the "sounds of revelry by night."

Mr. Abbott's first wife died in 1867, and he has since been twice married. His second wife was Mrs. Betsy Jones Davis, of Warner, N. H., who died in 1876, and his present wife was Mrs. Vasta Morrison Dolby, of Pembroke, N. H., widow of the late Albert T. Dolby.

Mr. Abbott has no children, and with his death this branch of the Abbott family will become extinct.

GEORGE A. CUMMINGS.[1]

Much has been said and written of the success of men who were born in affluence, who, by their careful management and good judgment, have retained the fortunes left them by their kindred. Such men are entitled to much praise; but if they should receive the approval of their fellow-men, how much more should those who started life with nothing for a capital but a brave heart, an honest purpose and a strong determination to overcome all obstacles in their pathway to success in life! The subject of this sketch is among the latter class.

George A. Cummings is the fourth son of Alvah and Polly (Grout) Cummings, born in Acworth, N. H., June 13, 1833. His grandfather, Rev. David Cummings, a descendant from Scotch ancestry, was born in Swanzey, N. H., February 20, 1775; moved to Acworth in 1814; was a Baptist preacher, well versed in Scriptural knowledge, and an earnest advocate of his chosen calling. His maternal grandfather, Colonel Ebenezer Grout, was born in Watertown, Mass., and moved to Acworth in 1782. The family were noted for their military fame. He was colonel of his regiment in the State militia, his brother William was an officer in the War of the Revolution, and his son Benjamin was an officer in the War of 1812. Colonel Grout also held many offices of trust and responsibility in his town, having been elected several times to the Legislature. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Acworth, making his way through the wilderness by the aid of marked trees.

He was a man of great ability and much respected by his fellow-townsmen, and they named that part of the town where he settled "Grout Hill." Alvah Cummings, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Sullivan, N. H., January 22, 1799. He moved with his father to Acworth in 1814, where, in 1825, he married Polly Grout, daughter of Colonel Ebenezer Grout, and settled in that part of Acworth called Grout Hill, and engaged in farming, and they lived together thirty-six years. His wife died in 1866, having reared a family of eight children, five boys and three girls,—Dr. A. R. Cummings, Claremont; Dr. E. G. Cummings, Concord; Oscar Cummings (deceased); George A.; Mrs. Mary J. Young, Concord; Mrs. Sally Ann Young, Acworth; Mrs. Laura Smith, Acworth; and Milon D. Cummings, Concord, each of whom have been successful in life and blessed with comfortable homes.

Alvah Cummings was a man of strong and vigorous constitution, and, with his prudent and faithful wife, succeeded in securing and maintaining a comfortable home for themselves and their large family, and he continued to manage his entire farming business until about two years ago, being now eighty-seven years old, hale and hearty.

George A. Cummings' youth was spent at the old homestead, and the active duties of farm-life did much to strengthen and mature him for the struggles of future years. He remained at home until twenty years of age, enjoying the advantages of the district school, and subsequently attended the academy at

[1] By Charles E. Cummings.

South Acworth. While at home he received from his faithful mother early instructions in Christianity, and he is largely indebted to her careful training for thus early forming a Christian character. His father, by precept and example, impressed upon his mind the importance of a life of industry and integrity.

In 1853, at the age of twenty, he left his native town and went to Franklin, N. H., where he and his brother Oscar formed the co-partnership of O. & G. A. Cummings, marble dealers. Then it was that the struggle of life began; having no capital, and his brother but little, it was with great effort that they established themselves in business, being strangers in the place. But by perseverance and strict application to their duties, they succeeded in gradually building up a large business, which exceeded their expectations, and it became necessary to establish a branch at Lebanon, and after conducting the business in these sections of the State and a part of Vermont for several years, it was thought best to establish a central business at Concord, which was done in March, 1861, and they took up their residence there. This was about two weeks prior to the opening of the Civil War, and the financial crisis which came, placing the business of the country in a very trying and critical condition, did not seriously affect them, and they were successful in carrying their business through. In November, 1864, his brother Oscar died. He being a man of sterling business qualifications, his death was a great loss to the business interests of the firm, thus leaving George to assume the responsibilities and conduct the business of the firm. This he succeeded in doing, and the business increased so that in 1868 he took his brother Milon as partner, and the firm was established as Cummings Brothers, and continues the same at the present time. During this period the firm have conducted a large and flourishing business throughout Central New Hampshire and Eastern Vermont, and in this time having opened another branch in Pittsfield.

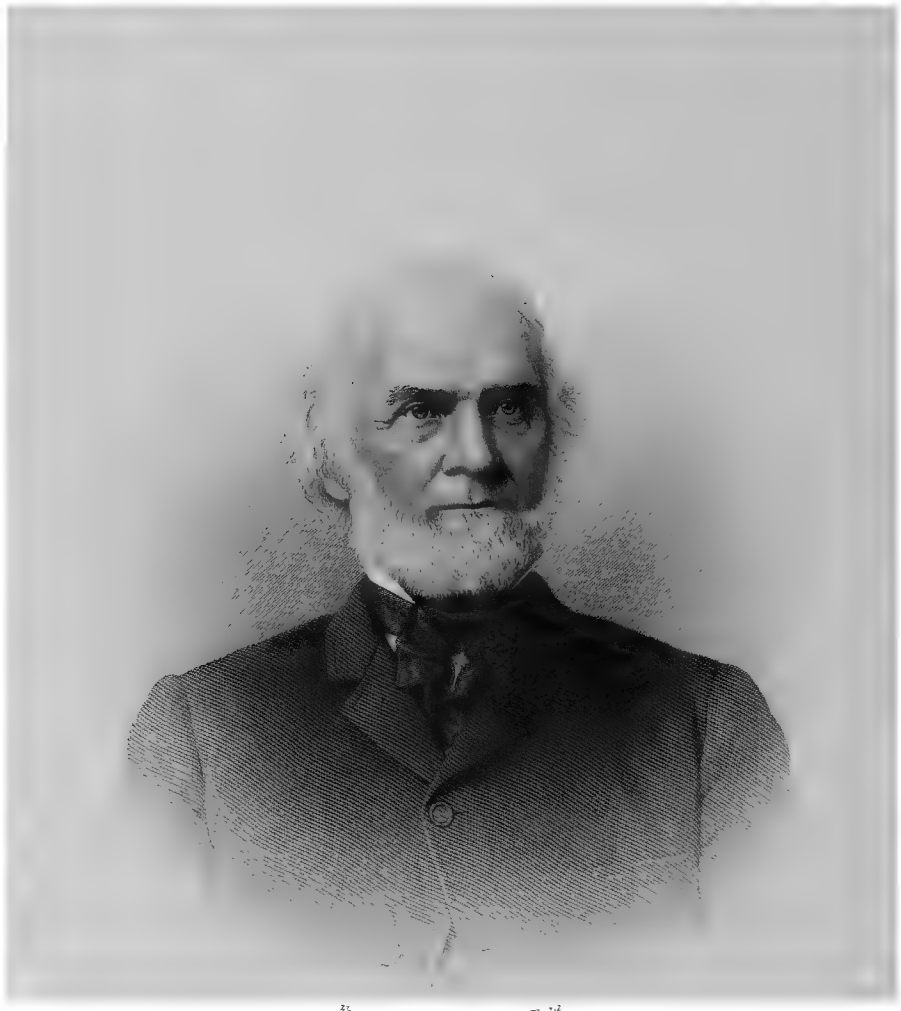
In 1876 he and his brother, Dr. E. G. Cummings, purchased the Williams estate, on the corner of Main and Freight Streets, and erected a fine brick block, the two lower stories of which, being fitted for the marble and granite business, and being very large and convenient, are the best arranged and furnished memorial marble-works in the State. In 1885 they erected on the adjoining lot one of the finest business blocks in Concord. Cummings Brothers' monumental business has increased and extended throughout New Hampshire and to many towns in the adjoining States. The subject of this sketch has been in the marble business for over thirty-two years, and is one of the oldest in it, there being no firm in existence to-day that was doing business when he began.

Mr. Cummings is a Baptist and a liberal supporter of his church, but he is very charitable to those of other denominations; is a firm believer that a correct life is what makes the Christian more than a belief in any particular creed. He became a member of White Mountain Lodge, I. O. O. F., March 2, 1866; was elected Noble Grand of his lodge in 1870; is a member of Pennacook Encampment, and served as Chief Patriarch. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and served as G. W. and D. G. M., and was elected Grand Master in 1875–76, and representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge in 1877 and '78. During his term as Grand Master he visited every lodge in the State, and the order was very prosperous under his administration. He took a great interest in the work and did as much to extend the order as any member in the State. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1870 he was elected to the Legislature from Ward 5, Concord, and re-elected in 1871. Serving upon important committees and taking an active part in the debates in the House, he proved himself an able legislator. He served two years as alderman, and in November, 1880, he was elected mayor of Concord by a very large majority, receiving many votes from his political opponents; his term expired Jan., 1883. His administration was an honest and successful one.

Mr. Cummings has been chosen to many places of honor, trust and responsibility, being a trustee of Merrimack County Savings-Bank, a trustee of the Orphans' Home, at Franklin, vice-president of the Odd-Fellows' Home and director of the Concord Horse Railroad. In 1884 the citizens of Concord formed a stock company for the purpose of erecting a building and establishing a shoe manufactory here, and elected Mr. Cummings one of the directors and subsequently he was elected president of the corporation. The building erected is the best in the State, and much credit is due Mr. Cummings for his untiring efforts in making this new industry a success, for it was largely through his efforts that the enterprise was accomplished. In 1854 he married Mary Lizzie, daughter of the late Frederick P. Smith, then of the firm of Smith & Johnson, dry-goods dealers, of Manchester, N. H. Mr. Smith had four sons, each of whom served in the War of the Rebellion, two of whom gave their lives to save their country. Mrs. Cummings is a superior woman, possessing energy and ability, and by her economy and good judgment has performed well her part in assisting her husband in his life-work. Two children have been born to them, a son and daughter. Frank G., the eldest, is a partner in the firm of C. H. Weeks & Co., marble and granite dealers, Haverhill, Mass.,—a young man of integrity and rare business ability, having inherited a share of his father's good judgment and business qualifications. Ida E., who died in 1876, at the age of nineteen years, attended the High School at Concord, and entered the Female Academy at Bradford, Mass., in 1874, and would have graduated in about a year, had her health permitted. She was a young lady of culture and refinement, and of great promise, much beloved, not only by her own family, but by all



Geo. A. Cummings



Engraved by Samuel Sartain, Phila.

Joseph Wentworth

who knew her, and her early death was mourned by a large circle of friends.

George A. Cummings is a self-made man. He began life with nothing and gradually worked his way to a position of respect and influence, and he is trusted and honored by his fellow-citizens. He is a man of noble qualities of mind and heart; no worthy person soliciting aid was ever refused assistance. He is ever encouraging and helping others in the struggle of life. Given to hospitality, guests are always welcome. Now in the prime of manhood, it is hoped that his life may be spared for other fields of usefulness and honor that he may yet be called to fill.

JOSEPH WENTWORTH.

Joseph Wentworth was born in Sandwich, Carroll County, N. H., January 30, 1818, taking his first lesson in life among the hardy sons of that mountainous region. He was educated at the academy at New Hampton in 1835, at Hopkinton in 1836 and South Berwick in 1837. He was a successful merchant thirty years in his native town, not only conducting a general country store, but dealing largely in cattle and horses. He was town clerk, selectman and representative to the State Legislature in 1844–45. He was also a delegate from Sandwich, in 1850, to the convention called to revise the constitution of the State, and from Concord to the Constitutional Convention in 1876. He was aid to Governor John Page, with the rank of colonel, and quartermaster several years in the New Hampshire Horse Guards. Mr. Wentworth was register of deeds for Carroll County two years, high sheriff of same county five years, and was for fifteen years postmaster. He was also for many years president and chief owner of the Carroll County National Bank. In 1870 he gave the old homestead to his son, Paul, and removed to Concord, N. H., where he was elected, two years, assessor of taxes, from Ward 6, and also representative to the State Legislature in 1878. He married, May 7, 1845, Sarah Payson Jones, of Brookline, Mass. They had born, in Sandwich, six children,—two sons and four daughters,—all of whom survive. The two sons, Paul and Moses, entered Harvard College the same day; graduated the same day, in 1868, just one hundred years after the graduation of their great-grandfather from the same college, and from their high rank in their class both were assigned a part on graduation day, the records of the college showing no other such case of two brothers. The daughters are Sarah C., Lydia C., Susan J. and Dolly F. Mr. Wentworth's parents, Paul and Lydia C. Wentworth, were both descendants of Ezekiel, son of Elder William Wentworth. His maternal grandfather, Colonel Amos Cogswell, served through the entire War of the Revolution. His paternal great-grandfather, Judge John Wentworth, presided at the Revolutionary Convention in New Hampshire. His grandfather, John Wentworth, Jr., was a member of the Continental Congress.

ENOCH GERRISH.

The name of Gerrish has been prominently identified with Merrimack County, and particularly with the town of Boscawen. Captain Stephen Gerrish was one of the original proprietors of Boscawen and one of the leading spirits in the new settlement. His eldest son, Colonel Henry Gerrish, was a distinguished citizen and held many positions of trust and responsibility. He was chosen the first grand juror to His Majesty's Superior Court, 1773; delegate to the convention for the choice of members to the First Continental Congress in 1774; the same in 1775; represented the towns of Boscawen and Salisbury in the General Court in 1779, and Boscawen in 1790.

He was captain in the militia at the breaking out of the Revolution, and marched with the Minute-Men to Medford upon the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington. He was lieutenant-colonel of Stickney's regiment at the time of the Bennington campaign, but, having been detailed to other duty, was not in the battle. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, being on the left flank of Burgoyne at Battenkill, where he acted as clerk at the sale of some of the plunder taken from the British. The mess-book used on that occasion is still in existence. He often acted as the town's agent during the Revolution, performing the duties assigned him with the same care and energy that characterized the management of his private affairs.

Major Enoch Gerrish, third son of Captain Stephen, was born in Boscawen, June 23, 1750. When eighteen years of age he built his log cabin on the east side of the road now called High Street, where he cleared five acres of land, being part of the homestead where he and his posterity have since resided. He had a love for military parade, as his title indicates. During his life he was chosen to fill the offices of moderator, selectman and representative to the General Court nine years. A man strictly religious, he joined Dr. Wood's church in 1781, and was elected deacon in 1783, an office which he held until his death, May 1, 1821.

His son, Isaac Gerrish, father of Colonel Enoch, was born in Boscawen, November 27, 1782. He was an honored citizen and a leading member of the church in that town.

Colenel Enoch Gerrish, the subject of this sketch, only son of Isaac and Caroline (Lawrence) Gerrish, was born at the old homestead, on High Street, July 28, 1882. He obtained his education at the academies in Boscawen, Franklin and Meriden. On the death of his father he inherited a large portion of his estate, and with it, at the age of twenty, came the care and management of an extensive farm. An addition of more than one hundred acres made it one of the

largest in Merrimack County. For twenty years he devoted his time to the cultivation and improvement of his soil, successfully developing its resources by raising live-stock, hay and wool, when its heavy growth of wood and timber attracted the attention of the lumber manufacturer, to whom it was sold in 1865.

Possessing a love for military parade and drill, he was promoted from the lowest rank to that of colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment New Hampshire Militia.

He was often elected to fill the various offices in town, the duties of which were well performed. A friend to the church where his ancestors worshiped, and to religious institutions generally, he manifested an interest in all measures that contributed to their usefulness.

He moved to Concord after the sale of his farm, where his sound judgment, particularly in matters of finance, was duly appreciated, as is shown by his appointment as one of the trustees of the New Hampshire Savings-Bank, in Concord, and of the Rolfe and Rumford Asylum.

He also represented Ward Four, of Concord in the Legislature of 1881–82. He married Miranda O., daughter of Joseph S. and Harriet N. Lawrence, May 23, 1854.

Their children are Frank Lawrence, born May 19, 1855; Lizzie Miranda, born June 14, 1860.

CHARLES H. AMSDEN.

Isaac Amsden, the first of the Amsden name recorded in this country, appears in Cambridge, Mass., where he was married, June 8, 1654, to Frances Perriman. He is supposed to have come from England. He died in Cambridge April 7, 1659, leaving two children.

Isaac (2), their son, was born at Cambridge in 1655; married Jane Rutter, May 17, 1677. He died May 3, 1727. She died November 22, 1739, leaving six children.

John (3), third son of Isaac (2), born at Marlborough, Mass., December 28, 1683, died at Southborough, Mass., November 12, 1761. He married Hannah, daughter of Isaac and Frances (Woods) Howe, of Marlborough, Mass., who was born June 17, 1688, and had twelve children.

Jesse (4), son of John (3), was born at Southborough, Mass., May 31, 1729. He married Bettie Ball, of Southborough, November 10, 1748, and had twelve children.

Jonas (5), son of Jesse (4), born at Southborough, April 24, 1749, married Hannah Rice, August 9, 1770. He died at Mason, N. H., March 20, 1802. She died at Mason February 27, 1809. They had nine children.

Hubbard (6), son of Jonas (5), born 1790, died September 16, 1817. He married Annie Saunders, of Mason, N. H., March 8, 1814, had two children.

Henry Hubbard (7), son of Hubbard (6), born September 14, 1816, married Mary Muzzey, of New Ipswich, N. H., August 6, 1840. He died at Fisherville (now Penacook), N. H., December 6, 1869.

Children of Henry H. and Mary Amsden,—George Henry, born July 7, 1841, died January 16, 1872; Charles Hubbard, born May 20, 1846, died October 29, 1847; Charles Hubbard, born July 8, 1848; Edward, born December 10, 1853, died June 9, 1858.

Charles Hubbard (8), son of Henry (7), Hubbard (6), Jonas (5), Jesse (4), John (3), Isaac (2), Isaac (1) and Mary (Muzzey) Amsden, the subject of this sketch, was born in Boscawen, N. H., July 8, 1848.

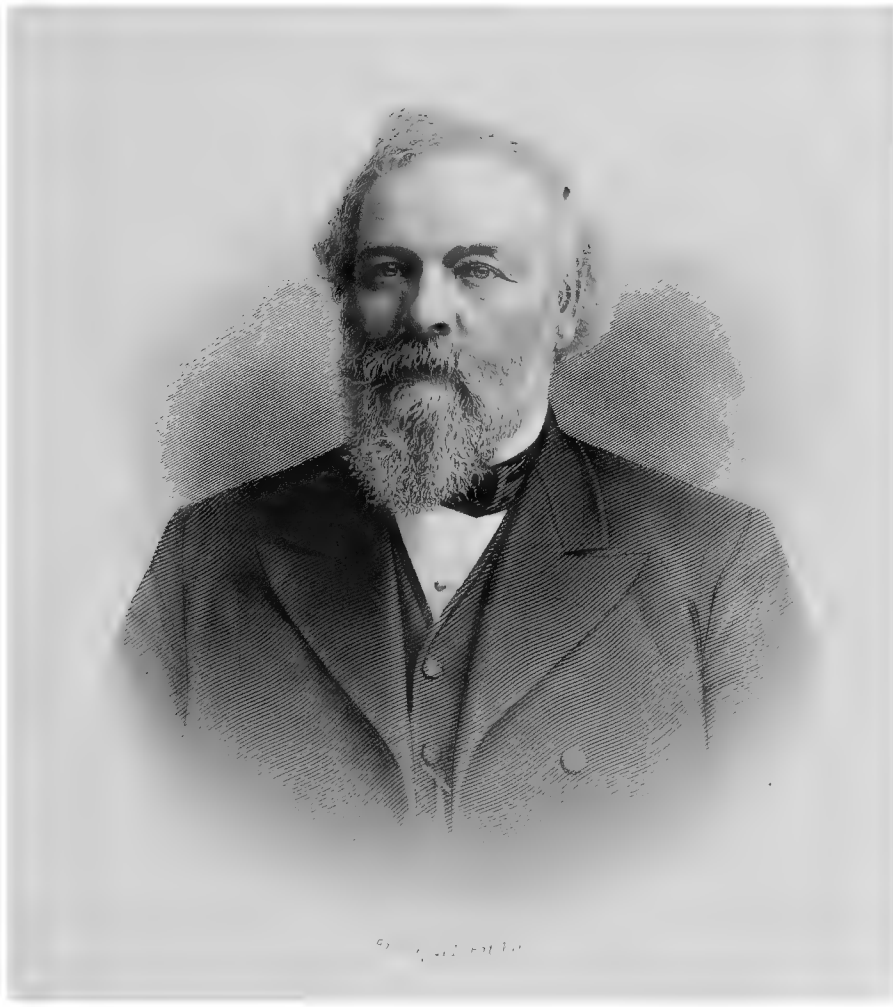
In early life he attended the public schools, and in August, 1863, went to New Ipswich, N. H., where he attended the Appleton Academy, remaining there until the spring of 1865.

On returning home he entered the employ of Caldwell & Amsden, furniture manufacturers, and continued with them until December, 1868, when the firm of H. H. Amsden & Sons succeeded to Caldwell & Amsden, the same being composed of Henry H. and his two sons,—George H. and Charles H.,—and Charles H. Allen, of Boston.

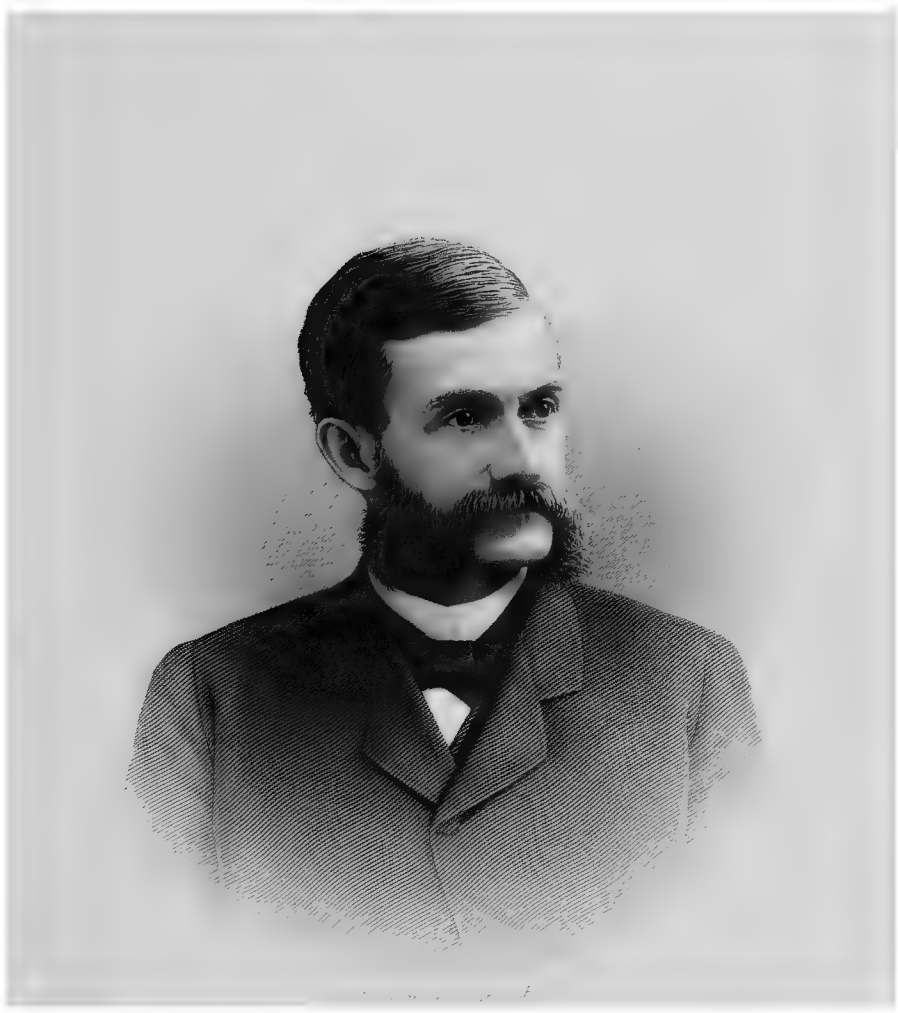
December 6, 1869, the senior member of the firm died, and the remaining partners continued the business until the death of George H., which occurred January 16, 1872. After that the two remaining partners conducted the business until January 1, 1880, when Charles H. bought the interest of Mr. Allen, and since that time has conducted the same alone under the same firm-name. Mr. Amsden is also associated with John Whitaker, Esq., in the lumber business, they having one of the best mills in the southern part of the State, the product of which is used by Mr. Amsden in the manufacture of furniture.

Being of the opinion that New Hampshire is a good State for manufacturing, it has been his policy to encourage and aid it all he could, and to this end has engaged with associates in other branches of business, being at the present time the president of the Concord Axle Company, also a director in the Contoocook Manufacturing and Mechanic Company, of Penacook, the B. W. Hoyt Company, of Epping, N. H., and the Mechanics' National Bank, of Concord, N. H., and also State director of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad. Nothing of a public nature but that has his encouragement and assistance so far as possible, and he is a liberal contributor to benevolent objects. In religious views he is a Baptist, having become a member of that church and society at an early age, and is to-day one of the most liberal supporters of the church with which he is connected.

October 29, 1870, he married Helen A., daughter of David A. and Martha A. (Daggett) Brown, of Penacook. Of this union there were born to them, July 15, 1872, a son, Henry Hubbard, who is now living; also, January 31, 1878, a daughter, Mary Ardelle, who died October 20, 1883.



Enoch Jerrish



Charles N. Amsden



A Bean

Being of a retiring disposition, and having his time so much taken up by business cares, he has never sought public honors to any great extent. He represented his ward in the Board of Aldermen of the city of Concord in the year 1874, and was unanimously returned in 1875; was also a member of the State Senate in 1883.

Mr. Amsden is now in the prime of life, and owing to force of circumstances, his business career has already been more extended than the average of men at his age. Filling various positions of trust and responsibility with commendable acceptability, it has been his peculiar aim to merit and receive the esteem and confidence of his associates and constituents.

ABRAHAM BEAN.

Abraham Bean was born March 14, 1789, in Loudon, N. H. His father, John, was a farmer in Gilmanton, who, shortly before the birth of the subject of this sketch, moved to Loudon, and there continued as a farmer. Abraham had very limited opportunities for obtaining an education, as his father lived two miles from the school, and his attendance being only during the winter terms; he often had to break his own path through the deep snows for the entire distance. He was a hardy boy and grew rapidly, so that at twelve years of age we find him leaving his home and engaging with Esquire Jonathan Eastman, of Concord (then a small farming town), as a farm hand. Here he remained for several years and became known as a trusty and competent workman, and commanded the highest wages paid at the time.

December 17, 1810, he married Sally, daughter of Ezekiel and Mary A. (Sanborn) Clough, of Loudon. From this union there were two children,—Mary Ann, born July 16, 1812 (who married Herman Sanborn, of Boscawen, and had four children), and Sarah Jane, born October 12, 1818, who married John L. Tallant, of Canterbury, January 21, 1835; they had thirteen children, seven of whom are now living.

Mr. Bean, early in life, became interested in civil affairs, and was called to positions of trust and honor by the citizens of the town. He was for over twenty years the collector of taxes for Concord. He represented the town of Concord in the General Court two years. He also held the positions of deputy sheriff and constable for over twenty years, and became greatly interested in the growth and prosperity of Concord. In these various positions Mr. Bean showed himself to be a man of good sense, was energetic and full of enterprise, and in the collection of the revenues of the young city was peculiarly successful. In politics Mr. Bean was a Democrat, and acted with that party with but one exception during his life, the exception being his favoring the election of his friend, John Quincy Adams.

Mr. Bean was a member of the Congregational Church at East Concord, and it was largely through his influence that the first church there was built. He was one of the original grantees of a charter for the State Capital Bank, and one of its board of directors for many years. He was an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, a man of great decision of character, and a valued citizen who was ever ready to lend a helping hand in any good cause. He led an active life, and died April 7, 1861, beloved and respected.

HON. JACOB H. GALLINGER.[1]

Dickens remarks, in one of his novels, that it is not likely to be forgotten that Alexander wept because there were no more worlds to conquer, "the circumstance having been somewhat frequently mentioned." For the same reason, there is little danger that the reading public will forget that "New Hampshire is a good State to emigrate from." Let us for once amend this tiresome and unpatriotic old proverb, and rejoice that at least one highly successful man has found New Hampshire a good State to immigrate into. And may not the honors which the old State has bestowed upon the child of her adoption suggest, if not a rebuke, at least a wholesome lesson, to her own recreant sons who have wandered from her side?

Jacob H. Gallinger, the subject of this sketch, was born in Cornwall, province of Ontario, March 28, 1837. He was the son of a farmer and the fourth in a family of twelve children. His parents were of German descent and were possessed of but moderate means. Like so many others who have achieved high success in after-life, he was forced, at an early age, to rely upon his own resources. At the age of twelve he entered that incomparable political training-school, a newspaper-office, served an apprenticeship of four years and made himself master of the "art preservative." After working at his trade for one year, in Ogdensburgh, N. Y., he returned to Cornwall, and, for a year, edited and published the paper on which he had served his apprenticeship.

During this time he was under the charge of a private instructor, and endeavored, in such spare moments as a country editor may snatch from his numberless duties, to supply the deficiency caused by the unfortunate lack of educational advantages in his early boyhood.

In 1855 he began the study of medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio. During the vacations he eked out his scanty means by working in the office of the *Cincinnati Gazette* as reporter, proof-reader or compositor. He completed his medical course in May, 1858, graduating with the highest honors of his class. He practiced his profession in Cincinnati for one year, devoted the next year to study and travel, and then, in July, 1860, came to New Hampshire. A year later he associated himself in practice with Dr. W. B.

[1] By Allen J. Hackett.

Chamberlain, at Keene. About this time he joined the homœopathic school of medicine, to which he has since adhered. In the spring of 1862 he removed to Concord, where he has since resided and where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. As a medical practitioner he stands in the front rank of his profession in this State. For seven years he was president of the New Hampshire Homœopathic Medical Society, in 1868 he received an honorary degree from the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and he has been elected an honorary member of several medical societies. He has also been a frequent and valued contributor to medical periodicals, and was surgeon-general of the State, with the rank of brigadier-general, on the staff of Governor Head, during the years 1879 and 1880.

But it is in political life that Dr. Gallinger is best and most widely known. To use a homely and hackneyed expression, he is a "born" politician. He possesses, in an unusual degree, the executive capacity, the quickness of perception, the promptness in action, the courage, the combativeness and the shrewd knowledge of human nature, which are the most important requisites to success in political life. Such a man having entered the field of active politics, it was inevitable that he should work his way to the front.

He has always been an active Republican, and has long ranked among the leaders of his party in this State. He was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1872, and served as chairman of the committee on insurance. He was re-elected the next year and was appointed to the chairmanship of the committee on banks, and also as chairman of an important special committee.

His service in the lower branch of the Legislature was characterized by industry, close attention to business and distinguished ability and readiness in debate.

In 1876 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. This convention will always be historic by reason of the large number of able men that it contained and the important reforms that it inaugurated.

Dr. Gallinger took a prominent part in the debates, and was a valuable and influential member.

His plan for representation in the Legislature on the basis of population, although opposed by many of the older members of the convention, was adopted by a large majority. The very general satisfaction with which the system is regarded sufficiently attests the wisdom of its author.

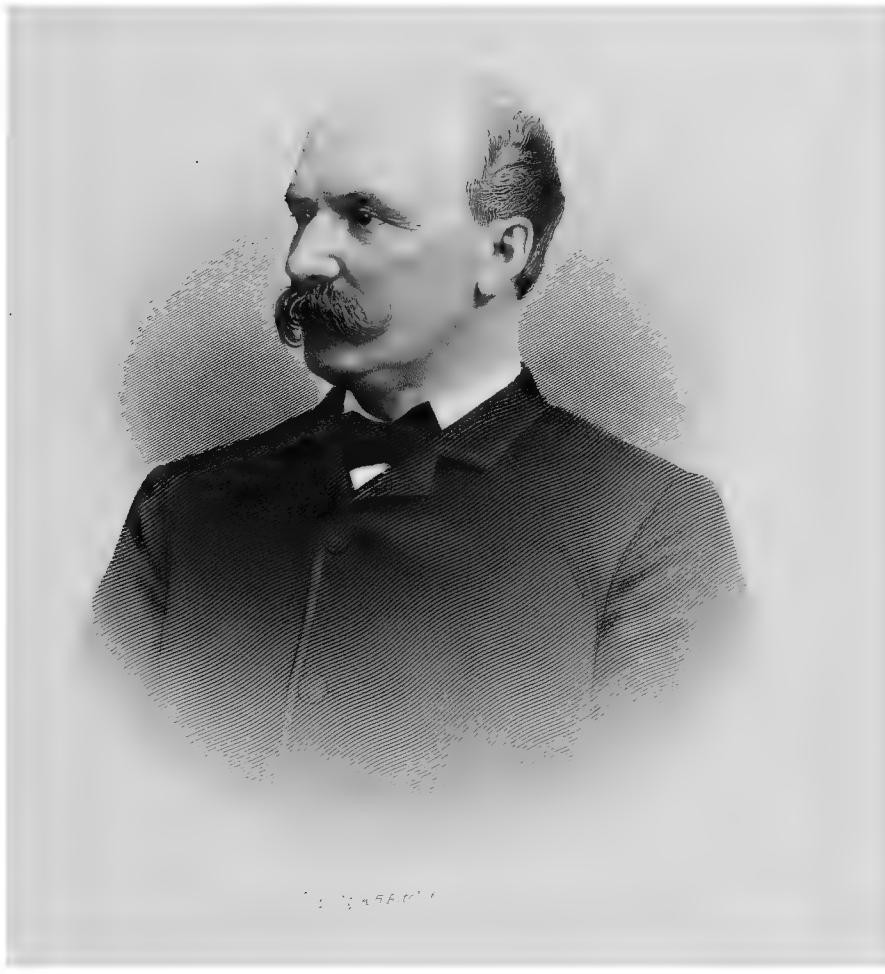
In March, 1878, he was elected to the State Senate from the old Fourth District, and served as chairman of the committee on education. He was re-elected in the following November, and upon the convening of the Legislature, was chosen to the presidency of the Senate, an office whose duties his rare parliamentary ability enabled him to discharge to the entire satisfaction of the Senators, as was attested by the exceedingly complimentary resolutions unanimously passed at the close of the session, accompanied by a valuable testimonial.

Dr. Gallinger had long been an active and influential member of the Republican State Central Committee, and in September, 1882, he was made its chairman. The campaign which followed was one of exceeding bitterness and beset with exceptional difficulties. Republican disaffection was rife throughout the land. The tidal wave which, two years later, carried the Democratic party into power in the nation, had already set in. New York, Pennsylvania and even Massachusetts chose Democratic Governors, and a Democratic Congress was elected. In addition to these general discouragements, the Republicans of New Hampshire were called upon to face serious obstacles of their own, which are well known to all, and which, therefore, need not be discussed here. It is only just to say that, with a less adroit manager at the head of the Republican organization, the Republican victory which followed would have been impossible. Dr. Gallinger was re-elected to the chairmanship in 1884, and again demonstrated his especial fitness for the place.

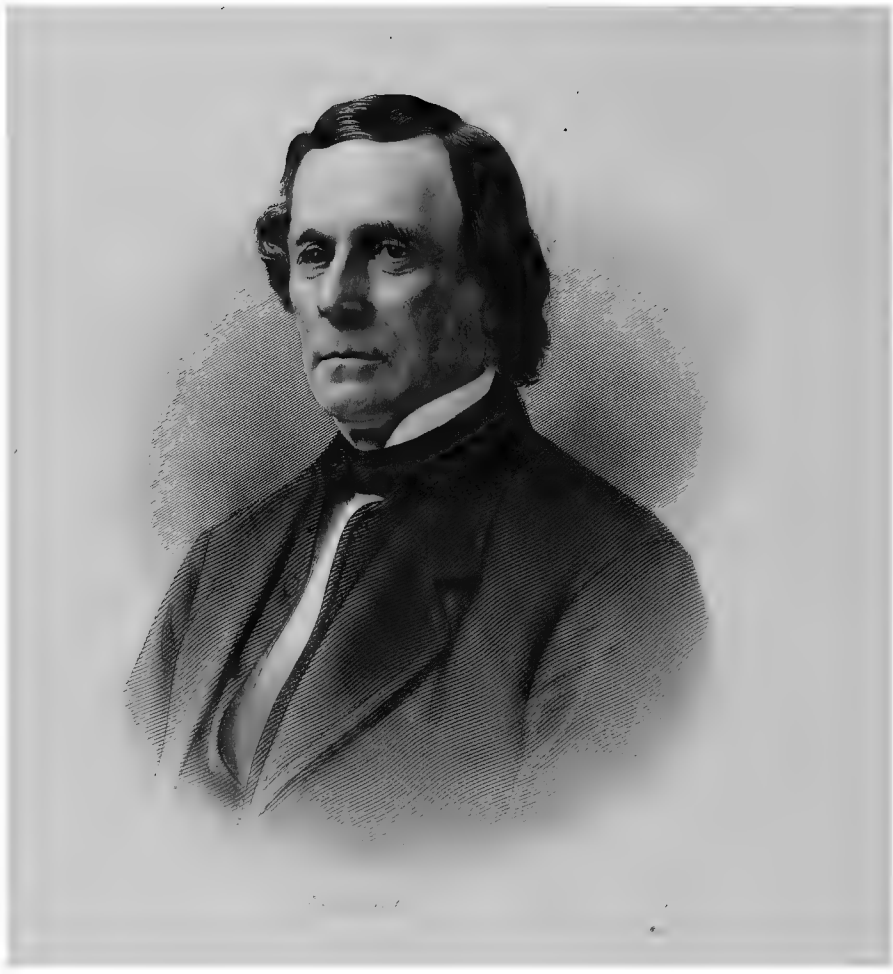
In the Second District Convention, held at Concord, September 9, 1884, Dr. Gallinger was nominated for member of Congress, receiving on the first ballot one hundred and seventy-one out of a total of three hundred and twenty-nine votes. The nomination was subsequently made unanimous. His competitors were Hon. Daniel Barnard, of Franklin, and Hon. Levi W. Barton, of Newport—two of the ablest men in the State. He was elected in November following, running several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He will take his seat at the opening of the first session of the Fiftieth Congress, in December next.

Dr. Gallinger has been prominent in politics otherwise than in an official capacity. He is one of the most popular and successful campaign orators in the State. As a speaker, he is rapid, direct and practical, has an excellent voice and always commands the close attention of his audience. He is also a facile and effective writer. He has frequently prepared the resolutions for State and District Conventions, and has written, to a considerable extent, for the daily press. He has also performed considerable literary labor of a general character. He has frequently lectured before lyceums and other literary societies, and Dartmouth College has conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

In August, 1860, he married Mary Anna Bailey, daughter of Major Isaac Bailey, of Salisbury, N. H. Of their six children, four are living,—Alice M., Kate C., William H. and Ralph E., aged respectively twenty-four, nineteen, sixteen and thirteen years. In religious faith he was reared an Episcopalian, but for many years has been identified with the Baptist denomination.



J. D. Gallinger



James S. Norris

Dr. Gallinger is slightly above the medium height, and is somewhat portly. He has always been strictly temperate in his habits, and the happy results of his abstemious life are apparent in his cheery and healthful countenance. He has a fine presence, a cordial, hearty manner, and a pleasing, winning address. His rare social qualities, abundant good-nature, keen sense of humor and excellent conversational powers make him a most agreeable companion, and few men in the State enjoy a higher degree of personal popularity. His many friends rejoice in his advancement and will watch his future with interest and sympathy.

In the prime of manhood, in the full tide of health and strength, about to abandon State affairs for the wider arena of national politics, a sketch of Dr. Gallinger's life, written at this date, is necessarily incomplete. The record of the most important and eventful part of his life-work must be left to the pen of some future biographer. If the achievement of the past may be taken as an index of the probabilities of the future, he has before him a career of eminence, honor and usefulness.

JAMES SHEPARD NORRIS.

Among the families whose names are prominent in the colonial history of New England, and who have shown energy, force of character, business acumen and persistent industry, which have impressed themselves on the present era by the perpetual labor of several generations, must be particularly mentioned the Norris family. The name appears frequently in the annals of Epping, N. H., showing them to have been active in the pioneer, colonial, Revolutionary, civil and religious history of that town.

In 1741, as signers to a petition to His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, His Majesty's Council, for incorporation into a separate parish, are found the names of James Norris, James Norris, Jr., and Samuel Norris. As members of a Committee of Safety are found the names of Joseph, John and Moses Norris.

The town of Epping was incorporated February 12, 1741, and the first town-meeting was convened at the farm-house of James Norris.

In the War of the Revolution James Norris was a soldier, and in 1775 was promoted to rank of captain.

In 1779, Josiah Norris was chairman of the committee to audit the accounts of the town, and to pay to the soldiers the sums raised as bounties.

In the list of representatives to the General Court, in the ecclesiastical history of the town and in the various records of public acts the name of this family frequently appears. These men were tillers of the soil, and became owners of large tracts of land, which have been handed down from father to son, each succeeding generation leaving thereon its impress of improvement and increased fertility. The life of a plain farmer, with no startling events or famous acts, is apt to be uneventful so far as the purposes of a biographical sketch are concerned, and yet these lives are the foundation and superstructure of society. The line of descent is from John (1), James (2), Thomas (3), James D. (4), to James Shepard (5).

Thomas (3) was born February 14, 1743, and died in 1840. His son, James D. (4), was born in Epping April 23, 1785, and married Mary Pike Norris, who was born in Epping July 2, 1785, and died October 6, 1828. The children of this union were Maria H., born June 16, 1809; James Shepard (5), born December 4, 1812; Mary E., born August 22, 1825.

James D. (4) succeeded to the farm of his father, Thomas (3), and became one of the successful farmers of the town, besides carrying on the lumber business and the manufacture of barrels and shoe-boxes. He was active in doing good, greatly interested in educational and religious matters, was a regular attendant on public worship and lived a useful and exemplary life. In his family relations he was tenderly affectionate, as a friend and citizen was trusted and true, and justly meriting the good opinion of all. He died at his residence in Epping, August 9, 1857, and was buried on the old homestead.

James Shepard (5), the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood on the old homestead farm, where his lot was much like that of the farmer-boy of that time, assisting in farm-work in the summer and attending the common school in winter. His educational advantages were such as were afforded by the district school, supplemented by two terms of private instruction. At the age of twelve years young Norris had become useful in general farm-work, and as time progressed also went into the woods with his father for timber, which was converted into lumber at the saw-mill, owned partly by his father. Being active in business, he was soon entrusted with the responsibility of hauling and marketing lumber, which was transported by ox-teams to Newburyport, Mass., twenty-five miles distant. The teams were loaded and ready for the start at three o'clock in the afternoon, the journey being kept up through the silent hours of the night and the journey's end reached about sunrise the following morning. The lumber was marketed during that day and the return journey commenced after the load was sold out, and ordinarily the arrival home would be in the afternoon of the third day. Such was the routine during the lumber season. In addition to these duties, he took charge of the manufacture of lumber at the saw-mill, and, during the absence of his father, was intrusted with all the responsibilities incident to this varied business.

About the year 1838, Mr. Norris commenced the manufacture of shoes in Epping, which he continued until 1847, when, by reason of the business, which was too confining, his health failed. He came to Concord and entered the employment of Ebenezer Symmes, as salesman in the bread, cracker, pastry

and confectionery business, at a salary of twenty dollars per month. This out-door occupation was beneficial to his health, and in a short space of time, having become thoroughly familiar with the selling department of this business, and more or less conversant with the general business, he, in 1850, purchased the business of Mr. Symmes and carried it on so successfully that in the course of a few years it became necessary to put up additional buildings, which were, when completed, supplied with modern improvements for the economical transaction of the business on a large scale.

In 1859, Mr. Norris suffered the loss of his buildings by a disastrous conflagration. Transferring the larger part of his business to an unoccupied bakery at Warner, N. H., he at once, with characteristic energy, set about rebuilding, and in the brief space of six months completed the work, and relinquishing the Warner bakery, opened anew in Concord.

In May, 1864, Mr. Norris took into partnership Mr. George W. Crockett, of Sanbornton, N. H., and continued under the firm name of J. S. Norris & Co. until 1875, when Mr. Crockett retired, disposing of his interest to Mr. Norris, who, the same year, transferred it to his son, James C. Norris, and they continued under the firm of J. S. Norris & Son for three years. Having thus been actively and continuously engaged in this business for thirty-one years, the unremitting cares of which had undermined his health and made rest and quiet imperative, Mr. Norris sold his interest in the business to Mr. Crockett, his former partner, and retired, and the firm since that date (1878) has been Norris & Crockett.

Mr. Norris, during his successful business career, has acquired valuable real estate in Concord, and is now passing the evening of life surrounded by comforts and conveniences that are the legitimate fruits of his careful and prudent business habits. Mr. Norris has never been active in politics nor a seeker after place or position, but since his first vote has acted with the Democratic party. In religion he is a Baptist, a member of the First Baptist Church of Concord, and for many years one of its deacons. In the improvement of this church building he made a very liberal gift, and also contributed to the churches in Epping and Suncook.

Mr. Norris is a valued member of the I. O. O. F. and is also a Free-Mason, being a member of Blazing Star Lodge, of Concord.

A man so successful in the management of his own affairs would naturally be sought for counsel in the financial affairs of his community, and we find him acting as a director in the State Capital Bank, to which position he was elected February 10, 1863. He was also elected director of the National State Capital Bank January 2, 1865, which position he has held continuously to the present time. He is a trustee and vice-president of the Loan and Trust Savings-Bank, of Concord, and one of its investment committee, and a trustee of the Centennial Home for the Aged, the existence of which institution is largely due to his exertions. He has done much for the improvement of Concord, and has been ready to assist in every good work, and has ever been a true friend to the poor. He has been interested in education and liberal in support of schools.

Such a life, unostentatious though it be, has a value not to be easily measured, and the world is much better for such living.

In November, 1840, Mr. Norris married, first, Caroline M., daughter of Dr. Timothy and Sarah Hillard, of Northwood, N. H., who died June 27, 1847, aged thirty-one years, leaving a daughter, Ellen G., born May 1, 1844, who married George W. Crockett.

September 24, 1850, Mr. Norris married, second, Mary E., daughter of Wesley and Harriet Palmer, of Concord. She was born January 23, 1829. From this union there was born James C. (6), April 3, 1854, who has succeeded to the business of his father and is now at the head of the firm, and stands as one of the flourishing and intelligent young business men of Concord.

July 5, 1876, James C. (6) married Minnie Parker, daughter of Augustus and Mary Jane Wiggin, of Concord. She was born May 13, 1856. From this union there have been Mabel Parker, born February 9, 1877; Orra, born November 24, 1878; Ethel, born February 13, 1881; and James Shepard (7), born November 20, 1884.

Of the first wife of Mr. Norris (5) it may fittingly be said that she was a help-meet, frugal and industrious, and with untiring devotion and Christian love aiding to the utmost in establishing a home in its truest sense. She was devoted to her husband, her child and her Saviour.

It was at the time when Mr. Norris (5) started out for himself in the wider field at Concord that he married Mary E. Palmer, and of her it may be said that, while attending to the manifold duties of the household, she has aided and encouraged her husband in his struggle from poverty to affluence, and now shares with him the confidence and love of a large circle of friends. She is a tender, loving wife, a true Christian mother and a member of the First Baptist Church of Concord.

GRANVILLE P. CONN.

Granville P. Conn, A.M., M.D., Concord, was born in Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, January 25, 1832, and was the youngest of eight children of William and Sarah (Priest) Conn. The paternal ancestry was of Scotch-Irish origin, while on the maternal side it was of English descent. His father being a farmer, he resided at home until sixteen, attending the common schools and in doing farm-work. After this a few months at Francestown and Pembroke Academies was followed with two years at



Granville P. Conn

Captain Alden Partridge's Military Institution, at Norwich, Vt., with an occasional term of teaching common and select schools in New Hampshire and Vermont. At this time, and until 1852, he devoted his attention principally to fitting for the profession of civil engineering, which myopia and general ill health compelled him to relinquish.

From this time until 1856 he read medicine in the office of Dr. H. B. Brown, of Hartford, Vt., and teaching mathematics several months during this period at the academy in that village. After attending two courses of medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and a third course at Dartmouth Medical College, he received the degree of M.D. from the latter institution in the class of 1856, with the late Professor A. B. Crosby, of Hanover.

In 1880 Norwich University conferred the honorary degree of A.M.

In 1856 he located at East Randolph, Vt., and remained there until 1861, when he sold out and removed to Richmond, Chittenden County, Vt.

He was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, August 19, 1862, and was ordered to rendezvous at Brattleborough at once, and, in connection with the late Surgeon Phelps, of Windsor, Vt., instituted a United States hospital of one thousand beds. A month later his regiment came into the field, and with it he served in Virginia during its nine months' service, first in the Twenty-second Army Corps and afterwards with the Second Vermont Brigade, was transferred to the First Army Corps and was mustered out of the service with the regiment at Brattleborough, Vt., July 14, 1863.

In the fall of 1863 he came to Concord, locating in Ward 4, on North Main Street, where he has remained ever since. For several years he was a partner of Dr. Charles P. Gage, of Concord, and a member of the local Board of Health. Afterwards, for five years, he was city physician. Very soon after commencing the practice of medicine he became firmly convinced that a great many deaths occurred from preventable causes, due in many instances to ignorance of the laws of health, and that physicians were often disappointed in obtaining satisfactory results, by reason of inefficient nursing and lack of attention to the hygiene of the sick-room. Believing the State owed to the people a care of their health, as well as of their morals, he commenced, in 1866, to agitate the question of cleaning up the city, and there being an epidemic of cholera in Europe at the time, he brought the matter to the attention of the city officials, who passed an ordinance, drafted by him, that secured a house-to-house inspection, the first in the State. This was made under his direction, and a full record of the sanitary condition of every building in the compact part of each ward in the city was made early in the season, which resulted in a general cleaning of courts, alleys, streets and yards. The city at once took an advanced position in sanitation, which it has always maintained, for with the introduction of a water supply in 1873 came the necessity for a system of sewers, that was promptly met by the city borrowing a large sum of money to practically complete the system in 1876.

While city physician, circumstances occurred to show that more care should be exercised in the burial of the dead, and, in company with the city solicitor, he advocated that a burial permit be required from the city registrar before a body could be lawfully interred.

The City Council passed an ordinance to that effect, and since then substantially the same ordinance has become the law of the State, and New Hampshire undoubtedly secures quite as accurate registration of deaths as any State in the Union. His intimate connection with the hygiene of the city of Concord rendered him more and more convinced that the State should have and maintain an effective supervision over the lives and the health of its citizens, and that a State Board of Health was fully as necessary an adjunct of the executive department of New Hampshire as a bank, railroad, insurance or fish commission; for, while it is acknowledged by all that the material interest of the State should be fostered and pushed forward to compete with the industries of other municipalities, yet, unless the causes of sickness are reduced to the minimum, but little progress will be made; therefore the watchful care of a health department becomes a necessity in order to render good health possible to the greatest number, whose energy, vitality and working capacity become the capital stock of the State, whose par value and dividends can only be attained by having a sound mind in a vigorous and sound body. For many years he labored, with others, to secure for the people of New Hampshire a State Board of Health, and to this end he read papers on sanitation before the medical profession, as well as contributed articles to the newspapers on the necessity of hygienic reform; for it was evident to his mind that the State must be progressive in matters pertaining to the health of her citizens, else it would be impossible to retain her prestige among other commonwealths, and in 1881 he had the great pleasure of having the Legislature pass an act giving his native State a Board of Health.

The bill establishing the board was drafted by him, and is in many respects a model for any State of the population and diversified interests that characterize New Hampshire, while the few years the board has been in existence proves that the whole subject was thoroughly and carefully considered before being presented to the Legislature; for, while there is but the slightest appearance of arbitary power, which is so distasteful to a free and enlightened people, yet, with the statute law then existing in the State and the enactment of the bill establishing a Board of Health, it is doubtful if there is another State in the

Union whose health department creates less friction in its practical work than it does in New Hampshire. This is largely accomplished by taking it entirely out of the domain of politics, and in making the secretary a permanent officer so long as his efficiency continues.

He was at once appointed a member of the board for four years, and upon its organization was elected its president, which office he now holds.

Although in active practice of his profession, he has, by his industrious and systematic habits, done considerable work for the board, contributing articles upon ventilation and other subjects intimately connected with hygiene, and he has represented the board several times in conferences with sanitary authorities and public health meetings.

At this time it may be considered an endorsement of his work on the board, that he has received a reappointment for four years.

While a resident of Vermont he became an active member of its State Medical Society, and a few years since he was elected an honorary member of the same association. He became a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1864, and in 1869 was elected its secretary, which office he has, by the unanimous vote of the association, held ever since, except in the years 1880–81, when he was vice-president and president of this venerable society, which was organized in 1791.

It is well known that in voluntary associations of this kind very much of their prosperity and efficiency depend upon the executive ability and energy of its secretary, and it is a matter of satisfaction to all who know him that since he became its secretary the New Hampshire Medical Society has increased in the number of its active members from sixty to over two hundred and twenty-five, with an annual average attendance of one hundred and twenty-five in place of less than fifty in 1865. He is a member of the Centre District and an honorary member of the Strafford District Medical Society, as well as a member of the American Public Health and the American Medical Associations. He is also a member of the various Masonic associations in Concord, and of Post E. E. Sturtevant, G. A. R., of New Hampshire.

In 1877, and again in 1879, he was elected by the people on the Board of Railroad Commissioners for New Hampshire, this being the only time he has taken any active part in politics.

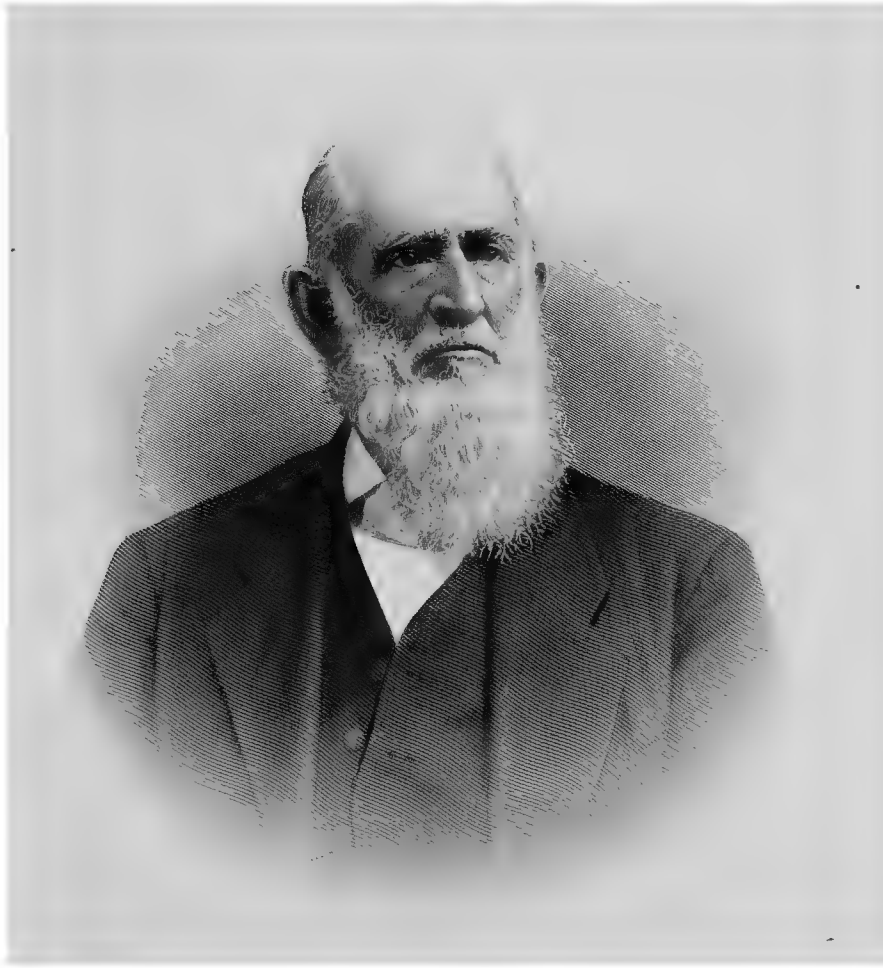
While railroad commissioner he made two reports to the Legislature, in which he strongly advocated reforms in the commission and in the manner of the roads making returns, that have since been adopted. His early education as a civil engineer has always made the construction and management of railways a matter of interest to him, and he has always believed that the progressive spirit of our country will yet advance American railways until they will become an example to the world of business prosperity. In this connection it may be mentioned that, believing that the prosperity of the State and its railroads depends very much upon its being a summer resort for the whole country, who come here for the purpose of health and recreation, he has instituted a system of railway sanitation and inspections that the managements of the roads nobly second, and which, by the watchful care of the State Board of Health over the railway stations, cars and hotels, will increase the confidence of the traveling public in assuring them that it is the desire of the people of New Hampshire to keep the hills and valleys of the Granite State free from the contaminating influences of waste and effete matter, in order that the summer visitor may return to his home with firm health and renewed vitality in return for the pecuniary consideration of a few days or weeks in the State.

In 1858, while a resident of Vermont, he married Miss Helen M. Sprague, of East Randolph, in that State, and has two children.

GEORGE W. ELA.

George W. Ela, a native of Portsmouth, N. H., born January 18, 1807, was the third son of Joseph and Sarah (Emerson) Ela, and the sixth of a family of nine children. The first sixteen years of his life were spent at his paternal home, occupied, when not attending the town schools, on his father's farm and in the tannery which his father carried on as a regular occupation. This period of his life was without noticeable incident, if we except what he insists was the foundation-stone of his future,—when, in his fifteenth year (1822), he was taken from school, and, by an arrangement of his father with other landowners in Grafton County, was sent to Lisbon, with his surveying instruments, to confirm or correct the lines of the original survey, involving titles to lands in that town, and, to some extent, the boundaries of the adjacent towns of Littleton and Lyman. The object was accomplished after much labor, and in that season a plan made and returned to the proprietors, much to their satisfaction; and their entire approbation and their flattering praise of his perseverance and success gave him confidence in his own powers and secured theirs in his executive ability, which never abated while they lived.

In that year, by an arrangement with Hill & Moore, publishers of the *New Hampshire Patriot*, at Concord,—the famed Republican organ of that day, afterward more famous as the organ of the Jackson portion of that party,—Ela was to enter their office as an apprentice in the printing trade. The latter part of that year the copartnership of Hill & Moore was dissolved, Isaac Hill retaining the *Patriot* and Jacob B. Moore establishing a new printing-office—subsequently establishing the *New Hampshire Journal*, as the organ of the Adams wing of the Republican party of that day. In January, 1823, Mr. Ela entered



G. W. Ellis

the office of Jacob B. Moore as an apprentice and continued there during his minority, excepting a few months of the last of his term, when, by an arrangement of all parties interested, he went to Dover, N. H. He then started the *Dover Enquirer*, which the supporters of Mr. Adams in the national political contest, then beginning to be interesting, had determined to establish in that locality. After a few months Mr. Ela became, by degrees, the proprietor, publisher, printer and editor, continuing in that relation—the latter part of the time in connection with the late lamented George Wadleigh—for a period of about three years. Many of the present generation of politicians will remember the influence which that paper exerted in political circles in the State, which was well maintained by Mr. Wadleigh, who succeeded Mr. Ela and continued in its management for a long series of years. Mr. Ela then returned to Concord for the purpose of consolidating the *Statesman and Concord Register* and the *New Hampshire Jonrnal*, as a political measure, and, in the year 1831, commenced the publication of the *Statesman* in connection with the late Asa McFarland, who retired after about two years. Mr. Ela continued the paper, as sole proprietor, for several years, and subsequently in connection with the late Hon. Jacob H. Ela, who had, in the mean time, served an apprenticeship in the *Statesman* office, which was commenced and continued while he remained a member of Mr. Ela's family. Thus Mr. Ela was brought into the forties,—after unremitting labors of more than twenty years in the printing-office, with all the duties and customs connected with the public press and political parties—before the days of the last two generations.

He commenced with these duties when the printers' devil was expected to know everything, do everything, know everybody and be everywhere—to be stoker, messenger, newsboy and, perhaps, caterer to his master's table. It was a substantial relief to advance a peg to the position of compositor or pressman or any other labor in the office, when, too, the last called for the most muscular and expert workmen, for at that time a power press was not known in New England, the work being all done on that wonderful screw arrangement, the invention of Adam Ramage. Even the ink-spreading process was accomplished with balls, the composition roller, which subsequently took their place, being then unknown. The Wells press—the lever—was invented a short time previous, about 1820. Few of the craft of the present day have any definite idea of the mode of printing of that time. In this connection Mr. Ela mentions the fact that all the paper then used was made in that primitive mode of dipping from the vat on a hand-screen, sheet by sheet, the pulp of which they were formed, and that the revolutions which have succeeded from time to time in that line are as wonderful as the many other advances in art and science and mechanical inventions.

Mr. Ela, while yet an apprentice, became acquainted with many of the business men and politicians of the State, and more especially in the county of Merrimack. Mr. Jacob B. Moore, with whom he was apprenticed, was a publisher and bookseller, as well as editor of the *New Hampshire Journal*, and, a few months after the formation of the county of Merrimack (1823), was appointed register of deeds, and continued in that office, by subsequent elections, several years. Mr. Ela much of the time was acting as clerk in the book-store and in the registry, often, in the absence of the principal, in the entire charge of the whole concern. Business, custom and convenience made the place a resort of the active men visiting the capital of the State and the shire of the county. While yet in his minority he was frequently employed as reporter of the proceedings of the Legislature, which position he afterward continued for a period of some fifteen years. These employments, incident to his early situations and continued while proprietor and editor of the *Enquirer* and *Statesman*, gave him an extensive acquaintance, most of whom, in the early part of his life, were fully twenty years his seniors—notably so with the politicians. He was a Whig in politics, as may reasonably be inferred from his positions,—active, energetic and influential,—acting in responsible positions often, at times as chairman of the State Central Committee. He was prominent in the campaign which seated General Harrison in the Presidential chair, as also in that which so nearly elected Henry Clay. Mr. Ela's position brought him in contact with many public men of fifty years ago of national fame as well as of local distinction,—with some in a formal way and as a matter of ceremony, but with many in a more sociable and intimate relation. He relates many interesting and valuable reminiscences which an attentive observation has secured and an active mind treasured, and this characteristic has brought him to be regarded as an authority in matters of history in his time. He was present in the procession of school-boys in Portsmouth when James Monroe, then President of the United States, visited that ancient town, and he has known every President from that time down to Garfield. A winter in Washington, forty-five years since, secured him the acquaintance of most of the prominent men there at that time. With the press and its managers he had a more intimate acquaintance, which extends back to when Boston was a town of some thirty thousand inhabitants, more or less, with its Board of Selectmen, holding its town-meetings and transacting its town business in Faneuil Hall, electing its fifty or sixty representatives to the General Court; when it had not a single daily, and Nathan Hale, of the *Advertiser*, Benjamin Russell, of the *Centinel*, and Joseph T. Buckingham, of the *Courier*, were the guides of public opinion and maintained the dignity of the commonwealth. The New York celebrities were Nathaniel H. Custer, of the *Statum;* Mordecai M. Noah, of the

New York Enquirer; William L. Stone, of the *Commercial Advertiser;* and, subsequently, James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald;* James Watson Webb, of the *Courier;* Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune;* James Brooks, of the ———, with all of whom he was more or less intimately acquainted.

Mr. Ela, finding his health failing, in 1844, on the advice of his physician, abandoned his connection with the press. Since then he has spent much of his time on his farm at Allenstown, an acquisition which he made a few years previous, and has devoted much attention to agricultural pursuits. And now, as the traveler passes along the highway over his extensive domain, covered with a growth of pine timber, the equal of which is rarely to be found in this State at least, he may often see the tall, straight form of the proprietor, clothed in rustic garb, alone or with workmen,—or with company, as it may happen, —attending to the interests connected therewith; sometimes in the corn-field, then examining the herd, perchance among the hay-makers, or directing and participating in whatever may be on hand at the moment; showing the evidence of age, yet with an alacrity perplexing to the stranger when told that the object of his observation is so closely approaching the age of eighty years, having endured forty years of active life since condemned as an invalid without hope of recovery. He is ever active, rising with the dawn, attending to whatever duties are in hand, whether it leads him to the stock-yard or the office-table. He is not confined to his farm in his labors; he has other interests, somewhat extensive, and other labors call him on frequent journeys, although it is apparent that his activity and his power of endurance have, in some degree, abated.

Mr. Ela married Mary Adelaide Lane, of Sutton, by whom he had three children,—two sons and a daughter. The latter died in infancy. Major Robert L. Ela served in the War of the Rebellion, in the Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. He was severely wounded in the second battle of Bull Run and again in the crater at Petersburg, into which he led his regiment, commanding. He recovered to some extent and served throughout the war, and now resides in California.

Captain Richard Ela also served his country in the War of the Rebellion, and was killed at Drury's Bluff, on the James, below Richmond, while leading a charge on the enemy's works.

CAPTAIN RICHARD ELA.

The most costly sacrifice New Hampshire made for the preservation of the Union was that of her young men. From her cities and towns, colleges and schools they came, strong and brave, to fill and refill her regiments, and they fell by hundreds. Captain Richard Ela was one of these. He was twenty-one years old when he entered the army, and he was killed in battle three months before his term of service would have expired. Brief as was his life, the story of it is worthy to be told, for it was well lived. He possessed an even temperament and a disposition cheerful almost to gayety. To his passing friends he may have seemed to take life carelessly; but beneath the jovial surface was a grave and earnest element which governed his character, and when the time which tried men's souls came, it was shown that he was controlled by an abiding purpose to accept the work that fell to him, and do it well.

Richard was the second son of George W. and Adelaide Lane Ela, and was born at Concord February 12, 1840. His mother died when he was three years old, and his childhood was spent partly with his father and partly with his grandfather, Dr. Robert Lane, of Sutton. After the public schools, the most of his school-life was spent at the academy at Franklin, although he attended, for shorter periods, the academies at Pembroke, New London and Meriden, and graduated from the latter in the summer of 1858. He determined to begin at once the study of his profession, and accordingly entered the law-office of George & Foster, at Concord, with whom he completed his professional studies; also attending lectures at the Harvard Law School.

He was physically strong, vigorous and active, and naturally an adept in athletic sports. He had a special liking for military exercise.

When the war cloud broke, and the call to arms was sounded, it was impossible that he should prove indifferent. Patriotism and military ardor alike urged an immediate response, and, August 22, 1861, he was mustered into the service as first lieutenant of Company E, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers.

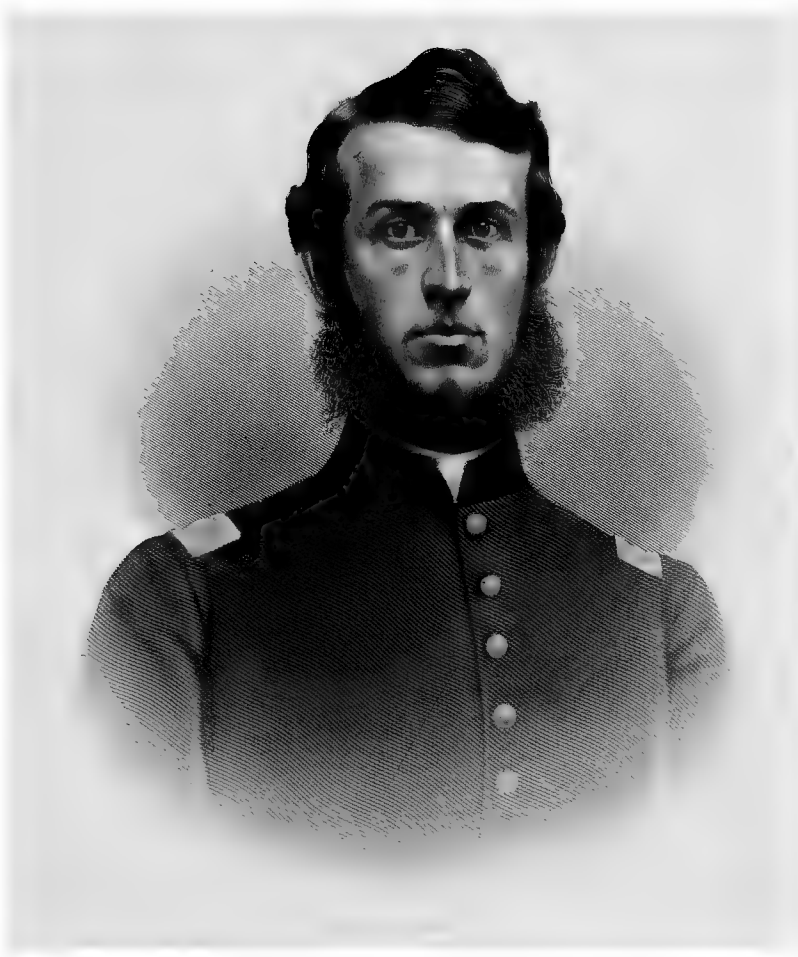
About this time he was admitted as a member of the Merrimack County bar. He entered the service with enthusiasm; but events proved that he was also moved by a profound faith in the righteousness of his cause, and a steadfast purpose to do his every duty. His introduction to real soldiering was as officer of the guard while the regiment was on the way from Concord to Camp Sherman, Long Island, N. Y. While at this camp he was appointed judge advocate of the regiment.

The Third was with General Sherman at Hilton Head, and was among the first to land.

Lieutenant Ela was in command of two companies; was detached and ordered on an expedition to the plantation of General Graham, the rebel commander, for the purpose of securing the person of that officer and the papers at headquarters.

The general was not to be found. In other respects the expedition was successful.

For many months the regiment remained at Hilton Head. Sickness visited them, and this, with some being detailed for duty elsewhere, so reduced the number of officers that for six months, with few ex-



Richard Eda



R. E. Lee.

ceptions, he was the only officer with his company. The monotony was at length broken by an expedition towards Savannah. It amounted to but little, however, save to plant the first Union flag on Georgia soil.

Soon after, in an expedition to the mainland, Lieutenant Ela was ordered to cut off and capture the enemy's pickets at a certain station, which was accomplished. The next day the regiment moved further inland, and his company, deployed as skirmishers going up and rear-guard in returning, had some sharp skirmishing with the enemy. "This," he says, "was the first time we had heard the whistle of rebel bullets."

During April, 1862, the regiment was doing guard duty on Edisto Island, and on the 15th of the month Lieutenant Ela was promoted to a captaincy and assigned to Company G. Three months later he was given command of his former company (E). The following June he participated in the battle of Secessionville, and being knocked down by a passing shell was reported killed, but he was soon able to contradict the report.

About the 1st of July the regiment returned to Hilton Head, and he was assigned to the command of the forces on Pinckney Island.

In September he returned to Hilton Head. Sickness prevailed to such a degree that for a time but one captain, besides himself, was on duty. His health suffered severely, and in November he was given leave of absence for twenty days, the most of which he spent in Florida.

In March, 1863, he was assigned to duty as second in command of provost guard at Hilton Head, where he continued until April, when he returned to his regiment.

He was with the first expedition against Charleston, and participated in the fighting on Morris Island in July. When the siege of Fort Wagner was begun Captain Ela was detailed to organize and command a battalion of sharpshooters. He was stationed at the front and held the post of danger throughout the siege, doing effective and important work towards the capture of the fort.

In March, 1864, the regiment returned to Hilton Head to be reorganized as mounted infantry. It was then sent to Florida and there dismounted, and sent to Virginia to join in the operations against Richmond. The forces were gathering for the last great struggle with the Rebellion. Captain Ela felt that serious work was ahead. His last letter to his father was dated at Gloucester Point, Va., April 30, 1864, and says: "We are crowded down to the lightest possible marching order. You need not expect to hear from me again until I find an opportunity to write from Richmond."

Thirteen days later he fell in the charge which captured the first of the outer defenses of Richmond. In the desperate charge at Drury's Bluff he led his men to within twenty paces of the enemy's breastworks and died.

The adjutant-general's report says. "The fighting lasted but twenty minutes; but in those twenty minutes more than two hundred of New Hampshire's bravest and best fell dead or wounded. Among the foremost fell the gallant Captain Richard Ela, while in advance of his men, leading them in the charge. He was shot through the brain, and expired almost instantly." His body was buried on the field of battle, where it lies awaiting the last reveille.

Captain Ela was a brave and faithful soldier. He had few opportunities to distinguish himself in battle; but in a less conspicuous way his merit was even greater. Although just across the line from boyhood and fresh from student-life, he performed the work of one or more other officers besides his own during almost the whole of his time of service. From the time of entering active service the complement of officers was never full; he was always on duty, and work of absent ones therefore fell upon him. Much of the time, also, he was detailed for special work in addition to his regular duties. Officers and men alike bore testimony to his ability, his faithfulness and kindly thoughtfulness of others. He bore the hardships and disappointments of his lot without complaint, and seemed only anxious to do his work well.

With the exception of leave of absence at one time of twenty days, he was never away from his post, and though sometimes suffering from ill health, he was never marked off duty. At the end of two years and a half of service he was the only one of the original officers who had not been home.

When on the march to the fatal battle-field a comrade found him—usually so cheerful—now sober and thoughtful. In response to a question, he replied that he had a presentiment of death. They were going into a fierce battle, and he felt that he should be numbered with the slain. The comrade urged him not to go into battle if such were his feelings. He replied, "If it comes to that, I never shrank from duty, and though I know this to be my last battle, my duty to my country shall be well done."

That was the key-note of his character. Had he lived, it would have made him a useful and honored citizen; dying, it made him a hero.

DR. ROBERT LANE ELA.

Dr. Robert Lane Ela, the eldest son of George W. and Adelaide L. Ela, was born at Concord, N. H., April 17, 1838. When he was five years old his mother died. His childhood was spent in part with his grandfather, Dr. Robert Lane, at Sutton, and in part with his father at Concord. He was educated at New London, Pembroke and Meriden Academies. On completing his studies at these schools, he was employed on his father's farm at Allenstown, and

subsequently went to Stoneham, Mass., where he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, which he continued until the spring of 1861.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out he responded to the President's call for volunteers, and, returning to Concord, recruited a company for the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment. He was commissioned a captain, and, joining the regiment at Keene, was mustered into the United States service November 30, 1861. He went with his regiment to Washington, D. C., where they remained in camp a few weeks, and early in January, 1862, they joined Burnside's expedition to Hatteras, Roanoke Island and Newbern, N. C. In July they were transferred by water to General Pope's command in Virginia. They participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain and the second battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862, where Captain Ela was severely wounded in the right arm. He went home on a furlough, and remained until he had partly recovered the use of his arm, rejoining his regiment in March, 1863, while it was on the way to Kentucky. He was with the regiment through the Kentucky campaign, and went with it to Vicksburg, where he was present during the siege and at the surrender of that stronghold, and also in the operations against Jackson, which resulted in the capture of that place. The regiment then returned to Kentucky and was stationed at Frankfort, where Captain Ela acted as provost-marshal. On the reorganization of the army under General Grant, in 1864, he went with his regiment to Virginia, and participated in the Wilderness battles of May 5th and 6th; the battles of Spottsylvania, May 12th and 18th; North Anna River, May 29th; Cold Harbor, June 3d and 4th; then moving across the James River to the front of Petersburgh, and engaging in the battles of June 17th and 18th, and being under fire every day until the explosion of the mine, July 30th. Captain Ela was in command of the regiment at this time, and, the Sixth New Hampshire being one of those selected to charge the enemy after the blowing up of the mine, he led it into the crater, and in the fight which followed was wounded by the explosion of a spherical case shot in front of him. Both legs were partially paralyzed, causing injuries from which he has never fully recovered. He was afterwards detailed for duty as acting adjutant quartermaster, at Camp Gilmore, Concord, N. H. He returned to his regiment and was promoted to the rank of major before the close of the war. He was mustered out of the service with his regiment July 17, 1865.

Major Ela was popular with the men under his command, for he was thoughtful of their comfort and watchful of their interests. He was intimate with but few of his brother officers, but with those he was especially friendly and always ready to give them a cordial greeting. As an officer, he was prompt and faithful in the discharge of duty and performed well his part in the War for the Union.

After his return from the army he studied medicine and surgery with Dr. Crosby, of Concord, and at the Dartmouth Medical School and Bellevue Hospital, New York, taking degrees from both schools. For the past ten years he has resided in California.

HISTORY OF ALLENSTOWN.

CHAPTER I.

Geographical—Original Grant—Named in Honor of Gen. Samuel Allen—Incorporation of Town—Copy of Charter—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—First Settlements—Names of Pioneers—Indian Depredations—Capture of Robert Buntin and Others—Documentary History—First Justice of the Peace—Roman Catholic Church.

THE town of Allenstown lies in the southeastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows:

On the North by Epsom; East by Rockingham County; South by Hooksett and West by Pembroke.

This town was originally granted, May 11, 1722, to the children of Governor Samuel Allen and to their heirs. It was described as follows: "A tract of land four miles square, adjoining to Chester side line, and Nottingham head line." A portion of this tract was incorporated with Pembroke in November, 1759. It was named Allenstown in honor of Governor Allen. In June, 1815, a tract of land lying east of the Merrimack River, which had previously belonged to Bow, was annexed.

Although this town was early granted, it was not incorporated as a town until July 2, 1831. The following is the act of incorporation:

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE:

"In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

"An act to incorporate a town by the name of Allenstown.

"*Section* 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in general court convened, that all that tract of land situated in the county of Merrimack, in said State, that is now known by the name of Allenstown, be and the same hereby is incorporated into a town by the name of Allenstown, with all the powers, privileges, incident to other towns in this State.

"*Provided*, however, that no person whomsoever, that would not have gained a settlement in said Allenstown by the laws of this State, if said Allenstown had been incorporated into a town on the first Wednesday in June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, shall gain a settlement in said Allenstown in virtue of this act, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

"*Section* 2.—And be it further enacted, that Ichabod Clark, James C. Emery, James Piper and Mark Tilton, or any three of them, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the legal voters of said Allenstown by posters of notification in two of the most publick places in said Allenstown, expressing the time, place and purpose of said meeting, fifteen days previous to the day of meeting, which meeting shall be holden on the last Monday of November next.

"*Section* 3.—And be it further enacted that the officers that were chosen at the last annual meeting of the legal voters of said Allenstown shall continue in office during the term for which they were chosen.

"FRANKLIN PIERCE,
"*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

"SAMUEL CARTLAND,
"*President of the Senate.*

"Approved July 2, 1831.

"SAMUEL DINSMORE, *Governor.*"

At this time Ralph Metcalf was Secretary of State, and A. O. Evans town clerk of Allenstown.

The first town-meeting under this act was held February 2, 1822, and Charles Bodwell was chosen moderator. The first meeting for the election of town officers, under this act, was held March 13, 1832. Daniel Batchelder was elected representative, Andrew O. Evans town clerk and John Perkins, A. O. Evans and John Tennant selectmen.

Among the first settlers of the town were John Wolcutt, Andrew Smith, Daniel Evans and Robert Buntin.

Mr. Buntin and a son ten years of age and one James Carr, while at work on the west bank of the Merrimack, were attacked by Indians, who killed Carr and captured Buntin and his son and marched them as prisoners to Canada. Here they were sold to a Frenchman residing in Montreal. After a captivity of eleven months they escaped and returned to their home. The son was Andrew Buntin, who served in the Revolutionary War until his death, which occurred at White Plains October 28, 1776.

Documentary History.—

Certificate of Three Soldiers liable to have their Tax abated.

"Allenston.

"this is to searty that george wins John Jedkins and Jeams megoy [McCoy] was in the Continentle serves agrebel to the vote of thes province past in the year 1775 should be teaken of John heyes By us

"that the pole tax is 0 4 0 6 p^{r} head to the state — "BENJ MATTHES *Select men*

"13–6 Sworn to June 12, 1777, before "W^{m} PARKER *Jus. Peace.*

"JOSEPH DENNET *Constable for* 1776."

Return of Number of Ratable Polls, 1783.

"In obedience to the Order of the Hon^{l} General Court we the subscribers Select Men of Allenstown have made the Following to be the Exact Number of Rateable polls from Twenty one years old & upwards in the bounds of said Allenstown viz. thirty Polls

"GEORGE EVANS, "SAMUEL WEBSTER } *Select men*

"Allenstown
December 9th A. D. 1783.

"To the Hon^{le} the General Court of the State of New Hampshire at Concord."

The above was sworn to before Samuel Daniell, of Pembroke, justice of the peace.

Petition for Abatement of Tax.

"State of New Hampshire } To the Hon^{ble} the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Convened the 14th day of June A. D. 1786.

"The Petition of the Selectmen of Allenstown in the County of Rockingham.

"Humbly Sheweth That said Allenstown in the year 1781 was called upon by the authority of said State to raise one man to serve in the Continental Army three years or during the war between Great Britain and the United States of America at which time it was supposed by s^{d} Town that there was then serving in the Army aforesaid a Man for said Town, which if it had been true would have prevented said Demand, but on trial before the Committee of safety it was determined against them, by means whereof s^{d} Town lost a large sum of money which was paid him for engaging as aforesaid. Your Petitioners afterwards hired one Samuel Kennistown and went with him to the Muster Master, who Informed them that a few days before he was ordered not to Muster any more—since which an Extent hath been issued against the Select Men of said Town by the Treasurer for Seventy two pounds twelve shillings, and is in an officers hands to execute—As the said Town has ever procured their quota of Men during the late War, tho' but an Handful compared with the greatest part of the Towns in the State, and were unfortunately deprived of a Man they supposed that they had a right to, and who they paid for his Service, beg this Hon^{ble} Court would take their case under their Consideration and relinquish the whole or part of said sum.

"And your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

"GEORGE EVINS } one, and in behalf of the other Selectmen of said Town"

In answer to the foregoing petition, the Legislature abated forty-two pounds.

Petition for Justice of the Peace.

"State of New Hamp^{r} Rockingham ss } To his Excellency John Sullivan Esq and the honourable Privy Council for said State.—Humbly shews that the Inhabitants of Allenstown in said State —That your Petitioners tho' small in Numbers Consider themselves Entitled To Common Privileges with other Towns in general in said state, that Ever since the settlement of said Town, the Inhabitants thereof have been destitute of a Civile Magistrate To Transact the Nessary business of said Town, and have ever been Obleged annualy To apply at least six miles and some times more Distance from said Town To a magistrate To qualify Town officers, and frequently upon other business which Proves very inconvenient, and as they humbly Conceive that there is a Person who is a Reputable free holder in said Town, well quallified To sustain such a Commission and the most likley To give general satisfaction as a magistrate, therefore humbly Pray that Capt. George Evins may be appointed a Justice of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid, and your Petitioners as bound &c.

"Allenstown Nov. 1787.

"Robert Bunten, Samel Kinstone, Clement M^{c}Coy, Danel Daves, Ede Hall Bergin, Samuel (his X mark) fisk, Josiah Allen, Jacob Gay, John Trefethen, Moses Leavett, farik Luces, Samuel webster Junr., Philip Sargent, Zablon Davis, Josiah Johnson, Riley Smith, Roger Dugan, Leonard Harrington, Ichabod Clark, James kinniston, John Tomson, Jerimiah Jonson, John Hayes, Nathaniel Smith, Garshom Dugan, Ichabod Clark, Charles Bamford, Samuel Rowe, Hall Bergin, Samuel kinneson, Samel york, John Jonson, John Robinson."

This petition was not granted.

Petition for Authority to Tax Land for Repairing Highways, etc.

"State of New Hamp^{r} } To the Hon^{ble} General Assembly for said State convened at Exeter January 7th 1789.

"Humbly Shew the Inhabitants of Allenstown in said State—That from the first settlement of said Town, the Inhabitants thereof (who are very few in number, not exceeding forty rateable polls) have

been at the sole expense of maintaining all public roads in the same—that from the roughness of the land, the many streams running through said Town, and the small number of Inhabitants, they find it exceedingly burdensome to keep the roads and bridges (some of which are long and very often carried away by freshets) in barely passable repair—that unless said Inhabitants can have some assistance from the Non-resident Proprietors or owners of lands in said Town, (who are by far the greatest part of the propriety,) they cannot possibly keep said roads & bridges in proper repair. they therefore pray your Honours to take this their petition under your wise consideration, and alleviate their distress by granting them liberty to assess one penny per acre on all the lands in said Allenstown improved and unimproved for the term of three years, for the purpose of repairing and making passable and convenient the roads and bridges in said town, and as bound &c.

"JOHN LEONARD
"JOSIAH ALLEN
"NATHANIEL SMITH
} Select Men for and in behalf of the Inhabitants of Allenstown."

The foregoing petition was before the Legislature January 7th, and a hearing ordered for their next session. June 18, 1789, an act passed granting the request.

First Justice of the Peace.

"To His Excellency the President of the State of New Hampshire and the Honorable Privy Council Convened at Exeter May 1790.

"The petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Allenstown in said State Humbly Shews—

"That your petitioners are desirous that a Justice of the peace may be appointed in said Allenstown (as they never have as yet had the privilege of having one in said Town) and they beg leave to recommend to your Excellency & Honors Capt. George Evans as the most suitable person in said Town for that office and we pray that your Excellency & Honors would take the matter under your wise Consideration & appoint him ye^{e} said Evans a Justice of the peace in and for the County of Rockingham. And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

"Allenstown 5th Feby. 1790.

"Ede Hall Bergin, Josiah Morse, John Clark, John Woodward, John Bergin, John Leonard Juner. Nathaniel Smith, John Johnson, Benjamin Mathies, Zebilon Daves, Joshua Cates, Samuel Kinneson Sr, Ichabod Clark Jr, Walter Bergin, Hall Bergin, Amos Carlton, Capt. Staren Sargent, John Leonard, John Hayes, John Hartford, federch Luies [?], James Hartford, Samuel york, Daniel Daves Jr, Ichabod Clark Sr, Joseph Y. Bergin, Robert Bunten, Philip Sargent, Theod Shackford, Josiah Allen, Samuel webster, Samel fisk, Samuel gooken, Nathaniel Smith, Charles Bamford, Samuel Kinneson Jr."

This petition was granted, and Evans became Alenstown's first magistrate.

Captain George Evans was a prominent citizen of the town and held various offices. He was born May 31, 1755, and died November 23, 1804. His wife, Louisa Williams, was born October 17, 1757. They had fourteen children, viz.: John, Daniel, Andrew O., Nancy, Eleanor, Betsey, George, Alfred, Samuel W., Robert, Asenath, Sophia, Alfred and Lucy P.

Captain Robert Buntin was also a prominent citizen. He was born December 1, 1767, and his wife (Betsy Hutchinson) was born January 20, 1770. Their first child, Mehitable, was born June 15, 1791, at "six o'clock in the forenoon."

The following petition relative to building bridges over Suncook River was presented in 1798:

"To the Hon^{ble} the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened at Hopkinton, on the first Wednesday in June, A.D. 1798.

"Humbly Shews The Inhabitants of Allenstown in the County of Rockingham that in the year 1759 a Township was incorporated in said County by the name of Pembroke bounded westerly by Merrimac & Sowcook Rivers, Northerly upon Chichester & Epsom, & Easterly & Southerly by *Suncook River:* that when said Pembroke was incorporated, about one mile was taken off from the Westerly part of Allenstown & included in Pembroke: That the Inhabitants of Pembroke have unreasonably refused and still neglect and refuse to build or keep in Repair any part of the Bridges over Suncook River under pretence of their not being liable by Law to build said bridges nor any part of the same, said Town being bounded *by Suncook River* in the act of Incorporation; by reason whereof your petitioners are in danger of being Compelled to build & keep in Repair all the Bridges across said Suncook River, a burthen which your petitioners in their present situation are wholly unable to bear on account of the fewness of their Number & the great expence of maintaining & keeping in repair the other Roads & Bridges through their town—that the public have a long time suffered much inconvenience and Danger for want of good Bridges over *Suncook River*, and that said Bridges are now in a Ruinous Condition, the lives of passengers being daily endangered in passing the same: Your petitioners further shew that if that part of Pembroke which was taken off from Allenstown with the Inhabitants was to be Re-annexed to said Allenstown it would not be more than their Just proportion of the Highway tax of said Town to Build and keep in Repair the Bridges over Suncook River;

Wherefore your Petitioners Humbly pray that that part of Allenstown with the Inhabitants thereof, which is included within Pembroke, by said Act of Incorporation, may be Disannexed from Pembroke, and Joined again to that Tract of land known and called by the Name of Allenstown, That they may

Thereby be Enabled to build and keep in repair the Roads and Bridges aforesaid,—or that such other relief in the premises may be afforded to your petitioners as your Honors shall think just and Proper, And they as in Duty bound will ever pray

"Allenstown June 6th 1798.

"Israel Marden, John Leonard, Samuel Webster, Samuel Fisk, Philip Sargent, John Johnson, Robert Bunten, John Leonard, Jr., Moses Leavitt, Theod. Shackford, Jr., Simon Johnson, David Webster, George Evens, John Hayes, Theod. Shackford, John Fisk, James Bunten, John Hartford, James Clark, Daniel Kinneson, Nathaniel Smith, John Cate, Samuel Davis, Nathaniel Smith, Junr., Hall Burgin, Samuel Wells, Jur."

The result of this petition was an act extending the easterly and southerly line of the town of Pembroke to the easterly and southerly bank of Suncook River. This act was approved December 24, 1798.

The "New Hampshire Gazetteer," published by Farmer & Morse, in 1823, says: "There is no settled minister in Allenstown; their meeting-house is open to all religious sects, and they occasionally have preaching. Population, 433."

Roman Catholic Church.—There is but one church in Allenstown, the Catholic Church in the village of Suncook. The church building is a large and elegant edifice, beautifully located, and was erected at a cost of about forty thousand dollars. The church is under the care of Father J. H. C. Davignon, who is energetic in all efforts to advance the welfare of his people. He is a popular pastor, and his influence is widely felt.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MAJOR STERLING SARGENT.

Major Sterling Sargent was born in Allenstown March 20, 1794. He was the son of Philip and Sally Peirce Sargent. He early manifested a great interest in music, and became quite proficient as a drummer. When only sixteen years of age he was stationed, with others, at Fort Constitution, in the War of 1812, and commissioned drum-major. He always resided in the town of his birth, and for many years was chosen to represent the same in General Court, and to fill various other offices in the interests of his fellow-citizens. He was born on and inherited the farm now owned by the China Manufacturing Company. He made the brick and built the house in which Colonel D. L. Jewell, the agent, now resides.

In 1843 he sold this place to the Pembroke Mills Company, moving a short distance to land he owned, where he built a house and fitted up a home, in which he lived and died.

Mr. Sargent was always a decided Democrat, and was intensely loyal to the government. He lived to see the triumph of the Federal army over the Rebellion, and died in the hope of peace and abounding prosperity to every section of our fair country. He was for many years an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, contributing freely for the building of the late chapel in Suncook village, for the purchase of the organ, and for the support of the various institutions of religion. His democracy and piety were always well illustrated in his liberality and justice. Being for many years an esteemed member of the Masonic fraternity, he met all men "on the level, and parted with them on the square." He was married, in 1815, to Sally Gault, of Hooksett. She proved to be a woman of uncommon domestic ability, and every way well qualified to preside over a family and a home. She died May 10, 1863. He died June 4, 1868. They lived together nearly fifty years. There were born to them eleven children,—seven sons and four daughters. Three sons died in infancy, and two became young men and then deceased. Six children are now living,—two sons and four daughters. Philip Sargent, the eldest son, resides in the finest brick mansion in the town, which he has erected close by the place where he was born.

Warren Sargent inherits, and now occupies, the old homestead, which is regarded as one of the best farms and pleasantest situations in Allenstown.

These brothers are known as the firm of P. & W. Sargent, brick-makers, Suncook, N. H.

Sallie S., the eldest daughter, first married George Hirsch, who soon after died, and she married Rev. H. H. Hartwell, a Methodist minister and member of the New Hampshire Conference, and now owns and dwells in a fine "cottage home," near the place of her birth.

Elsie K. is the esteemed wife of Henry W. Forbush, Esq., a merchant in Philadelphia.

Mary H. is the honored wife of W. F. Head, Esq., of Hooksett, a brother and a life-long partner in business, and now occupying the splendid residence of the late ex-Governor Natt. Head.

Abbie H. is the true and faithful companion of Natt. B. Emery, one of the long-known firm of Emery Brothers, and has a palatial residence in Suncook village.

These six children all revere the memory of their departed parents, and in talent and character are living to honor the family name.

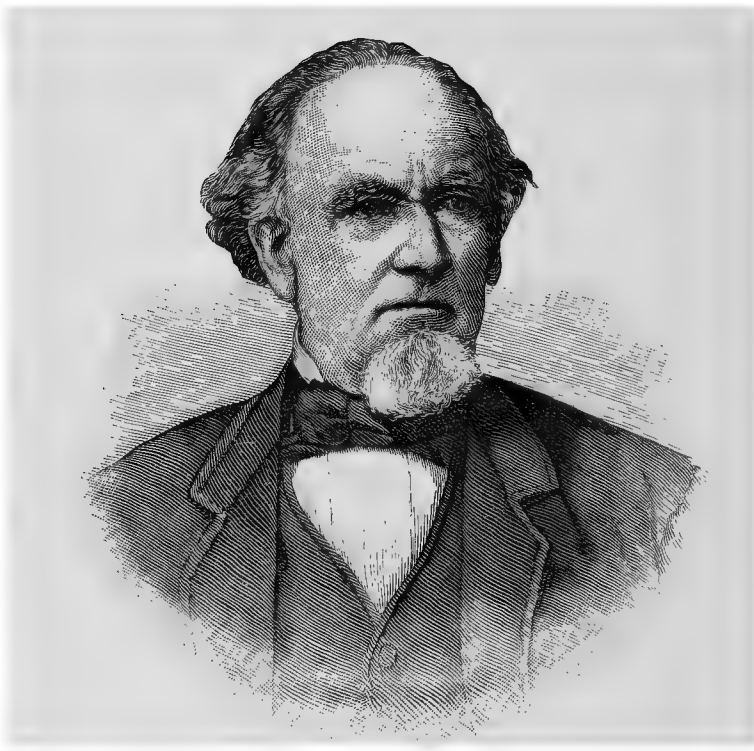
REV. HENRY H. HARTWELL.

Rev. Henry H. Hartwell was born in Hillsborough, N. H., October 18, 1819. He was the eldest son of William and Betsy Wilkins Hartwell. They had nine sons and two daughters. Of these, six died in infancy, while five lived to reach manhood.

The family was poor, and at times destitute. When



Sterling Sargent



H. H. Hartwell

he was about eight years old, young Henry was sent to Vermont to live with a friend (in order to lighten the burden of family expenses), where he remained for more than four years without seeing his mother, to whom he was greatly attached. He then returned to his native town, and found employment in different places, working during the summer and attending school in the winter-time.

When fourteen years of age he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, working, as before, in the busy season, and attending school or teaching in the fall and winter. At the age of eighteen he made a profession of religion and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Immediately becoming very active in all the social meetings and interests of the church, he was greatly impressed that it was his duty to take upon himself the work and office of the Christian ministry. He found two barriers in the way: the opposition of his father and friends, and his deep consciousness of unfitness for such an important work. Still, he kept steadily on in the discharge of what he felt to be his duty, and in the improvement of every opportunity, until in the spring of 1840, his zeal having daily increased and his father being less opposed to it, he gave up all, and, leaving home and friends, started on horseback, with saddle-bags, to carry the glad tidings to lost men.

He joined the New Hampshire Conference in 1841, and for thirty-five years performed effective work in the ministry. His educational advantages were limited, but he was a ready extempore speaker, very original, always selecting some object in nature or some fact in history with which his hearers were familiar, that he might more clearly illustrate and forcibly apply the truth he sought to inculcate. He was full of what is called "mother wit," and has ever been regarded as a good student of human nature. He inherited a peculiar eccentricity, which added not a little to his popularity as a preacher. During his active ministry he filled many of the best positions in the Conference, and was always happy in his charge and his work. Under his ministry thousands have been converted and added to the Church of Christ.

Physically he was perfect, and the early muscular training he received was of much benefit at times during his ministry. He was assailed, when in his prime, by three men who had taken offense at something he had said in a temperance-meeting, and with much profanity they informed him of their intention to thrash him. He replied solemnly, "Boys, I don't want my ministerial coat soiled; allow me to take it off and I am ready." When his coat dropped from his hand, the better of the three went to the ground also, and the second was treated in a like manner. Mr. Hartwell then said to the third, "*David, if I strike you, you will never rise without help!*" And David gave him his hand, and the two together got the others up, washed off the blood and assisted them to their homes. This experience was to the three in after-years a source of merriment when they met together.

When Mr. Hartwell was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Nashua, in 1858, one night, in the midst of a powerful revival, some one made a disturbance in the back part of the congregation. He called upon an officer to still or remove the offender. The officer went to the man while Mr. Hartwell delayed reading the hymn. At length he came back to the pulpit without his man. Mr. Hartwell then said, "The officer informs me that this is a desperate fellow; that he has a revolver and swears he won't go out. Now let all be perfectly quiet," and, turning his hymn-book upon the Bible, he walked decidedly up the aisle and said, "Jack Burns, will you go with me quietly out of this house?" The reply was, "Yes, Henry, I will; but there ain't another man in this crowd that can take me out!" He led him out and down into the street, and returning to the pulpit, said, "Now let us worship God."

More than thirty years ago Mr. Hartwell was journeying from New Market to Concord in a sleigh with his wife and little daughter. In the town of Northwood he saw three young men from the leading families in Concord coming driving at a break-neck speed, and their sleigh lapped his about three inches. The driver said, "What now? my horse won't back," Mr. Hartwell said, "My horse will back if I want him to." After a moment one of them said, "What are you going to do?" Mr. Hartwell replied, "I will show you if you like to see," and, stepping out into the snow, he took hold of their sleigh and tipped it, with the men, into the ditch and then drove on. These are only a few of the many reminiscences of his life. He was never a bigot, but was an outspoken, old-fashioned Methodist minister.

He spoke of heaven and hell and called things by their proper names. He was of a very positive nature, making many warm friends and some bitter enemies. He cast his first vote in 1840 with the then despised Anti-Slavery party. His father wept and said to him, "I should rather have buried you than have you vote the nigger ticket!" But he replied, in his own peculiar style, "Old man, you have always told us boys never to be anything because your father was, but investigate and then act as you conscientiously believe to be right. That I have done." And his father never said anything more to him on that subject. Mr. Hartwell always seemed sanguine in the belief that he should live to see the doing away of American slavery, as the sum of all villainies. After the abolishing of slavery he drifted into the Republican ranks, and for many years has been an earnest worker on that line. He has always been a most decided temperance advocate; has been associated with nearly all the temperance organizations for the last fifty years, believing that all of them have done good. But his great stress has been on

prohibition. He has always believed, preached, prayed and voted with the hope, and only hope, of the full and final suppression by law of this great curse. On account of his outspoken opposition to this traffic he has suffered in person, reputation and property. He has been greatly slandered, waylaid, horse-sheared, wagon and harness mutilated and an attempt has been to burn his house by night. But for his faithful dog, he and his family might have gone through the flames of his own dwelling to the rest promised to the people of God. For a few years past he has been so wounded with the duplicity of professed temperance men, and so disgusted with some of his brethren in the ministry who have preached temperance and voted for rum, that he has not taken as prominent a part in public demonstrations as formerly.

A now prominent man has said: "To be duly appreciated he must be thoroughly known. I have known Mr. Hartwell for fifty years intimately, and I would trust him with uncounted thousands of dollars."

He was married, in May, 1842, to Flora Ann Sweatt, of Webster, N. H., who proved every way worthy of his hand and heart. They toiled together for sixteen years, and she died November, 1858, leaving three sons and one daughter. The sons are all living. The daughter was Mrs. Charles T. Daniels, of Lawrence, Mass., who, with her only son, nineteen years of age, was lost on the ill-fated steamer "City of Columbus," off Gay Head, January 18, 1884.

In April, 1861, he married Mrs. Sally Hirsch, a widow, and the eldest daughter of Major Sterling Sargent, of Allenstown. They have one daughter, Mrs. Pork Mitchel, now of Manchester. He has been for more than a quarter of a century a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. Fellows, having regularly passed the chairs and been Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the State in both of these orders.

In 1868 he became a citizen of Allenstown, where he now resides. Although he has never acted or voted with the predominant party, he has been kept in office most of the time, showing the respect for and confidence reposed in him by his fellow-townsmen. He is now a man of sixty-six years, hale and hearty, and weighs two hundred pounds.

HISTORY OF BOSCAWEN.[1]

CHAPTER I.

Geographical—The Original Grant—Contoocook—Incorporation of Town—First Proprietors' Meeting—Survey of the Plantation—First Settlers—First Birth—The Pioneer Mill—The First Fort—Indian Troubles—First Town-Meeting—The Pioneer School—First Justice of the Peace—Population in 1767—The First Physician—Whipping-Post.

THE town of Boscawen is located near the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows:

North by Salisbury; East by Northfield and Canterbury; South by Concord and West by Webster.

The original grant of this town was made to John Coffin and eighty others, by the government of Massachusetts Bay, June 6, 1733. It was named Contoocook, and bore that name until it was incorporated as a town, April 22, 1760, for a term of two years, by the government of New Hampshire, and given its present name in honor of Admiral Edward Boscawen, of the British navy. This charter was continued for an indefinite term, by the same authority, October 7, 1763. The first proprietors' meeting was held in Newbury, Mass., in 1733, and thirty-three of the proprietors commenced settlements in the town the following spring.

Mr. Richard Hazen, an experienced surveyor, who had been employed by the proprietors of Penacook to survey that plantation, was engaged to make the first survey of Contoocook. The original plot, as laid by him, is on file in the archives of the Secretary of State, Boston.

During the year 1734 thirty-three settlers came to Contocook, to begin, as it were, life anew in the wilderness. Rev. Mr. Price has handed down the names of twenty-seven only; but from a deposition made by Moses Burbank in 1792 the number is stated as being thirty-three, as follows: David Barker, Sinkler Bean, John Bowen, Josiah Bishop, Andrew Bohonnon, Moses Burbank, Philip Call, Thomas Cook, John Corser, William Dagodon, William Danforth, Nathaniel Danforth, Joseph Eastman, Edward Emery, Edward Fitzgerald, Jacob Flanders, Richard Flood, John Fowler, Stephen Gerrish, Ambrose Gould, Richard Jackman, George Jackman, Joel Manuel, Nathaniel Meloon, William Peters, Nathaniel Rix, Daniel Rolfe.

It is not probable that many of the settlers' families came in the spring, but most, if not all, were there before the close of the year.

November 8, 1734, a meeting of the proprietors was held at the house of Archelaus Adams, in Newbury. It was voted that a saw-mill should be built at the charge of the proprietors, and Daniel Hale, Joseph Gerrish and Thomas Thoria were chosen a committee to attend to the matter. The same committee was empowered to rectify any mistake made in the laying out of lots, and John Brown, the surveyor, was engaged to go to Contoocook to show the proprietors the location of the lots.

Five of the proprietors — Joseph Lunt, John Coffin, Thomas Thorla, Benjamin Lunt, Benjamin Coker, and Edward Emery—entered their dissent in regard to the power of the committee.

December 18th another meeting was held. It was voted that the intervale should be fenced by the 15th of May of the following year, at the expense of the owners of the lots, and any proprietor neglecting to build his proportion should make satisfaction. It was also voted that Joseph Tappan should obtain a grindstone for the common use of the proprietors.

At this meeting further action was taken towards building a saw-mill.

"It was put to vote by the moderator where [whether] there should be a grant of [land] made to those men hereafter named, of the little stream [Mill brook] at Contoocook near the upper end of the lots or town, and fifty acres of land laid square adjoining to the mill for commencing thereof on both sides of the stream and also one whole right throughout the town or plantation on condition they build a saw-mill there by the first of September next ensuing the date hereof, and a good grist-mill so soon as there is settled twenty families on the said plantation in case there is water enough to accommodate both mills and the mills be built, and in the length of time by clearing the land or any other way it shall be judged that there is not water to answer the end for said mill or mills or that the men are obliged to raise the dam so high to save water to saw or grind so as to be judged hurtfull: then the proprietors shall pay the men that built the mill or mills for them the price of what they shall then be accounted worth, or else procure for the men that built the mill or mills the stream commonly called or known by the name of [Mill brook] Contoocook & the privileges thereof as was reserved as by record may appear—they taking the land as it was reserved by each [of the] falls for conveniency of the mills for part of their rights."—(*From the Records.*)

[1] The following history is condensed from Charles Carleton Coffin's "History of Boscawen and Webster," an excellent work of six hundred and sixty-six pages, published in 1878.

The above, evidently, was not drawn by the clear-headed clerk, Joseph Coffin.

The year opened auspiciously to the settlers, for, on January 7th a daughter was born to Nathaniel Danforth, the first birth in the plantation. The infant was named Abigail, grew to maidenhood and married Thomas Foss, whose name frequently appears in the records of the town.

From action taken in regard to the discharge of the bond given by the fifteen who obligated themselves to build the saw-mill, the evidence is conclusive that the mill had been erected.

"*Voted* that the bonds of the men, which have built the saw mill be delivered & to lay out the bonds for building said mill according to vote as by record."

It was the pioneer mill of this section of the Merrimack Valley. The saw-mills of that period were such as any carpenter might construct. This mill had no "nigger" wheel to move the "carriage" back after the saw had passed through the log; that labor was done by a man treading upon the cogs of the "ratchet-wheel,"—labor exceedingly fatiguing. For many years it was the only saw-mill in the town, and several of the houses now standing on King Street are covered with boards which were sawn in this first mill.

The First Fort.—It was voted that a fort should be erected at the expense of the proprietors, the inclosure to be one hundred feet square, built of hewn logs, seven feet high and eight inches thick when hewn, "to be built three feet above the logs with such stuff as shall be agreed upon by the committee."

From this record it may be inferred that there was an upper work,—a *chevaux-de-frise* of pointed, projecting timbers, designed to prevent the enemy from climbing over the wooden walls, which undoubtedly were loop-holed for the use of musketry.

It was voted to locate the fortification on the "school lot." The probabilities are that it was erected a few feet south of that lot, near the spot upon which the first framed house was subsequently erected by Rev. Robie Morrill.

It being found that the inclosure was not large enough to accommodate the entire community, another fortification was erected during the winter. No record has been preserved in regard to the dimensions of this garrison, but it probably was somewhat smaller, and designed as a retreat for the settlers on Queen Street in case of sudden surprise.

Through the years of trouble with the Indians these garrisons served to protect the resolute men who, during the most exciting times, when other frontier settlements were abandoned, never thought of yielding the ground to the foe.

The first attack of the Indians upon Contoocook was made about 1744, though the exact date is unknown. Josiah Bishop, who was at work in his field at the lower end of King Street, was surprised by a party of Indians. They took him into the woods, probably up the rocky hill west of the lower end of King Street. He made an outcry, and quite likely preferred death to captivity. As was subsequently learned from the Indians, he resisted bravely, and they dispatched him with their tomahawks. The capture naturally threw the settlement into commotion; but the citizens having located their homes, determined to defend them. The summer was one of great anxiety. The families took refuge in the garrisons, while sentinels were ever on the watch while the citizens were at work.

The chief item of interest in the call for the annual meeting of the proprietors in 1752 was the erection of a second fort. The meeting was held May 20th, and the following vote was passed:

"*Voted* to raise £200 old tenor to be laid out in building a garrison or fort & to be built forthwith and to be set on Samuel Gerrish's lot which was originally laid out unto Richard Greenough, said fort to be one hundred & ten feet Square or otherwise as the committee shall Judge, allowing said building to cover the land."

This second fort was erected on the hill. Messrs. Stephen Gerrish, Jacob Flanders and Richard Jackman were placed in charge of the work. It is probable that this fortification stood on the site of the smaller fort, erected during the previous troubles.

We have not been able (says Mr. Coffin) to ascertain what citizens of Contoocook enlisted in the war against the French and Indians. It is not likely that their names would be found on the proprietors' records. It is known that Philip Flanders was killed at Crown Point. He was a ranger in Major Rogers' company. He was the son of Jacob Flanders, one of the first settlers, and lived at the south end of Water Street. He was brother of Deacon Jesse Flanders, who was in one or more of the campaigns against the French and Indians.

Andrew Bohonon, one of the first settlers of Contoocook, also served in one or more campaigns. He was brother-in-law of Philip and Jesse Flanders, having married their sister, Tabitha.

The First Town-Meeting.—The first town-meeting was called by the proprietors' clerk, Joseph Coffin.

"This may inform the Free holders & other inhabitants of the plantation, formerly called Contoocook, Is now by his excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor, &c., In & over His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire made and Incorporated and Invested with Town privileges and the nominees thereof is by His Excellency's People called Boscawen, the said Freeholders and Inhabitants are hereby notified to meet at the Meeting-House in said Town on the third Wednesday In June at Nine of the clock, before noon, to choose a town clerk, assessors and all other Town officers for the year ensuing as the Law Directs. By order of His Excellency.

"JOSEPH COFFIN.

"April 30, 1760."

June 18th, at the meeting thus called, Joseph Coffin was chosen moderator, George Jackman, Jr., town clerk; John Webster, Ensign John Fowler and Captain Joseph Eastman, selectmen and assessors; Benjamin Eastman, constable; Andrew Bohonon, surveyor of highways; and Deacon George Jackman and Moses Burbank, fence-viewers.

It was voted that the selectmen furnish a town pound.

The First School.—At the first annual meeting after the organization of the town an appropriation of thirty pounds was made for a school, to be kept two months. The teacher employed was Mr. Varney, who had preached for a short time after the death of Rev. Mr. Stevens. He was the first teacher employed in the town. If a school was taught prior to this date, it was a private affair. Probably none was taught, and the instruction received by the children was given by their parents. The hardships had been too great, and the country too much disturbed by the frequent Indian alarms and the marchings to and from Ticonderoga and Crown Point, to admit of any organized effort in educational matters. It is gratifying to know that almost the first appropriation of the town was for public instruction. It was a significant indication of its future prosperity.

The first action in law, in which the town was a party, occurred in 1765. At the regular town-meeting, which was held on this day, besides choosing officers, a committee was appointed—George Jackman, Jr., and Thomas Carter—"to answer to the action commenced by Major Samuel Gerrish against said proprietors, also for any other suits that may be brought." What the question in dispute may have been does not appear.

In Rev. Mr. Price's history it is stated that George Jackman, Jr., was appointed justice of the peace in 1760, by His Majesty's authority, George II. We have not been able to verify the statement. George III. was now on the throne, and from the petition given below, it would seem that George Jackman received his appointment under George III., in 1766:

"*To His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, &c.:*

"*Whereas* the Town of Boscawen, in said Province, has, ever since its first settlement, been destitute of a commissioned Justice of the peace, such an office being often needed (more especially since our Late favorable Incorporation by your excellency), we the subscribers and Inhabitants of said town pray your excellency to commissionate Mr. George Jackman, junior, of said Town, to be justice of the Peace, he having deserved well for several years Last past in the acceptable discharge of public Trust to him committed and your petitioners will ever pray for the granting of their prayer.

"Boscawen, January 20, 1766:

"Ezra Carter.	Thomas Corser.
John Fowler.	Ephm Woodbury.
Thomas Carter.	Jesse Flanders.
John Webster.	Stephen Call.
John Flanders.	Moses Foster petitions,
William Emery.	tho' not an Inhabitant
John Corser.	of Boscawen."

ITEMS FROM THE SELECTMEN'S ACCOUNT—1766.

	£	s.	d.
"Paid to the selectmen for perambulating the line between Boscawen and Almsbury [Warner]	0	4	0
paid Nathan Corser for wolf's head	0	4	0
Paid Capt. Eastman for entertainment for the council at Mr. Morrill's Dismission	1	4	0
Paid Mr. Thomas Foss the Sum of Savin shilling for his Sarvice toward Laying out highways & perambulating between Boscawen & hopkinton	0	7	0
Paid mr. William Jerome for preaching two Days	2	8	0
paid Capt. fowler to expense of town in the house (Mr. Fowler's)	3	0	0
at another time paid him for two bowls of punch	1	8	0
at another bowl of punch for the Justice	0	14	0
paid Capt. fowler for entertaining Revd mr. ware after preaching	2	0	0
paid him for keeping mr. morrill's horse some time	4	0	0
also paid Capt. Fowler for entertaining Som of the Committee that ware chosen to appoint a place for a meeting-house	6	0	0
Remaining on his Book not settled Savrill person's Rates who call themselves churchmen, the whole of the money being	6	9	0

ITEM FROM CONSTABLE THOMAS CARTER'S ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
"Credit to warning moses Danford's wife out of Town & returning ye warrant	7	9	3"

Population in 1767.—A census of the province was taken during the year,—the first, so far as is known. The population of Boscawen is thus given:

Unmarried men between sixteen and sixty	17
Married men	45
Boys under sixteen	77
Men sixty and above	8
Females unmarried	83
Females married	52
Widows	3
Male slaves	0
Female slaves	0
Total	285

Other towns in the vicinity—population:

Concord	752
Salisbury	210
Canterbury	503
Dunbarton	271
New Boston	296
Hillsborough	64
Canaan	19
Plymouth	227
Newport	29
Haverhill	172

The First Physician.—During the year Dr. Daniel Peterson took up his residence in Boscawen—the first resident physician in the town. He built the house now standing—the first building north of the academy, on the Plain.

The growth of the State and the development of northern section indicated that sooner or later the capital would be moved from Exeter to some more central locality. The matter was strongly agitated during the year 1802–3. Pembroke, Concord, Boscawen, and quite likely other towns, took measures toward securing it. The citizens of Boscawen took hold of the subject zealously, as the following document shows:

"We, the subscribers, promise to pay the sums set against our names for the purpose of erecting a house for the Legislature of New Hampshire, to be placed on Boscawen plain, in the Senter, as near as the ground will admitt of, between Col. Joseph Gerrish and Mr. Somersby Pearson, by a committee that shall hereafter be appointed to compleat the said house, provided the General Court of New Hampsbire shall engage to hold their sessions in said Boscawen in seven or ten years, as witness our hand,

"December the 26th, 1803.

"Joseph Gerrish	$100	William Gill	50
Isaack Chandler	75	Benj Hills	20
Caleb Putney	200	Saml. Garven	50
Dennison Bowers	100	Joel French	50
Nath[l] Green	100	Winthrop Carter	25
Nathan Carter	150	Humphrey Webster	25
Somersby Pearson	100	Tho[s] Carter	10
Tho[s] Gilmore	50	George Perkins	10
Joseph H. Morrill	30	Charles Eastman	10
Jeremiah Morrill	20	Joseph Atkinson	15
John Gill	25	Enoch Danford	10
Jon[a] Hutchinson	25	Henry Gerrish	50
Simeon Danforth	5	Silas Rolfe	10
W[m] G. Emerson	10	Benj. Rolfe, Jr	20
Enoch Gerrish, Jr.	10	Moses Manuel	5
Joshua Morse	10	Samuel Burbank	10
Joshua Carlton	10	Samuel Uran	3
Timothy Dix	50	Josiah Burbank	3
Saml. Peterson	5	John Flanders, Jr.	4
James Uran	10	David Burbank	2
John S. Abbott	20		

"We, a part of the above Subscribers, do hereby engage to pay the above sums annexed to our names in case the Gen[l] Court should adjourn to this place for one session only.

"Henry Gerrish.	Benj. Rolfe, Jr.
Caleb Putney.	John Gill.
Joseph H. Morrill	Nathan Carter.
Jeremiah Morrill.	Joshua Carter."
Benj. Hills.	

The public whipping-post stood near Gilmore's tavern. The only instance of a public whipping of an offender occurred in 1809.

CHAPTER II.

BOSCAWEN—(*Continued*).

MILITARY HISTORY.

The Heroes of Four Wars—The French and Indian War—The War of the Revolution—War of 1812—War of the Rebellion.

In 1744, at the outbreak of the French War, Richard Flood served the provincial government in some capacity in the expedition to Canada. It is not known that he went as a soldier. The only record of his service is a notice of his petition for aid from the government, in the records of the provincial committee, for service rendered in the expedition to Canada.

The same year Philip Call served as a scout in Captain Jeremiah Clough's company, from January 21st to March 18th, receiving two pounds ten shillings. Captain Clough lived in Canterbury, and was a leading citizen of that town.

Captain John Clough commanded a company in Penacook at the same time, of which Nathaniel Rix was a soldier.

In 1746, Captain John Goffe, of Bedford, commanded a company of scouts, in which Joseph Eastman, Jr., Deacon Jesse Flanders, his brother, John Flanders, Jr., and William Corser served as privates thirty-seven days, having been called out by the attacks of the Indians on Penacook and Contoocook, killing Thomas Cook and capturing Cæsar, Rev. Mr. Stevens' negro.

Later in the season Captain Ladd arrived with a company, in which Philip Flanders, Joseph Eastman and Jacob Flanders enlisted. In this company was Robert Rogers, afterwards the celebrated ranger.

At the same time Philip Call was doing duty in Captain Clough's company, being out one hundred and fifty-four days, receiving £8 13*s.* 3*d.*

In 1747, Captain Clough, of Canterbury, was out from the 5th of January to the 12th of November. Philip Call and John Manuel served under him, receiving £16 10*s.* 10*d.*, besides provisions and ammunition. Upon the return of this company, Captain Ebenezer Eastman, of Concord, began a winter campaign, being out with his company from November 14, 1747, to May 9, 1748. Rev. Phineas Stevens served as a private. In all probability he preached on Sunday to the soldiers in camp.

In 1748, Captain Goffe was scouting the frontier with a company in which William Corser served as a private. At the same time, Captain Moses Foster, of Suncook, was ranging the frontier with a company, of which Rev. Mr. Whittemore, minister of Pembroke, was lieutenant. Ezekiel Flanders, killed in 1756 at Newfound Lake, by the Indians, served in this company one month, from June 6th to July 7th.

Peace having been made between England and France, there was no further need of military service till 1754, when the Indians again began their depredations, killing William Stinson, and taking John Stark and Eastman prisoners on Baker's River, capturing the Meloon family of Salisbury, and killing Mrs. Philip Call and Timothy Cook, in Stevenstown.

Military service was no longer confined to the Merrimack Valley,—the theatre of war was transferred to the Upper Hudson and the lakes. Colonel Blanchard commanded a regiment, in which Benjamin Eastman, of Boscawen, enlisted under Captain John Goffe, serving from April 24th to October 23d.

One company was commanded by Captain Thomas Tash, of Durham, in which John Corser enlisted. Captain Joseph Eastman commanded another company, in which Winthrop Carter, Moses Manuel, Samuel Manuel, Joseph Eastman, Andrew Bohonnon, William Jackman and John Fowler served.

Another regiment was commanded by Colonel Nathaniel Folsom. Upon the muster-roll is the name of Nathaniel Meloon, son of the first settler of that name in Contoocook.

In the Crown Point expedition John Fowler, Joel Manuel and Joseph Eastman served, under Captain John Goffe.

In 1758, Daniel Shepherd and Philip Flanders served in Captain Ladd's company, Colonel Hart's regiment, sent to Crown Point. Nathaniel Meloon served in Captain Todd's company.

In Rev. Mr. Price's history, it is stated that Philip Flanders was killed at Crown Point in 1756, which is

manifestly an error, his name appearing on the muster-roll from April 24th to November 1, 1758, on which day he probably was killed.

There is no record to show the military organization in the town from the close of the French War, in 1760, to the beginning of the Revolution, in 1775. The law required all able-bodied men, between sixteen and sixty, to be enrolled in the train-bands. A town containing thirty-two men liable to do military duty could have a military organization of its own. There being more than that number of soldiers in the town, it had a "train-band."

War of the Revolution.—The news of the attack of the British at Lexington reached Boscawen on the 20th, and on the 21st sixteen men were on the march under Captain Henry Gerrish. They were,—

Henry Gerrish, captain; Silas Call, lieutenant; Winthrop Carter, sergeant; Samuel Fowler, Esq., Edmund Chadwick, John Flanders, John Stephens, Nathaniel Burbank, Samuel Jackman, David Flanders, Charles Greenfield, Peter Roswell Stevens, Israel Shepard, Isaac Davis, Edward Gerald, Nathaniel Atkinson.

We may think of them as assembling at Fowler's tavern, at the lower end of King Street, with their guns and powder-horns, and possibly, here and there, a citizen carried a knapsack. They fill their canteens with rum at Mr. Fowler's bar, and take a parting drink with their neighbors. We see them crossing "Town-house Brook," and hear the tramp of their marching as they pass over Contoocook bridge.

The news must have reached town on the morning of the 20th. Captain Peter Coffin saddled his horse and started for Exeter, where we find him on the 21st, in consultation with sixty-eight other delegates—"to consult what measures shall be thought most expedient to take in this alarming crisis."

At a meeting of the town the following votes were passed:

"*Voted* to buy one barrel of Gunpowder, one hundred weight of lead and one hundred flints.

"*Voted* that Capt. Stephen Gerrish buy the stores at as reasonable price as may be, for the use of the town.

"*Voted* to adhere strictly to advice of the Continental Congress."

A committee was appointed "to see if the aforesaid laws of Congress be obeyed."

The Committee of Safety consisted of Benjamin Jackman, Joseph Atkinson, Ebenezer Hidden, John Elliot, Captain Henry Gerrish, Lieutenant Moses Call, George Jackman and Ensign Peter Kimball.

March 14th a committee was appointed to procure a preacher, and was instructed to apply to Mr. Levi Frisby.

Twenty-five pounds was voted for school purposes, and it was also voted to employ Mr. Morrill (Mr. Robie Morrill) as teacher.

Twenty pounds was voted for preaching.

THE ASSOCIATION TEST.—Every citizen of Boscawen, with one exception, signed what was known as the Association Test. From this document, we have the name of every male adult in town in the spring of 1776, not including those who were doing military service,—

"Joseph Hoyt, Moses Call, Moses Morse, Jesse Flanders, Moses Burbank, John Flanders, Daniel Noyes, Daniel Clark, Benj^{a}. Day, Nathan Corser, Joseph Atkinson, Robie Morrill, Moses Burbank, Jr., Thomas Gardner, Samuel Atkinson, Jeremiah Hidden, Caleb Merrill, Daniel Peterson, Benjamin Couch, Jacob Flanders, John Knowlton, Eben Hidden, Henry Gerrish, Daniel Shepard, Isaac Pearson, Winthrop Carter, Samuel Davis, Benj^{a}. Rolfe, Ezekiel Flanders, John Elliot, Jr., Thomas Elliot, John Muzay, John Jackman, James Garies [Gerald?], Enos Flanders, Jedediah Danford, Jesse Flanders, Jr., William Danford, Jr., Samuel Corser, Stephen Gerrish, Samuel Burbank, Moses Jackman, Enoch Gerrish, John Morrill, Silas Call, Joseph Gerrish, Mich^{l} Sargent, Thomas Bedel, Simeon Jackman, William Welch, Moses Call, David Burbank, Simeon Atkinson, Timothy Eastman, Joseph Pearson, Joseph Flanders, Friend Little, John Corser, Edmund Chadwick, Moses Morse, Jr., Moses Manuel, Samuel Jackman, Daniel Richards, David Corser, Asa Corser, John Corser, Edward Garies [Gerald?], John Manuel, Bitfield Plumer, David Carter, Nathaniel Gookin, John Stevens, Samuel Ames, Thomas Corser, Jonathan Atkinson, Samuel Clifford, Peter Kimball, John Hale, Robert Elliot, James French, Sam^{l} Danford, Benjamin Jackman, Joseph Muzzy, Samuel Muzzy, Isaac Noyes, Peter Roswell Stevens, William Danford, Nicholas Elliot, Captain Stephen Gerrish, Nathaniel Atkinson, Enoch Little, Nathan Davis, Joseph Bean, John Fowler, John Ilsley, Peter Coffin, Oliver Fowler, John Bowley, John Bowley, Jr., John Corser, Jr., George Jackman, Samuel Agaton, John Uran, George Jackman, Jr., Cutting Noyes, John Elliot, Joseph Eastman,—total, one hundred and eight.

"To the honorable Council and House of Representatives for the Colony of New Hampshire, or Committee of Safety. This may certify that the within Declaration have Been offered to the Inhabitants of Boscawen and unanimously signed, excepting one (viz.),—Aaron Flanders Refused to sign the same.

"GEORGE JACKMAN,
"CUTTING NOYES,
"JOHN ELLIOT,
} *Selectmen.*

"June 3, 1776."

It is probable that Mr. Flanders' refusal to sign was not from any hostility to the cause of liberty, nor from fear of consequences, but from his temperament as an individual. He was a person who found pleasure in being on the side opposite the majority, no matter what the question. It is not known that his fellow-citizens abated their confidence in his loyalty from his refusal to sign this declaration of independence.

March 29th the citizens deliberated on the state of the country, and passed the following patriotic votes:

"That Capt Stephen Gerrish, Capt Peter Kimball, Samuel Fowler Esq, Lieut Benj Jackman, Mr John Flanders, & George Jackman Esq, be a committee to propose a plan and lay before the Town for procuring the men to go into the service of the United States of America agreeable to Order of Court."

"*Voted*, That the war for time past & for future be maintained by a tax on the Inhabitants in the same manner as the Law directs for Province Tax, allowing a man no more for four months' service on his credit in the Southern army than for three months in the Northern army and so in proportion."

"*Voted*, To give fifty dollars as a bounty or hire from this Town to each man who shall engage to go into the service of this Town for three years."

"*Voted*, That the selectmen provide the money to pay the men who shall enlist."

April 25th the citizens again assembled to take measures to push on the war,—

"*Voted*, To carry on the war by a tax in equal proportion, on the inhabitants according to interest in the same manner as for their town tax."

A committee was appointed, consisting of George

Jackman, Captain Peter Kimball, John Elliot, Lieutenant Enoch Gerrish, Mr. John Flanders, Samuel Muzzy, Captain Samuel Atkinson and Isaac Pearson, "to enquire into the state of service already done in the war, and make a just and equitable estimate of each Term that has been done and make report."

DIARY OF CAPT. HENRY GERRISH.

"Fryday 21 April, 1775.

"Set out for Cambridge with Lieut. Call, Sargent Carter, Esq. Fowler, Edmund Chadwick, John Flanders, John Stevens, Nathaniel Burbank, Samuel Jackman, David Flanders, Charles Greenfield, Peter Roswell Stevens, Israel Shepard, Isaac Davis, Edward Gerald, & arrived at Cambridge on Sunday & all tarried till Tuesday, & then Esq. Fowler set out for home; on Wednesday Lieut. Call, Winthrop Carter & Nathaniel Atkinson set out for home [Nathaniel Atkinson and probably other soldiers had joined the company between Friday and Wednesday] & there joined our company on Wensday morning William Forrest, Timothy Foss, Jeremiah Gibson, Aaron Sargeant, John Been, John Rains, Abraham Fyfield, Joseph Loverin, Moses Welsh."

These last were probably citizens of Salisbury.

Some of the Boscawen soldiers, in common with those of other towns, soon returned home, while others hastened to Cambridge to fill their places. Those from Boscawen enlisted in Captain Joshua Abbott's company, Colonel Stark's regiment. Captain Abbott was a citizen of Concord, well-known to the Boscawen men. He had served in the French War, and was a brave and gallant officer. Samuel Atkinson was elected lieutenant, and Samuel Corser and Nathan Davis corporals. They had all confidence in their colonel, John Stark, who had seen hard service in the last war against the French and Indians.

ROLL OF HONOR AT BUNKER HILL.—Those engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill from Boscawen were,—

Officers.—Lieutenant Samuel Atkinson, Lieutenant Moses Call, Corporal Samuel Corser, Corporal Nathan Davis.

Privates.—David Burbank, Nathaniel Burbank, Moses Burbank, Jr., John Bowley, Edmund Chadwick, William Corser, Asa Corser, Isaac Davis, Joshua Danforth, John Eliot, John Flanders, David Flanders, Deacon Jesse Flanders.

In Captain Aaron Kinsman's company, John Manuel, who was killed; in Captain ——'s company, Joseph Crouch, who was wounded on the retreat by a spent cannon-ball.

The following receipt is in possession of Luke Corser, Esq.:

"BOSCAWEN May 24 1775

"Recieved of David Corser of Boscawen a Gun marked on the Britch W. C. B. which Gun I have Recieved for the use of the soliers Now in the County Sarvice who went from Boscawen under the command of Capt Abbott in order to Defend the country against the Troops under General Gage Now at Boston. Recieved by me

"SAMUEL ATKINSON."

"W. C. B." undoubtedly means William Corser, Boscawen. He was an uncle of David Corser, who gave him one hundred acres of land, on Pleasant Street, for the gun.

In September volunteers were called for to join Arnold's expedition to Quebec up the Kennebec River—an expedition attended by terrible hardships, resulting in failure, the capture of nearly all of Arnold's command and the death of General Montgomery.

Deacon Jesse Flanders, John Flanders, Jr., and Nicholas Davis enlisted in Captain Henry Dearborn's command, and were captured in the attack upon Quebec. They were kept in irons a short time, liberated on parole in August, 1776, and reached New York by sea September 25th.

In December, 1775, additional soldiers were called for, and Nicholas Elliot, Moses Burbank, Benjamin Webster and David Carter served during the winter in the siege of Boston.

During the year 1776 soldiers were called for for the defense of Ticonderoga from the threatened attack of Sir Guy Carleton, and twenty-three men enlisted,—

Lieutenant Enoch Gerrish, Thomas Carter, Daniel Carter, John Jackman, James Gerald (died), Joseph Pearson, John Muzzy, John Flanders, Friend Little, Thomas Beadle, Joseph Atkinson, Nathaniel Atkinson, Joshua Danford, Isaac Davis, Lieutenant Samuel Fowler, Deacon Joseph Hoit, Colonel Henry Gerrish, Charles Greenfield, John Hale, Samuel Jackman, Phineas Stevens (died), Nathaniel Burbank, Joseph Couch.

Upon the evacuation of Long Island by General Washington the militia were called out in the eastern colonies. Boscawen sent eight soldiers,—

Captain Peter Kimball, Lieutenant Benjamin Jackman, Ensign Samuel Ames, Bitfield Plummer, Moses Morrill, Daniel Richards, Samuel Jackman, Cutting Noyes.

Boscawen furnished three soldiers for the winter campaign on the Hudson,—Lieutenant Winthrop Carter, John Uran and Samuel Burbank.

Colonel Henry Gerrish was in the service of the State obtaining supplies.

"BOSCAWEN February 1, 1776.

"Received of Henry Gerrish one Hundred & sixty six Blankets, Fifty seven tin Kittles & one Barrel of spirits which I promise to Deliver Majr Cavis of Rumney for Col Israel Morey.

"ELISHA BEAN."

"Reced of Coll Henry Gerrish one Hundred and eighty one pounds fourteen shillings L m [lawful money] to pay Thirty Three Men which I am ordered to raise out of my Regiment to reinforce the army at New York their advance pay and Billetting, which men are to serve till the first day of March next unless sooner discharged.

"December 10th 1776.

"THOMAS STICKNEY."

At a town-meeting held the last Monday in May, 1777, voted "to raise sixty pounds to pay the four men hired by said town to serve in the Continental Army for the term of three years."

A committee was appointed "to join the military officers in making draughts of men as may be wanted from time to time for the Continental service."

"*Voted*, That the selectmen raise a tax so large that there be sixty pounds left after the proportional part of those who have done service is abated."

The selectmen addressed a letter to the Committee of Safety,—

"BOSCAWEN May 17, 1777

"*Gentlemen*:—

"In consequence of Express orders, the Town of Boswacen is this Day assembled & called on by the Capt of said town that each man be immediately a Quipt according to law and as there is found wanting a Number of Fire Arms Ammunition &c we have Imployed Capt Samuel Atkinson and Mr. Joseph Gerrish to procure the same. We Desire your favor if

thare be any guns in store to be purchased that you would give Capt Atkinson your advice & assistance & also a quantity of lead. Mr. Atkinson will be able to inform you of the Number of arms & Quantity of lead wanted to a Quip said Town & your Favor herein will Greatly oblige your Humble Sarvents,

"GEORGE JACKMAN
"CUTTING NOYES } *Selectmen*

"To the Committee of Safety at Exeter."

Orders from Colonel Thomas Stickney, who lived in Concord, reached Captain Kimball July 1st, to be ready with his company to march at a minute's warning to oppose General Burgoyne, who was advancing from Canada to Lake Champlain. Captain Kimball's company marched July 4th.

CAPTAIN KIMBALL'S DIARY.

"July 1st, 1777, orders came from Col. Stickney to me, to muster and Equip one Quarter part of the Company to march at a minits warning, and in consequence of the same, we met to git the men.

"July 4, orders came to march 13 men Immediately to tie [Ticonderoga].

"saterday we marcht to perrytown [Sutton], and Loged thare.

"Sunday 6, we marcht to Unity and Loged thare.

"Monday 7, we marcht to No. 4, and Loged thare & drawd 4 Day allowance.

"tuesday 8, we marcht to Cavendysh and Loged thare.

"Wendesy 9, we marcht to No. 4 again.

"thursday 10th, we marcht to Unity and Loged.

"fryday 11, we marcht home."

The men engaged in this service were,—

Colonel Henry Gerrish, Captain Peter Kimball, Captain Peter Coffin, Lieutenant Enoch Gerrish, Lieutenant Moses Call, Nathan Corser, Samuel Clifford, Deacon Jesse Flanders, Enos Flanders, Nathaniel Atkinson, Simeon Atkinson, George Jackman, Jr., John Morrill, Deacon Isaac Pearson, Daniel Clark, Daniel Shepherd, John Manuel, Michael Sargent, James French, Benjamin Sweatt, Moses Jackman.

Men were called for to go to Coös and six men sent as the town's quota,—

Captain Samuel Atkinson, Jeremiah Hidden, Moses Morse, William Danforth, Jedidiah Danforth, George Jackman.

A full company consisted of sixty men. Captain Kimball marched from Boscawen with twenty-two, but four others joined him, making twenty-six from Boscawen. The Concord soldiers, under Lieutenant Richard Herbert, joined him on the march. The company was thus organized,—

Captain Peter Kimball, Boscawen; Lieutenant Richard Herbert, Concord; Ensign Andrew Pettengill, Salisbury; Sergeant Jesse Abbot and Sergeant Abner Flanders, Concord; Sergeant William Danforth and Sergeant Nathan Davis, Boscawen; Corporal Richard Flood, Concord; Corporal Richard Burbank, Boscawen; Corporal John Abbot, Corporal Theodore Farnum and Fifer Elias Abbot, Concord; Drummer Asa Corser, Boscawen.

Privates.—Stephen Abbot, Ezra Abbot, Benjamin Ambrose, Jonathan Ambrose and Peter Blanchard, Concord; Wells Burbank and Thomas Beedle, Boscawen; Philbrick Bradley, Concord; Jonathan Corser, David Corser, Daniel Carter, Nathan Carter and Abner Chase, Boscawen; Simeon Danforth, Concord; Elknah Danforth and Timothy Danforth, Boscawen; Reuben Diamond and Benjamin Elliot, Concord; James French and Jesse Flanders, Boscawen; Ephraim Fisk, Jr., Israel Glines, Solomon Gage and David George, Concord; Charles Greenfield and John Hutchins, Boscawen; Samuel Hickson and Abial Hall, Concord; Jedidiah Hoit, Timothy Jackman, William Jackman and John Jackman, Boscawen; Timothy Johnson, Concord; Benjamin Little, Friend Little, Samuel Morse and Isaac Pearson, Boscawen; John Peters, Anthony Potter, Phineas Stevens, William Symonds and Simon Trumbull, Concord; Daniel Uran, Boscawen; Gilman West, Concord,—fifty-seven.

CONTINENTAL SOLDIERS.—Three regiments were raised by the State at the beginning of the war for the Continental service. The muster-rolls of Stark —the first—give the names of six citizens of Boscawen, with the date of enlistment and discharge,—

"Batchelder, William, Enlisted 10 Jan. 1777, Dis 1 Jan. 1780.

"Bishop, Enos, Enlisted 1 Jan. 1777, died 8 Aug. 1778. He was captured by the Indians 15 Aug. 1754, & taken to Canada.

"Evans, Edward, Enlisted 7 Feb. 1777, Discharged 1 Dec. 1781.

"Flanders, Philip, Enlisted 1 Jan. 1777, Discharged 1 Jan. 1782.

"Halcomb, Matthew, enlisted 1 Jan. 1777, Deserted 9 July, 1777.

"Stevens, Peter Roswell, enlisted 1 Jan. 1777, Discharged 1781."

These, with the exception of Halcomb, took part in the battle of Stillwater, September 19th, and of Saratoga, October 7th. In the first battle three New Hampshire regiments and Dearborn's battalion of two hundred and fifty New Hampshire troops were attached to Morgan's riflemen, and with them did all the fighting from one o'clock till nearly four in the afternoon, sustaining the brunt of the battle. The Sixty-second British Regiment of six hundred men was nearly annihilated by their withering fire.

The call for troops during the year was for the defense of Rhode Island. Below are the names of the soldiers who served in that campaign:

FROM THE SELECTMEN'S BOOKS.

"The Men Hereafter Named have Received the Savrill sums set against each of thare Names in Consequence of thare going to Rhode Island at the request of the Committee of Safety,—

	£.	s.	d.
"Enoch Gerrish	10	0	0
Joseph Gerrish	10	0	0
Daniel Shepard	10	0	0
Joseph Flanders	10	0	0
Moses Burbank	10	0	0
Thomas Gordon	10	0	0
Nathan Davis	10	0	0
John Flanders	10	0	0
Isaac Pearson	10	0	0
Wells Burbank	10	0	0
Humphrey Jackman	10	0	0
Samuel Morrill	10	0	0
Jedidiah Hoit	10	0	0
	£130	0	0

"*To the Treasurer of the State of New Hampshire:*

"Sir, please to alow Winthrop Carter, Constable for Boscawen, the above sum of one hundred & thirty pound out of the State Tax for Boscawen, assessed to order of the committee of safety.

"GEORGE JACKMAN,
"CUTTING NOYES, } *Selectmen for Boscawen.*

"Boscawen, Sept. 3, 1778."

The war having been transferred to the Southern States, there was no further call for the militia. Several citizens enlisted in the Continental service, but their names are not known, except those serving in the First Regiment.

In 1798, in consequence of the interference of French war-ships with American merchantmen, serious trouble was apprehended between the United States and France. Congress established a provisional army of eighty thousand men, and appointed Washington lieutenant-general.

Nathaniel Green, Esq., was commissioned a captain, with Moses Sweat, of Concord, first lieutenant, and Israel W. Kelley, of Concord, second lieutenant. Eight citizens of Boscawen enlisted,—

Sergeant Joseph Flanders, Moses Jackman, Daniel Colby, Benjamin Fisk, Moses Corser, Nathan Danforth, Bernard Young, Joshua Sawyer.

The company assembled at Concord, having their quarters for a few days at Osgood's tavern, and from thence marched to Oxford, Mass., the rendezvous for the New England troops. Negotiations were entered into and a war averted, and the soldiers discharged.

War of 1812.—Colonel Timothy Dix commanded a United States regiment on the frontier, and died in the service.

Several British ships of war made their appearance on the coast, and it was supposed that Portsmouth would be attacked. The militia was called out to defend it. There were two drafts,—one for three and the second for two months.

Those serving under the first draft were,—

Ensign Richard Little, John Stone, Moses Call, Enoch Burbank, Samuel Burbank, Moses Cross, Stephen Danforth, John Eastman, Jacob Flanders, Josiah Gale, Nicholas Gookin, Simeon Jackman, Joseph Moses, Daniel Shepard,—fourteen.

Under the second draft for two months,—

Captain Silas Call (who died in service), Eleazer Burbank, Jesse Sweat, Benjamin Severance, Amos Rolf, William Haines, Guy C. Flanders, Abel Eastman, Samuel Watson, Ephraim Noyes, James Noyes, Theodore George, Ebenezer Moody, Amos Sawyer, Samuel Jackman,—fifteen.

Of those enlisting in the regular service, the names of a few only are known,—

Benjamin Jackman, Moses Jackman, Edmund Day, killed; Benjamin Fisk, died; —— Fisk, died; Chellis Eastman, died; George Littlefield, died; Eliphalet Burpee, died.

Military Record, 1861-65.—The following is a list of the soldiers from Boscawen who served in the War of the Rebellion:

Fisher Ames, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment.
Henry H. Ayer, enlisted in Company B, Third Regiment.
Daniel C. Abbot, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment.
Edmund W. Atkinson, enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment.
James W. Bent, enlisted in Company F, Sharpshooters.
William H. Brannan, enlisted in Company H, Fourth Regiment.
Jonas T. Boynton, enlisted in the Sharpshooters.
John H. Brown, enlisted in Company F, Ninth Regiment.
Cyrus B. Bidwell, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment.
George F. Bidwell, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment.
Lieutenant Henry W. Baker, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment.
Lieutenant William W. Ballard, enlisted in Company B, Second Regiment.
Thomas Brannan, enlisted in the navy.
Samuel Chandler, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment.
John Clancy, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment.
Patrick Clancy, enlisted in Company K, Ninth Regiment.
Alonzo Chase, enlisted in Company I, Fourth Regiment.
Edwin H. Chadwick, enlisted in the Sharpshooters.
George Coffin, enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment.
George Call, enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Regiment.
Hale Chadwick, enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth Regiment.
Albert J. Crane, enlisted in Twenty-Second Massachusetts Regiment.
John F. Colby, enlisted in the cavalry.
Nicholas Duffy, enlisted in Company G, Second Regiment.
Nathan C. Danforth, enlisted in Company A, Fifth Regiment.
William Duckworth, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment.
Horace H. Danforth, enlisted in the cavalry.
Sylvanus E. Danforth, enlisted in Company A, Fifth Regiment.
George Damon, enlisted in Company B, Second Regiment.
George Day, enlisted in Second Heavy Artillery.
Wilson Day, enlisted in Second Heavy Artillery.
Isaac C. Evans, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment.
Curtis Flanders, enlisted in Company I, Tenth Regiment.
David A. Flanders, enlisted in Company E, Tenth Regiment.
Frederick H. Favor, enlisted in Third Regiment.
Josiah H. Flanders, enlisted in the cavalry.
David J. Flanders, enlisted in the navy.
Hiram Gage, enlisted in Company B, Third Regiment.
John Mayher, enlisted in Company C, Seventh Regiment.
John Mitchell, enlisted in Third Regiment.
John Muzzey, enlisted in Company E, Second Regiment.
Charles Morse.
Hiram J. Morrill, enlisted in the Heavy Artillery.
Charles Moulton, enlisted in the navy.
Daniel Morse, enlisted in the Sharpshooters.
Herbert McEvely, enlisted in Company H, Tenth Regiment.
Benjamin Morrison, enlisted in the Sharpshooters.
Alonzo Paige, enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Regiment.
Henry Pearson, enlisted in the Sharpshooters.
William M. Pierce, enlisted in Company K, Ninth Regiment.
William H. Perry, enlisted in Eighth Regiment.
Dexter Pritchard, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment.
John Pierce, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment.
John H. Pettengill, enlisted in the Heavy Artillery.
Charles Riley, enlisted in Company A, Fifth Regiment.
Liberty G. Raymond, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment.
Michael Reardon, enlisted in Company G, Fourth Regiment.
Martin Reynolds, enlisted in the navy.
Walter S. Raley, enlisted in Company E, Third Regiment.
Jeremiah Sheehan, enlisted in Company C, Third Regiment.
Charles P. Shepard, enlisted in the Sharpshooters.
Peter R. Shepard, enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment.
Horace Smart, enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment.
Alexander S. Stevens, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment.
William H. Story, enlisted in Company E, Second Regiment.
Joseph S. Sweatt, enlisted in Company E, Second Regiment.
Calvin W. Simonds, enlisted in the Sharpshooters.
Curtis Smith, enlisted in the Seventh Regiment.
Joseph Simonds, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment.
William Sewell, enlisted in the navy.
Franklin Spearman, enlisted in the navy.
John Spellman, enlisted in the navy.
Nathaniel Thurston, enlisted in the Sharpshooters.
James S. Tyler, enlisted in the Sharpshooters.
Barnard Thornton, enlisted in Company A, Fifth Regiment.
Sumner P. Tewksbury, enlisted in Company K, Third Regiment.
Samuel F. Tewksbury, enlisted in Company G, Eighth Regiment.
John C. Thornton, enlisted in Company G, Eighth Regiment.
John P. Thurston, enlisted in Company F, Fourth Regiment.
Matthew Wooley, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment.
Samuel Wooley, enlisted in Company A, Fifth Regiment.
Albert B. Woodward, enlisted in Company K, Fourth Regiment.
Charles S. Whitney, enlisted in the navy.

Citizens liable to do military duty April 30, 1865	140
Total quota under all calls	71
Soldiers in service, volunteers and substitutes	85
Surplus	14

CHAPTER III.

BOSCAWEN—(*Continued*).

Biographical—The Boscawen Academy—Congregational Church—Population—Civil History.

Biographical.—CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN.[1]—Among the emigrants from England to the western world in the great Puritan exodus was Joanna Thember Coffin, widow, and her son Tristram and her two daughters, Mary and Eunice. Their home was in Brixton, two miles from Plymouth, in Devon-

[1] Condensed from *Granite Monthly*.

shire. Tristram was entering manhood's prime—thirty-three years of age. He had a family of five children. Quite likely the political troubles between the King and Parliament, the rising war-cloud, was the impelling motive that induced the family to leave country, home, friends and all dear old things, and become emigrants to the New World. Quite likely Tristram, when a youth, in 1620, may have seen the "Mayflower" spread her white sails to the breeze and fade away in the western horizon, for the departure of that company of pilgrims must have been the theme of conversation in and around Plymouth. Without doubt it set the young man to thinking of the unexplored continent beyond the stormy Atlantic. In 1632 his neighbors and friends began to leave, and in 1642 he, too, bade farewell to dear old England, to become a citizen of Massachusetts Bay.

He landed at Newbury, settled first in Salisbury and ferried people across the Merrimack between Salisbury and Newbury. His wife, Dionis, brewed beer for thirsty travelers. The sheriff had her up before the courts for charging more per mug than the price fixed by law, but she went scot free on proving that she put in an extra amount of malt. We may think of the grave and reverend justices ordering the beer into court and settling the question by personal examination of the foaming mugs,—smacking their lips satisfactorily, quite likely testing it a second time.

Tristram Coffin became a citizen of Newbury and built a house, which is still standing. In 1660 he removed with a portion of his family to Nantucket, dying there in 1681, leaving two sons, from whom have descended all the Coffins of the country—a numerous and widespread family.

One of Tristram's descendants, Peter, moved from Newbury to Boscawen, N. H., in 1766, building a large two-storied house. He became a prominent citizen of the town, a captain of the militia company, was quick and prompt in all his actions. The news of the affair at Lexington and Concord April 19, 1775, reached Boscawen on the afternoon of the next day. On the 21st, Peter Coffin was in Exeter answering the roll-call in the Provincial Assembly, to take measures for the public safety.

Charles Carleton Coffin, was born on the old homestead in Boscawen, July 26, 1823, the youngest of nine children, three of whom died in infancy.

The boyhood of the future journalist, correspondent and author was one of toil rather than recreation. The maxims of Benjamin Franklin in regard to idleness, thrift and prosperity were household words. Aside from the district school, he attended Boscawen Academy a few terms. The teaching could not be called first-class instruction. The instructors were students just out of college, who taught for the stipend received rather than with any high ideal of teaching as a profession. A term at Pembroke Academy in 1843 completed his acquisition of knowledge so far as obtained in the schools.

The future journalist was an omnivorous reader. Everything was fish that came to the drag-net of this New Hampshire boy—from "Sinbad" to "Milton's Paradise Lost," which was read before he was eleven years old.

The household to which he belonged had ever a goodly supply of weekly papers,—the *New Hampshire Statesman*, the *Herald of Freedom*, the *New Hampshire Observer*, all published at Concord.

Without doubt, the love for historical literature was quickened by the kind patronage of John Farmer, the genial historian, who was a visitor at the Boscawen farm-house, and who had delightful stories to tell of the exploits of Robert Rogers and John Stark during the French and Indian Wars.

In 1845, Mr. Coffin accepted a position in the engineering corps of the Northern Railroad, and was subsequently employed on the Concord and Portsmouth and Concord and Claremont Railroad.

In 1846 he was married to Sallie R. Farmer, of Boscawen. Not wishing to make civil engineering a profession for life, he purchased a farm in his native town; but health gave way and he was forced to seek other pursuits.

He early began to write articles for the Concord newspapers, and some of his fugitive political contributions were republished in *Littell's Living Age.*

Mr. Coffin's studies in engineering led him towards scientific culture. In 1849 he constructed the telegraph line between Harvard Observatory and Boston, by which uniform time was first given to the railroads leading from Boston. He had charge of the construction of the telegraphic fire alarm in Boston, under the direction of Professor Moses G. Farmer, his brother-in-law, and gave the first alarm ever given by that system April 29, 1852.

Mr. Coffin's tastes led him toward journalism. From 1850 to 1854 he was a constant contributor to the press, sending articles to the *Transcript*, the *Boston Journal, Congregationalist* and *New York Tribune.* He was also a contributor to the *Student and Schoolmate*, a small magazine then conducted by Mr. Adams (Oliver Optic).

It is impossible in this brief article to sketch in detail the career of Mr. Coffin from that time to the present. During the Rebellion he was the war correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, and in 1866 visited Europe as the correspondent of the same paper.

After spending a year and a half in Europe, Mr. Coffin visited Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, sailing thence down the Red Sea to Bombay; traveled across India to the valley of the Ganges, before the completion of the railroad, visiting Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, sailing thence to Singapore, Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai. Ascending the Yang-tse six hundred miles, to Wuchang, the Governor of the province invited him to a dinner. From Shanghai he

sailed to Japan, experiencing a fearful typhoon upon the passage. Civil war in Japan prevented his traveling in that country, and he sailed for San Francisco, visiting points of interest in California, and in November made his way across the country seven hundred miles—riding five consecutive days and nights between the terminus of the Central Pacific road, at Wadsworth, and Salt Lake, arriving in Boston, January, 1869, after an absence of two and a half years. During that period the *Boston Journal* contained every week a letter from his pen.

In the lecture field, and for several years, he was one of the popular lecturers before lyceums. In 1869 he published "Our New Way Round the World," followed by the "Seat of Empire," "Caleb Crinkle" (a story), "Boys of '76," "Story of Liberty," "Old Times in the Colonies," "Building the Nation," "Life of Garfield," besides a history of his native town. His volumes have been received with marked favor. No less than fifty copies of the "Boys of '76" are in the Boston Public Library and all in constant use.

The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1870. He is a resident of Boston and was a member of the Legislature in 1884.

Hon. Daniel Webster, America's greatest statesman, prepared for college and began his public life in Boscawen. He was a citizen of the town for about three years, identified himself with its interests, voted at town-meeting, paid taxes, enrolled himself as a member of the religious society and took part in the district school meetings. It was ever a pleasure to him to return to the place, not alone to visit his brother Ezekiel, but to renew his acquaintance with the people.[1]

Governor John Adams Dix was born in Boscawen, N. H., on the 24th day of July, A.D. 1798. His father, Colonel Timothy Dix, Jr., was one of the most enterprising citizens of the town. His grandfather, Timothy Dix, was an upright and intelligent man, and was postmaster for many years. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Dix, died in the village at the age of ninety-four.

Captain Peter Kimball moved from Bradford, Mass., about 1765, and settled on Queen Street. He was a man of strong character. Rev. Mr. Price says of him: "Possessing great self-command, a sound judgment and unwavering integrity, he soon came into public notice, and was elected selectman in 1768, in which office he served nine years. In our Revolutionary struggle he manifested a truly patriotic spirit, readily accepted those appointments with others which involved the dearest interests of individuals and of the public. He contributed to the security of our independence, not merely by his assiduous services at home, but endured the privations of four campaigns in defense of his country. In one of them he volunteered as a private soldier; but in the other three he bore a captain's commission, and at Bennington received a wound at the head of his company,—a precious memento of that signal battle. Captain Kimball was a valuable citizen, a much-esteemed neighbor and consistent man."

The diary kept by Captain Kimball in the campaign of 1776 and at Bennington, is given in the body of this volume, in connection with the events of the Revolution, from which it will be seen that he was a prompt, efficient and brave soldier. He barely mentions that he was wounded in the battle of Bennington,—leaving it to others to speak of his bravery.

He moved from Queen to Water Street after the Revolution, and continued till his death, at the age of seventy-two, a useful and honored citizen. It may be said that Captain Peter Kimball and Colonel Henry Gerrish were leading spirits in the town during the Revolutionary period. Both were military officers; and the promptness with which they ordered out their commands, when called upon, attests their efficiency.

Benjamin Thurston Kimball, the youngest son of Captain Peter Kimball, was born in Boscawen, May 4, 1784. He had no opportunity for education except the meagre instruction of the district school. He resided on the homestead where he was born, and built the house now occupied by Mr. Wade. He was an influential citizen, and a member of the Congregational Church and society. He was an early advocate of anti-slavery, and cast his influence and his vote in its behalf. He longed for the day when the slave would be a freeman,—a consummation he was not permitted to see. He died July 9, 1852. He was hospitable, kind to the poor and charitable to those who differed from him in opinion.

The Boscawen Academy was organized in 1827, went into operation in April, 1828, with Miss Sarah Crocker preceptress. Joseph Chadwick gave the land upon which the building was erected, conveying it to the following-named gentlemen: Rev. Samuel Wood, Rev. Ebenezer Price, John Greenough, Henry Gerrish, Isaac Gerrish, Thomas Coffin, Hezekiah Fellows, Simeon B. Little, John Farmer.

Academy building was erected in 1827. Rev. Dr. Wood, besides making a generous donation, gave the shingles covering it,—shaved by his own hands.

The bell was the gift of Daniel Webster. Ezekiel Webster gave liberally to aid in the construction of the building, which was erected by Captain William Abbot.

February 11, 1829, the trustees voted that the committee proffer an instructor one hundred and fifty dollars and the tuition of the male department.

January 19, 1829, the trustees voted unanimously, "that the thanks of the Board be presented to the Hon. Daniel Webster for his very generous donation of a suitable bell for our academy, and that the President communicate the same in the manner he shall deem the most respectful."

[1] For sketch of Ezekiel Webster, see chapter on Bench and Bar.

The trustees, in 1856, voted to loan the building to Mr. Jonathan Tenney for a term of twenty years, the lessee having the right to make such alterations in the building as he might deem necessary. Extensive alterations were made, and the school became widely known as the Elmwood Institute. In 1868 the lease was canceled by mutual agreement.

In 1872, "*Voted* to sell the building and grounds for $2000, with the condition that the bell shall not be disposed of, but kept in the building as at present."

Congregational Church. — The Congregational Church in this town was organized October 8, 1740. One of the conditions of the grant to the proprietors of Contoocook was that one eighty-fourth part of the land should be set aside for a parsonage, and one additional eighty-fourth for the minister, and that a "learned and Orthodox minister" should be settled within the space of four years.

At their March meeting, 1737, the proprietors voted that Joseph Gerrish, Henry Rolfe and Joseph Stickney be a committee "to treat with some suitable man & a Christian learned to preach at Contoocook the cumming summer, and in order to settle the aforesaid Gentleman, if he can be rationally agreed with, to serve us in the ministry." Two hundred pounds were raised for preaching, and the assessors were directed to make the town-house convenient for the use of the minister and people on the Sabbath.

The committee secured the services of Rev. Phineas Stevens, who remained pastor fifteen years, and had taken an active part in all of the affairs of the "Plantation."

The expenses at the ordination of Mr. Stevens were as follows:

"An Accompt of the Expenses for the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Phineas Stevens at Contoocook Oct 29, 1740, For which Charge the Proprietors are indebted

"To Mr. Edward Emery,

	£	s.	d.
"For five Bushels of Wheat at 12s per bushl . . .	3	0	0
16 lbs Pork at 18d	1	4	0
2 lbs Sugar	0	4	0
for Crainberrys Cabbage & turnips	0	10	0
Eggs 1s 6d Trouble of his house 30s . . .	1	11	6
Charge he has been at 26s & Trouble 12s .	1	18	0
For bringing up the Boat	1	0	0
	£9	7	6"

The query arises, How a boat could be used at an ordination? The answer is plain. There was no bridge across the Merrimack. The ministers from the lower towns would come by the road leading up the east side of the Merrimack: hence the need of a boat.

"To Mr. George Jackman,

	£.	s.	d.
"For Edward FitzGerald's Service	1	6	0
for 2 women 2 days each	0	12	0
a Bushel of wheat 12s & a Bushel of Indian 6s	0	18	0
His Trouble 30s Cabbages & Turnips 5s . .	1	15	0
	£4	11	0

"To Joseph Gerrish Esq

	£.	s.	d.
"For 4 Barrels of Cider 4l—12s & 20s for his trouble	5	12	0
for 352 lbs of Beef at 6p	10	5	4
90 lbs of Pork at 12p	4	10	0
27 lbs Salt Pork 40s 6p & 30 lbs of butter 2s .	5	0	6
1½ bushels of Wheat 18s Turnips &c 5s . .	1	8	0
8 Turkies at 56 at 9p per lb 42s. Bringing the Boat 20s	3	2	0
Carting 10£ His trouble 30s	11	10	0
	£41	7	10

"To Mr John Coffin

"For 30 lbs of butter 60s 4 bushl of Malt 40s . .	5	0	0
40½ lbs Salt Pork 60s 9p & 26 lbs of cheese at 28s 2p	4	8	11
8 Geese 51½ at 8p 34s 4p & his trouble & charge 60s	4	14	4
	£14	3	3

"To Mr John Noyes Jun

"For 2 Cases of Knives 40s for 10 lbs Sugar 20s & one lb pepper 9s	3	9	0

"To Mr Daniel Coffin

"For 10 lbs of Raisins 35s 5 lbs Currents 15s 11 lbs of loaf Sugar 55s	4	15	0
30 lbs of Flower 10s 6 Drinking glasses 8s .	1	8	0
Biscake 20s, 1 doz Mugs 12s Carting Stores 12s	2	4	0
19 Gallons Rhum at 10s per Gal	8	10	0
	£10	17	0

"To Mr John Adams

"For 20 lbs Sugar 36s 8p Chocolate 1½ lb 21s 9p .	2	18	5
Nutmegs 5s 6p. Allspice 4s Pipes 4 doz 8s .	0	17	6
	£3	15	11

"To Mr John Rolf Jun

"For one half barrel full bound & a 4 gallon Cask	0	12	0

"To John Brown

"For Spices 9s Pipes & Tobacco 12s 6p	1	1	6
For a 50 gallon cask & a 4 gall bottle	0	7	0
For his trouble & charge	3	0	0
	£4	8	6

"To Mr Eben'r Choate

"For Wine	1	10	0

"To Mr. Moses Gerrish

"For 5 lbs of Sugar	0	10	0

"To Cutting Lunt

"For four Gallons of Molasses	1	8	0

"To Richards & Titcomb

"For Carrying up their Famls Each 20s	2	0	0
	£104	0	0

"A true Accompt Errors Excepted Newbury Nov 5th 1740

"JOHN BROWN."

He died January 19, 1755. The following is an inventory of his estate:

"We the Subscribers being appointed a Committee to apprize the Estate real & personal of the Revd Mr Phinehas Stevens, late of the Place called Contoocook within his Majestys Province of New Hampshire, Clerk Deceased, being first sworn to the faithful Discharge of the said Trust have taken the following inventory of the said Estate.

"Vis—

"Of personal Estate—

"Imprimis. To Books—	£.	s.	d.
Mr Pool's Synopses Criticorum in five volumes in Folio	7	10	0
Other books the whole of them	1	5	0
Item, To a Swivel Gun	2	10	0
item, To Beds, Bedding & Bedsteads	45	12	6
item, To Pewter	12	10	0
item, To two warming pans	3	2	6
item, To two Looking Glasses	5	10	0
item, To two Brass Kettles	4	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
item, To a toasting-Iron & Gridiron	0	6	0
item, To a Spit	1	6	0
item, To a Spool wheel	0	5	0
item, To a Cupboard	0	15	0
item, To two Caggs	0	10	0
item, To a great Wheel	0	5	0
item, To Andirons	0	8	0
item, To Tongs	0	6	0
item, To another pair of Tongs & fire shovel & irons	2	10	0
item, To an iron Kettle	0	12	0
item, To two iron Trammels	1	5	0
item, To a little Pot	0	12	0
item, To two Box irons & Heater	1	10	0
item, To five Chairs at 3ª 9ᵖ apiece	0	18	9
item, To a Frying Pan	0	6	0
item, To an iron Pot	0	0	0
item, To a pair of hand-Bellows	0	5	0
item, To a brass Skillet & Frame	0	10	0
item, to a brass Skimmer	0	5	0
item, To three tables at 5ª apiece	0	15	0
item, To a Cradle	0	2	6
item, To hay at the Meddeo	2	2	6
item, To 2 Tobes	0	10	0
item, To Iron	0	2	6
Chaffing Dish	0	5	0
item, To a Coat	2	0	0
item, To a great Coat	1	0	0
item, To two Gowns	3	10	0
item, To Stockings	0	18	6
item, To a pair of Leather Breeches	0	15	0
item, To a Jacket	0	0	0
item, To a Hat	2	0	0
item, To a pair of Boots	0	15	0
item, To Shoes	0	5	0
item, To a Morter Pestel	0	7	6
item, To a Razor	0	0	6
item, To Shirts	2	0	0
item, To a half Bushel & Sive	0	5	0
item, To one old Saddle & Bridle	2	0	0
item, To Tea Furniture	0	10	0
item, To two Chests	1	0	0
item, To an old Portmantle	0	5	0
item, To Salt	0	10	0
item, To Glass Bottles	0	5	0
item, To an ax	0	5	0
item, To a Scithe to cut Bushes	0	12	6
item, To Plow irons	1	5	0
"Stock.			
"To a Mare	30	0	0
item, To two Cows	12	10	0
item, To a Heifer	3	0	0
item, To a Calf	1	10	0
item, To five Sheep	2	10	0
item, To three Swine	6	5	0
"Real Estate & Buildings.			
"Imprimis, To the House-Lot, House & Barn	90	0	0
item, a House in the Garrison	0	0	0
item, To a five acre Intervale Lot	25	0	0
item, To a House Lot adjoining to Ensign Joseph Eastman's	25	0	0
item, To one eighty acre Lot, half an eighty acre Lot, & two House-Lots all joining together	215	0	0
item, To one hundred acre Lot	25	0	0
item, To one common Right	7	0	0
item, To half a hundred acre lot, & half a common Right	16	5	0
item, To one eighty-acre-Lot in the Township of Rumford	62	10	0"

Mr. Stevens was succeeded by Rev. Robie Merrill, who was ordained December 29, 1761. He was dismissed December 9, 1766. Rev. Nathaniel Merrill was ordained pastor October 19, 1768, and resigned April 1, 1774. Rev. Samuel Wood, of honored memory, was ordained pastor of this church October 17, 1781, and for more than half a century his life was identified with the history of the church and town.

Dr. Wood's civil contract with the town was dissolved May 7, 1802, though his pastoral relation with the church still continued. In 1804 the Second Church was organized in the western section of the town, and Rev. Ebenezer Price settled as its pastor.

Rev. Mr. Wood, during these years, prepared a number of young men for college. Among them was Daniel Webster.

From 1809 he was actively engaged in promoting the cause of education, and acted as visiting committee for twenty years.

As early as the year 1797 he endeavored to secure the establishment of an academy, but, failing in that, was the means of starting a library. Thirty years later the project of an academy was revived, and through the energy and liberality of Hon. Ezekiel Webster, and the hearty co-operation of the citizens, Dr. Wood had the gratification of seeing the realization of his early plans. He contributed liberally to establish the institution,—giving the shingles, which he had shaved with his own hands.

The Boscawen Church, nominally, was Presbyterian till 1828, when Dr. John Rogers was appointed to see what its relations were to the Presbytery. He could find no such organization, and the church passed a vote readopting the Congregational polity.

On October 17, 1831, Dr. Wood completed a half-century of ministerial labor, and noticed the event with appropriate services. He stated that he had received into the church, by profession, four hundred and eighty, of whom one hundred had severed their relation, one hundred and nineteen had died, thirty had been excommunicated, leaving a church at that time of two hundred and thirty-eight members. He remained pastor until his death, 1836.

In December, 1832, Rev. Salmon Bennett was installed as junior pastor. By the terms of settlement, Mr. Bennett was to have a salary of three hundred dollars and one-fourth part of the time for service elsewhere, which, proving inadequate for his support, resulted in his dismissal, October 25, 1836.

The death of Rev. Dr. Wood occurring soon after, the church extended a call to Rev. Caleb B. Tracy. He was installed September 12, 1837. Large additions were made to the church in 1842–43.

The organization of the church in Fisherville resulted, however, in the transfer, about this time, of thirteen members to that body.

Mr. Tracy remained pastor till 1851, when he was dismissed by mutual consent.

During the year 1852 the church was under the charge of Rev. Mr. Slocum.

On June 15, 1853, Rev. Ambrose Smith was installed pastor, remaining till his death.

Rev. Milton L. Severance was installed February 16, 1864, dismissed December 22, 1868.

Rev. Joseph A. Freeman installed June 30, 1875, dismissed July 3, 1877.

Rev. Frank Haley installed October 11, 1882, dismissed June 11, 1885.

The first meeting-house was built of logs, forty feet long and as wide as Rumford (Concord) meeting-house, only two feet higher. This was occupied until 1767, when it was therefore voted that a new meeting-house should be erected, and a committee was appointed to select a site.

It was voted that, pending the erection of the meeting-house, the meetings should be held half the time at the house of Jesse Flanders.

The committee appointed to select a site reported as follows:

"Boscawen, Sep. 8. 1767.

"We do hereby deliver it as our honest and impartial judgment that it be erected on that sapling pine land about ten or twelve rods from the road towards Jesse Flanders, from that knowl above Ephraim Woodbury's, which was the last voted place, and that this meeting-house be placed for those only that live on the Easterly side of Battle street, so called, and that those who live on the Westerly side of said street be exempted from any cost in building said house.

"As witness our hands,

"Ezekiel Morrill,
"Sinkler Bean,
"Archelaus Moore, } *Com.*"

The site finally selected for the new meeting-house was near the northwest corner of the cemetery, west of Woodbury's Plain. It was

"*Voted* To Raise two hundred & fifty pounds old tenor Toward Defraying the charges already arisen in building the meeting-house frame, to be paid in Labour at fifty Shillings a Day, and whoever Don't Labour when Notified, or pay Stuff fit for the use of the house, to pay money.

"*Voted* To begin & Go on with the finishing said meeting-house as far as the pew privileges will go, together with the money as above voted.

"George Jackman, Jun., Mr. Joseph Atkinson, Ens. Peter Kimball, Mr. Benjamin Eastman & Deacon Jesse Flanders ware chosen and fully Impowered as a committee to carry on the finishing said Meeting-house."

The old tenor currency had so far depreciated that fifty shillings was only equivalent to about forty-two cents lawful money, a shilling being less than one cent.

The committee appointed to appraise the pew privileges reported the appraisal and articles of sale as follows:

"1st The pews to be sold to the highest bidder.

"2—The money bid is to be understood, Hampshire's old tenor.

"3d That no person bid less than 20 shillings a bid. [About sixteen cents.]

"That every purchaser shall pay one-fourth part thereof in money & the remainder in labor or lumber, as said committee & purchaser shall agree,—*provided* the same be at Cash price & when wanted for the use of said house.

"5th That Each pew be forfeited unless the purchaser pay the sum for which the same was bid off at in the following manner, viz.:

"The money to be paid in three months from the time said pew was bid off and the other to be paid when called for by the committee for the use of said house.

"6. That every person shall forfeit his pew privilege except that the purchaser have the same well finished within twelve months from the time said pew was bid off.

"7. That any purchaser shall pay down or give security for one-tenth part of the value of what said pew was bid off at—which sum shall be forfeited unless the articles are fulfilled.

"8. That any person who will pay Nails & Glass at Cash price, or provide a joiner acceptable to the committee when wanted, the same shall answer in lieu of money.

"*Voted* by the town, that no wall pew be raised more than 12 inches above the meeting-house floor, & that no body pew be raised more than six inches."

There is no writing that sets forth the dimensions of this first framed meeting-house. It was nearly square and had a gallery, which was not finished till several years later, even if it was ever wholly finished. There was a pile of boards in one corner of the gallery, behind which the boys used to secrete themselves, greatly to the annoyance of the tithing-man. The present town-house in Webster was modeled after this house. There was a porch at each end and a front-door. It was built after the prevailing style of the time,—a box-like edifice.

This meeting-house was subsequently burned, and the next house was erected on King Street.

Population.—The first census of the town was that of 1767,—285 inhabitants. In 1783, when the first census after the Revolution was taken, the number was 756. The first census of the general government was in 1790. The returns are as follows: 1767, 285; 1783, 756; 1790, 1108; 1800, 1414; 1810, 1829; 1820, 2116; 1830, 2093; 1840, 1965; 1850, 2063; 1860, 1458;[1] 1870, 1637; 1880, 1380.

Civil History.—The men who have been selected to represent the town have been citizens of high character. Colonel Henry Gerrish, George Jackman, Captain Joseph Gerrish, Major Enoch Gerrish and Captain Benjamin Little were the representatives of the last century. These five men represented the town from 1760 to 1801.

During the first quarter of the present century such men as Timothy Dix, Caleb Knight, Ezekiel Webster, Joseph Little, Jeremiah Gerrish, Major Enoch Gerrish and Colonel Isaac Chandler acted as legislators. Their successors in the next quarter were such men as Hezekiah Fellows, Colonel John Farmer, Captain Joseph Ames, John Greenough, Moses Fellows, Thomas Coffin, William H. Gage, Benjamin Kimball, Nathan Plummer, Abraham Burbank, Richard Gage, Simeon B. Little, Joseph Morrill, Rev. Ebenezer Price, Elbridge F. Greenough, Abiel R. Chandler, Nathan Pearson, Jr., Thomas Gerrish, Luke Corser, Caleb Smith and Calvin Gage.

TOWN OFFICERS.

1760.—Joseph Coffin, moderator; George Jackman,[2] clerk; John Fowler, John Webster, Joseph Eastman, selectmen.

1761.—John Webster, moderator; John Webster, Enos Bishop, George Jackman, selectmen.

1762.—Joseph Eastman, moderator; George Jackman, John Flanders, Joseph Hoit, selectmen.

1763.—John Fowler, moderator; Joseph Hoit, Ephraim Plummer, Thomas Foss, selectmen.

1764.—John Fowler, moderator; George Jackman, Jesse Flanders, Oliver Fowler, selectmen.

1765.—John Fowler, moderator; George Jackman, John Fowler, Jesse Flanders, selectmen.

[1] Town divided.

[2] From 1760 to 1796 he was re-elected.

1766.—Joseph Eastman, moderator; Moses Burbank, Moses Call, Henry Gerrish, selectmen.

1767.—Jesse Flanders, moderator; Henry Gerrish, George Jackman, Jesse Flanders, selectmen.

1768.—John Fowler, moderator; Henry Gerrish, Peter Kimball, Oliver Fowler, selectmen.

1769.—Moses Morse, moderator; Captain Henry Gerrish, Moses Morse, George Jackman, selectmen.

1770.—Rev. Robie Morrill, moderator; Moses Morse, Henry Gerrish, Peter Kimball, selectmen.

1771.—Moses Morse, moderator; Winthrop Carter, Moses Call, Moses Morse, selectmen.

1772.—Captain Henry Gerrish, moderator; George Jackman, Deacon Jesse Flanders, Samuel Muzzy, selectmen.

1773.—Henry Gerrish, moderator; Ebenezer Hidden, Samuel Gerrish, George Jackman, selectmen.

1774.—Peter Coffin, moderator; Samuel Muzzy, Peter Kimball, Jesse Flanders, selectmen; Henry Gerrish, delegate to State Convention.

1775.—Stephen Webster, moderator; Moses Call, Enoch Gerrish, George Jackman, selectmen; Henry Gerrish, delegate to State Convention.

1776.—Robie Morrill, moderator; George Jackman, Cutting Noyes, John Eliot, selectmen.

1777.—Henry Gerrish, moderator; George Jackman, John Eliot, Cutting Noyes, selectmen.

1778.—Henry Gerrish, moderator; George Jackman, Lieutenant Enoch Gerrish, Cutting Noyes, selectmen; George Jackman, delegate.

1779.—Henry Gerrish, moderator; George Jackman, Enoch Gerrish, Samuel Muzzy, selectmen; George Jackman, Henry Gerrish, delegates.

1780.—Peter Kimball, moderator; George Jackman, Stephen Webster, Cutting Noyes, selectmen; Henry Gerrish, representative.

1781.—Henry Gerrish, moderator; George Jackman, Cutting Noyes, Captain Peter Kimball, selectmen.

1782.—Peter Coffin, moderator; George Jackman, Joseph Jackman, David Corser, selectmen.

1783.—Ebenezer Hidden, moderator; George Jackman, Isaac Pearson, David Corser, selectmen.

1784.—Peter Kimball, moderator; Enoch Gerrish, Peter Kimball, George Jackman, selectmen.

1785.—Ebenezer Hidden, moderator; Lieutenant Enoch Gerrish, Benjamin Sweatt, George Jackman, selectmen; George Jackman, representative.

1786.—Samuel Fowler, moderator; George Jackman, Benjamin Sweatt, Lieutenant Benjamin Jackman, selectmen; George Jackman, representative.

1787.—Henry Gerrish, moderator; Joseph Gerrish, Peter Kimball, Benjamin Little, selectmen.

1788.—Henry Gerrish, moderator; Joseph Gerrish, Cutting Noyes, Peter Kimball, selectmen; George Jackman, representative; Henry Gerrish, delegate to Convention.

1789.—Peter Coffin, moderator; Joseph Gerrish, Peter Kimball, Benjamin Little, selectmen.

1790.—Joseph Gerrish, moderator; Joseph Gerrish, Peter Kimball, Benjamin Little, selectmen; Henry Gerrish, representative.

1791.—Enoch Gerrish, moderator; Joseph Gerrish, George Jackman, Samuel Ames, David Corser, Nathaniel Green, selectmen; Henry Gerrish, representative; Nathaniel Green, delegate to revise State Constitution.

1792.—Enoch Gerrish, moderator; Benjamin Little, Enoch Gerrish, Lieutenant John Chandler, selectmen; Enoch Gerrish, representative.

1793.—Henry Gerrish, moderator; Joseph Gerrish, Benjamin Little, George Jackman, selectmen; Enoch Gerrish, representative.

1794.—Henry Gerrish, moderator; Joseph Gerrish, Benjamin Little, George Jackman, selectmen; Enoch Gerrish, representative.

1795.—Joseph Gerrish, moderator; Joseph Gerrish, Enoch Little, George Jackman, selectmen; Benjamin Little, representative.

1796.—Thomas Thorla, moderator; Tristram Noyes, clerk; Winthrop Carter, Thomas Thorla, Enoch Little, selectmen; Benjamin Little, representative.

1797.—Thomas Thorla, moderator; Tristram Noyes, clerk; Winthrop Carter, Thomas Thorla, Daniel Shepard, selectmen; Enoch Gerrish, representative.

1798.—Enoch Gerrish, moderator; George Jackman, clerk; Enoch Gerrish, Timothy Dix, Jr., Joseph Little, selectmen; Enoch Gerrish, representative.

1799.—Major Enoch Gerrish, moderator; George Jackman, clerk; Enoch Gerrish, Timothy Dix, Jr., Joseph Little, selectmen; Major Joseph Gerrish, representative.

1800.—Thomas Thorla, moderator; Samuel Choate, clerk; Benjamin Jackman, Joseph Couch, Caleb Knight, selectmen; Enoch Gerrish, representative.

1801.—Nathaniel Green, moderator; Samuel Choate, clerk; Benjamin Jackman, Joseph Couch, Caleb Knight, selectmen; Timothy Dix, Jr., representative.

1802.—Nathaniel Green, moderator; Phinehas Bailey, clerk; Joseph Couch, Nathaniel Green, Samuel Muzzy, selectmen; Timothy Dix, Jr., representative.

1803.—Enoch Gerrish, moderator; Joseph Couch, clerk; Nathaniel Green, Nathan Davis, Benjamin Jackman, selectmen; Timothy Dix, Jr., representative.

1804.—Nathaniel Green, moderator; Joseph Couch, clerk; Benjamin Jackman, Isaac Chandler, Joseph Little, selectmen; Timothy Dix, Jr., representative.

1805.—Colonel Joseph Gerrish, moderator; Caleb Putney, clerk; Benjamin Jackman, Joseph Little, Major Isaac Chandler, selectmen; Caleb Knight, representative.

1806.—Joseph Gerrish, moderator; Samuel Choate, clerk; Joseph Little, Daniel Pillsbury, Joseph H. Morrill, selectmen; Benjamin Little, representative.

1807.—Joseph Gerrish, moderator; Joel French, clerk; Daniel Pillsbury, Joseph Little, Captain Somersby Pearson, selectmen; Benjamin Little, representative.

1808.—Joseph Gerrish, moderator; Joel French, clerk; Captain Somersby Pearson, Ezekiel Morse, Stephen Gerrish, selectmen; Enoch Gerrish, representative.

1809.—Joseph Gerrish, moderator; Joel French, clerk; Stephen Gerrish, Joseph H. Morrill, Peletiah Peasley, selectmen; Enoch Gerrish, representative.

1810.—Joseph Gerrish, moderator; Samuel W. Lang, clerk; Stephen Gerrish, Joseph Little, Thomas Coffin, selectmen; Ezekiel Webster, representative.

1811.—Colonel Joseph Gerrish, moderator; Samuel W. Lang, clerk; Thomas Coffin, Benjamin Little, Joel French, selectmen; Ezekiel Webster, representative.

1812.—Isaac Chandler, moderator; Samuel W. Lang, clerk; Nathan Chandler, Joseph Ames, Captain Moses Gerrish, selectmen; Ezekiel Webster, representative.

1813.—Ezekiel Webster, moderator; Samuel W. Lang, clerk; Captain Moses Gerrish, Joseph Ames, Nathan Chandler, selectmen; Ezekiel Webster, representative.

1814.—Ezekiel Webster, moderator; Samuel W. Lang, clerk; Captain Moses Gerrish, Joseph Ames, Isaac Gerrish, selectmen; Ezekiel Webster, representative.

1815.—Ezekiel Webster, moderator; Samuel W. Lang, clerk; Isaac Gerrish, Jesse Little, Joseph H. Morrill, selectmen; Joseph Little, representative.

1816.—Ezekiel Webster, moderator; Samuel W. Lang, clerk; Major Moses Gerrish, Daniel Pillsbury, Nathan Chandler, selectmen; Joseph Little, representative.

1817.—Enoch Little, moderator; Hezekiah Fellows,[1] clerk; Major Moses Gerrish, Daniel Pillsbury, Nehemiah Cogswell, selectmen; Jeremiah Gerrish, representative.

1818.—Ezekiel Webster, moderator; Colonel Moses Gerrish, Nehemiah Cogswell, Saml. B. Gerrish, selectmen; Jeremiah Gerrish, representative.

1819.—Ezekiel Webster, moderator; Nehemiah Cogswell, Joseph Couch, Daniel Pillsbury, selectmen; Isaac Chandler, representative.

1820.—Ezekiel Webster, moderator; Nehemiah Cogswell, Samuel Little, Isaac Gerrish, selectmen; Isaac Chandler, representative.

1821.—Ezekiel Webster, moderator; Samuel Little, Moses Gerrish, Isaac Pearson, selectmen; Ezekiel Webster, representative.

1822.—Ezekiel Webster, moderator; Samuel Little, Moses Gerrish, Isaac Pearson, selectmen; Ezekiel Webster, representative.

1823.—Ezekiel Webster, moderator; Colonel Moses Gerrish, John Farmer, Thomas Gerrish, selectmen; Ezekiel Webster, representative.

1824.—Ezekiel Webster, moderator; John Farmer, Nehemiah Coggswell, Moses Fellows, selectmen; Ezekiel Webster, Hezekiah Fellows, representatives.

1825.—Ezekiel Webster, moderator; John Farmer, Moses Fellows, William H. Gage, selectmen; Ezekiel Webster, Hezekiah Fellows, representatives.

[1] From this date to 1854 he was re-elected.

1826.—Ezekiel Webster, moderator; Moses Fellows, William H. Gage, Joseph Couch, Jr., selectmen; Hezekiah Fellows, Joseph Ames, representatives.

1827.—John Farmer, moderator; Moses Fellows, William H. Gage, Joseph Couch, Jr., selectmen; Ezekiel Webster, John Farmer, representatives.

1828.—Ezekiel Webster, moderator; Moses Fellows, Reuben Johnson, Simeon B. Little, selectmen; Ezekiel Webster, John Farmer, representatives

1829.—Ezekiel Webster, moderator; Moses Fellows, Simeon B. Little, Thomas Gerrish, selectmen; John Farmer, John Greenough, representatives.

1830.—John Farmer, moderator; Moses Fellows, Simeon B. Little, Thomas Gerrish, selectmen; John Greenough, Moses Fellows, representatives.

1831.—John Farmer, moderator; Moses Fellows, Simeon B. Little, Thomas Gerrish, selectmen; Moses Fellows, Thomas Coffin, representatives.

1832.—John Farmer, moderator; Moses Fellows, William H. Gage, Wyatt Boyden, selectmen; Moses Fellows, representative.

1833.—John Farmer, moderator; Moses Fellows, William H. Gage, Wyatt Boyden, selectmen; William H. Gage, representative.

1834.—John Farmer, moderator; Wyatt Boyden, Abraham Burbank, Hale Atkinson, selectmen; John Farmer, Benjamin Kimball, representatives.

1835.—John Farmer, moderator; Abraham Burbank, Hale Atkinson, Moses Fellows, selectmen; John Farmer, Moses Fellows, representatives.

1836.—Moses Fellows, moderator; Simeon Little, Moses Fellows, John C. Cogswell, selectmen; Nathan Plummer, William H. Gage, representatives.

1837.—Moses Fellows, moderator; Simeon B. Little, Moses Fellows, John C. Cogswell, selectmen; Nathan Plummer, Abraham Burbank, representatives.

1838.—Moses Fellows, moderator; Simeon B. Little, Jeremiah Noyes, William M. Kimball, selectmen; Abraham Burbank, Richard Gage, representatives.

1839.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; William M. Kimball, Moses Fellows, Thomas Little, selectmen; Richard Gage, Simeon B. Little, representatives.

1840.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Thomas Little, Wyatt Boyden, Abiel R. Chandler, selectmen; Simeon B. Little, Joseph Morrill, representatives.

1841.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Wyatt Boyden, Abiel Chandler, Nathan Pearson, selectmen; Joseph Morrill, Rev. Ebenezer Price, representatives.

1842.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Abiel R. Chandler, Nathan Pearson, Wyatt Boyden, selectmen; Rev. Ebenezer Price, Elbridge F. Greenough, representatives.

1843.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Benjamin F. Kimball, Thomas Elliot, William H. Gage, selectmen; Abiel R. Chandler, Nathan Pearson, Jr., representatives.

1844.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Caleb Smith, Samuel M. Durgin, Friend L. Burbank, selectmen; Nathan Pearson, Jr., Abiel R. Chandler, representatives.

1845.—Moody A. Pillsbury, moderator; Caleb Smith, Thomas Elliot, Eliphalet Kilburn, selectmen; Thomas Gerrish, Luke Corser, representatives.

1846.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Caleb Smith, Samuel M. Durgin, Friend L. Burbank, selectmen; Thomas Gerrish, Luke Corser, representatives.

1847.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Hale Atkinson, Samuel M. Durgin, Calvin Gage, selectmen; Abraham Burbank, Caleb Smith, representatives.

1848.—Caleb Smith, moderator; Eliphalet Kilburn, Abiel R. Chandler, Friend L. Burbank, selectmen; Abraham Burbank, Caleb Smith, representatives.

1849.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Hale Atkinson, Abiel R. Chandler, Albert Danforth, selectmen; Calvin Gage, representative.

1850.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Hale Atkinson, Abner Sargent, Simeon B. Little, selectmen; Calvin Gage, Paul Pearson, representatives.

1851.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Simeon B. Little, Daniel S. Balch, David A. Gerrish, selectmen; Paul Pearson, Abiel Gerrish, representatives.

1852.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Simeon B. Little, David A. Gerrish, Hale Atkinson, selectmen; Abiel Gerrish, Friend L. Burbank, representatives.

1853.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Simeon B. Little, David A. Gerrish Hale Atkinson, selectmen; Friend L. Burbank, John C. Gage, representatives.

1854.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Abner Sargent, Caleb Smith, Hale Atkinson, selectmen; John C. Gage. Enoch Little, representatives.

1855.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Franklin P. Atkinson, clerk; Francis S. French, Moses Whittier, Ira Sweatt, selectmen; Albert Runnels, Abner B. Winn, representatives.

1856.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Franklin P. Atkinson, clerk; Francis S. French, Moses Whittier, Ira Sweatt, selectmen; Albert Runnels, Abner B. Winn, representatives.

1857.—Enoch Gerrish, moderator; George W. Stevens, clerk; Abner Sargent, Hale Atkinson, Caleb Smith. selectmen; Francis S. French, William M. Sweatt, representatives.

1858.—Enoch Gerrish, moderator; David E. Burbank, clerk; Moses Whittier, Enoch Gerrish, David A. Gerrish, selectmen; Francis S. French, William M. Sweatt, representatives.

1859.—Enoch Gerrish, moderator; David L. Burbank, clerk; Enoch Gerrish, Moses Gill, Jeremiah S. Webber, selectmen; Moses Whittier, Thaddeus O. Wilson, representatives.

1860.—Enoch Gerrish, moderator; David E. Burbank, clerk; Enoch Gerrish, Jeremiah S. Webber, Almon Harris, selectmen; Moses Whittier, Thaddeus O. Wilson, representatives.

1861.—Isaac K. Gage, moderator; Isaiah H. Arey, clerk; Almon Harris, Francis S. French, Hale Atkinson, selectmen; Luther Gage, representative.

1862.—Nathan B. Greene, moderator; Isaiah H. Arey, clerk; Almon Harris, Francis S. French, Peter Coffin, selectmen; Luther Gage, representatives.

1863.—Jonathan Tenney, moderator; Isaiah H. Arey, clerk; Nehemiah Butler, Peter Coffin, George Knowles, selectmen; Almon Harris, representative.

1864.—Franklin C. Morrill, moderator; Isaiah H. Arey, clerk; Nehemiah Butler, George Knowles, Samuel Choate, selectmen; Almon Harris, representative.

1865.—Franklin C. Morrill, moderator; Calvin M. Chadwick, clerk; Nehemiah Butler, George Knowles, Samuel Choate, selectmen; David A. Gerrish, representative.

1866.—Franklin C. Morrill, moderator; Charles Smith, clerk; Enoch G. Wood, Healey Morse, James H. Gill, selectmen; David A. Gerrish, representative.

1867.—Isaac K. Gage, moderator; Charles Smith, clerk; Enoch G. Wood, Healey Morse, James H. Gill, selectmen; Franklin C. Morrill, representative.

1868.—Franklin C. Morrill, moderator; Charles E. Chadwick, clerk; Nehemiah Butler, Ezra S. Harris, Bradley Atkinson, selectmen; Franklin C. Morrill, representative.

1869.—Franklin C. Morrill, moderator; Charles E. Chadwick, clerk; Ezra S. Harris, Luther Gage, Bradley Atkinson, selectmen; Nehemiah Butler, representative.

1870.—Thaddeus O. Wilson, moderator; Charles E. Chadwick, clerk; Nehemiah Butler, Hamilton P. Gill, Joseph G. Eastman, selectmen; Nehemiah Butler, representative.

1871.—Thaddeus O. Wilson, moderator; John Seavey, clerk; Calvin Gage, John E. Rines, Enoch G. Wood, selectmen; Enoch G. Wood, representative.

1872.—David F. Kimball, moderator; Charles E. Chadwick, clerk; David F. Kimball, Marcus K. Howser, Samuel B. Chadwick, selectmen; Daniel Y. Bickford, representative.

1873.—David F. Kimball, moderator; Charles E. Chadwick, clerk; David F. Kimball, Marcus K. Howser, Samuel B. Chadwick, selectmen; Daniel Y. Bickford, representative.

1874.—David F. Kimball, moderator; Charles E. Chadwick, clerk; Nehemiah Butler, Marcus K. Howser, Samuel B. Chadwick, selectmen; Marcus K. Howser, representative.

1875.—David F. Kimball, moderator; Charles E. Chadwick, clerk; Nehemiah Butler, Joseph G. Eastman, Austin G. Kimball, selectmen; Marcus K. Howser, representative.

1876.—Calvin Gage, moderator; George A. Morse, clerk; John C. Gage, Enoch G. Wood, Caleb C. Hall, selectmen; Nathaniel S. Webster, representative.

1877.—Thaddeus O. Wilson, moderator; Charles E. Chadwick, clerk; John C. Gage, Caleb C. Hall, Luther Gage, selectmen; Nathaniel S. Webster, representative.

1878.—David F. Kimball, moderator; Charles E. Chadwick, clerk; Luther Gage, Charles W. Hardy, Marcus K. Howser, selectmen; Peter Coffin, representative.

1879.—John C. Pearson, moderator; Charles E. Chadwick, clerk; Luther Gage, Charles W. Hardy, Marcus K. Howser, selectmen.

1880.—John C. Pearson, moderator; Charles E. Chadwick, clerk; John C. Pearson, Samuel Choate, Frank L. Gerrish, selectmen; Samuel Choate, representative.

1881.—John C. Pearson, moderator; Charles E. Chadwick, clerk; John C. Pearson, Samuel Choate, Frank L. Gerrish, selectmen.

1882.—John C. Pearson, moderator; Charles E. Chadwick, clerk; John C. Pearson, Frank L. Gerrish, William P. Abbott, selectmen; Charles J. Ellsworth, representative.

1883.—John C. Pearson, moderator; Charles E. Chadwick, clerk; John C. Pearson, Frank L. Gerrish, William P. Abbott, selectmen.

1884.—John C. Pearson, moderator; Charles E. Chadwick, clerk; William P. Abbott, Samuel B. Chadwick, selectmen; John G. Meder, representative.

1885.—John C. Pearson, moderator; Charles E. Chadwick, clerk; John C. Pearson, Samuel B. Chadwick, William P. Abbott, selectmen.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

EPHRAIM PLUMMER.

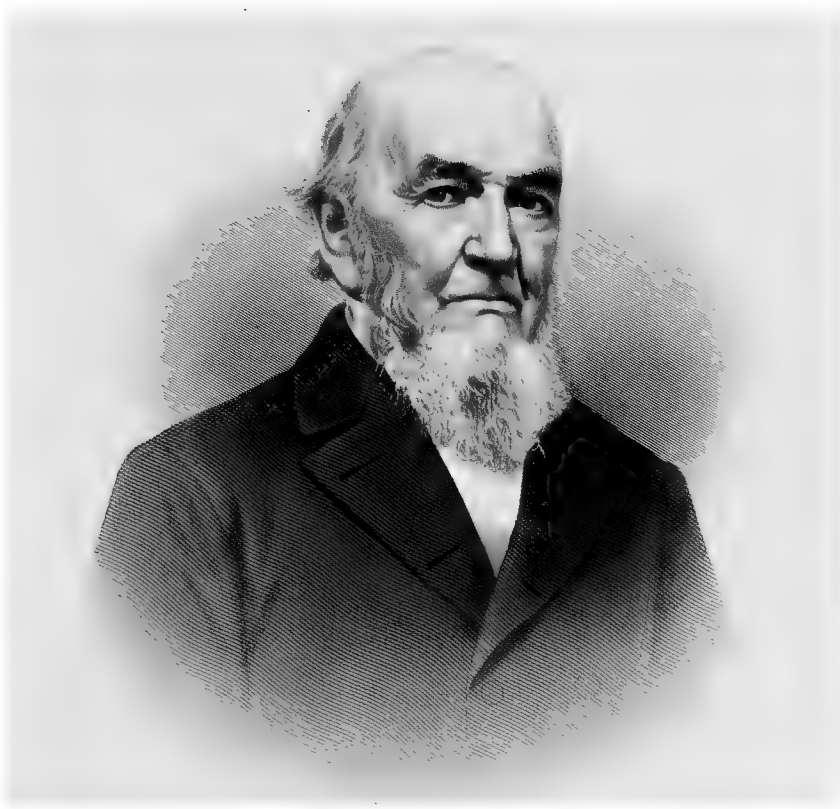
The ancestors of Ephraim Plummer came from England in 1663 and settled in Newbury, Mass. His grandfather, Bitfield Plummer, was one of the early settlers of Boscawen; married Priscilla Richardson, of Chester, N. H., October, 1769. He was a signer of the People's Declaration of Independence before that of the Continental Congress was issued, and upon the evacuation of Long Island by General Washington responded to the call for additional troops and served for a time in the Continental army.

His son Ephraim was born 1771; married Rachel Choate Cogswell, May, 1792; lived on the homestead and died May, 1793, three months before the birth of his son Ephraim, the subject of the present sketch.

The mother of Ephraim was a native of Essex, Mass, relative of Rufus Choate,—a woman of rare qualities of character, of discriminating mind and marked executive ability. To the future of her only child she bent all her energies. With the heritage of toil, the son had the benefits of a better education than sometimes falls to the lot of boys in his condition. The years of his childhood were uneventful. So, too, the earlier years of manhood; only as the external influences and processes of thought, developed the man, of a logical turn of mind, a sincere respecter of law, loyal to his convictions, of undoubted integrity. He was a person of quick sensibilities, frank and hospitable. He gave with liberal hand for school and church. Unassuming, he never desired place, nor influence in public affairs.

His time was devoted to the cultivation of the farm.

He married Lucy Gerrish, of Boscawen, who was the efficient counterpart to whatever of success that came to him. His death occurred on the 20th of July, 1872.



Eng.d by A.H. Fitcher.

Ephraim Plummer

HISTORY OF BRADFORD.

BY J. M. HAWKS, M.D.

CHAPTER I.

THE ideal chapter of a county history would be an epitome of an ideal history of a town. But as no such town history has yet been written, we must still look for the coming of the model.

As the art (which we may set down as one of the fine arts) of writing town histories improves, more attention will be given to personal records, and probably an entire new feature will be added, viz.: a description of every house and farm in the town, giving the particulars as to who first settled on a farm, who built a house and who have owned or occupied these since. The more interesting such histories are to the general reader the better, provided the great practical lessons of history are not lost sight of. One of these lessons is that the law of human progress has its conditions. According to the way we meet those conditions, we may as a community progress, stand still or slide back.

As a means of self-preservation, the future town must see that insanity, idiocy, crime and pauperism grow less and less from generation to generation.

The first step toward any reform is to feel the need of it and the assurance of its practicability, then the means will be discovered and adopted.

The work going to press a month earlier than the writer expected will account for the unfinished condition of some of the matter and the omission of much that was considered important.

The thanks of the writer are due and hereby tendered to Hon. M. W. Tappan, Wm. M. Carr, Hon. John W. Morse, Mrs. J. P. Marshall and many others for special assistance in procuring lists of business and professional men. The list of lawyers was handed in complete as printed, with the exception of the little word "Hon." which the compiler had modestly omitted from before his own name.

Unlike our neighbor Warner, we have no controversy as to how or for whom our town was named, but the old stereotyped sentence, "Bradford was first settled in 1771 by Deacon Wm. Presbury," is being called in question. Some of the descendants of Isaac Davis believe that he was living in this town as early as 1762. A little search of neighboring town records will readily settle the question. It is to be regretted that no more histories of homesteads and families can be furnished for this chapter.

Boundaries.—Bradford is bounded on the north by Newbury and Sutton, east by Warner, south by Henniker and Hillsborough and west by Washington. The north, south and west lines are straight. The town is longest east and west. If about one-fourth of the eastern portion were cut off, it would leave the remainder an exact square.

All these adjoining towns were settled before Bradford, and have contributed of their citizens from time to time toward building up our little commonwealth. This movement has not been one-sided, however. A sort of reciprocal movement has taken place, in which every town has exchanged its citizens with every other town in the neighborhood. But in the "long run," Bradford has come off second best in these exchanges, she having given more than she has received. When the towns along the Atlantic coast of New Hampshire and Massachusetts were a hundred years old most of the country a hundred miles in the interior was a dense forest. Men who were ambitious to acquire homes and farms of their own very naturally moved back from the old into the new towns. Those who had money bought lands on speculation; those who had none bought their lands on credit, and with their own hands carved their farms out of the primal woods. The same process has been going on ever since in the newer regions farther west and south.

Natural History—GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.—As New Hampshire is the "Granite State," so Bradford is a granite town. The backbone and ribs of all her hills are of the primitive rock, just as it crystalized and cooled when the world was being made. The soil of the hill-sides and the plains is composed of this same kind of rock, disintegrated by frosts and crushed and ground to powder by the slow-melting avalanches that traversed this part of the continent toward the close of the ice period. The progress of the ice-sheet is shown by striæ, or scratches and furrows plowed across the smoothed face of ledges of rock in Bradford and the surrounding towns. One of these, mentioned in Hitchcock's "Geology of

New Hampshire," is on a ledge near the Baptist Church in Bradford; others are mentioned in Henniker.

These ancient records on the pages of geology furnish a fine play-ground for the imagination. It is an accepted theory of scientific men that the northern part of the continent was once covered with ice thousands of feet thick; that it began to melt, and streams of water to flow from it on the south and southeast sides, and that a general movement of the sheet was in the direction of southeast. Thus, at the suggestion of science and by the aid of fancy, we can see the huge avalanches or mountains of ice melting and sending off large rivers that filled the valleys along which our brooks now so tamely flow. It was indeed a great "freshet" that piled up the Moody Gillingham farm and other similar places along the valley of Todd's Pond. And what a flood of water there was when the "Burying Hill" was washed into its present place and Bradford Plains! The same thing is true in relation to the moraines and sand heaps along the valley of Warner River.

When those sand-hills were formed on Cummings Pierce's land, at the north end and east side of Massaseecum Lake, and on Fred. Cheney's, on the west side, the waters of the innocent-looking Pond Brook were surging along with irresistible and terrible fury from the side of Cheney's Hill, clear across to the Goodwin Hill, and were fifty feet deep or more, all over the intervale. Imagine, then, the mighty rush of waters along the swollen valleys of Warner River, the Contoocook and the Merrimack at the time that Concord claims and similar tracts of land were deposited along all the valleys of the New England rivers.

Our highest spring freshets, from long rains and sudden thaws of the snow, are but very feeble imitations and faint reminders of those early floods. Slight as they are, these modern spring freshets bring down every year small portions of the hills and mountains, making the water turbid or soily. It is estimated that this process, if continued, will bring all the elevations of land to a level of the sea in two hundred million years.

During the melting of the ice-sheet, and its movement across the country, fragments of rock that had been imbedded in the ice were carried many miles, acting as the upper mill-stone, while the lower one was composed of the solid ledges of the hills. In this mighty mill rocks were ground to sand, gravel, cobble-stones and smooth boulders. Every acre of our town went through this mill,—was, in fact, a part of the mill.

Whatever metals and gems of value may have drifted within our borders, they were buried so deep that they have not yet been discovered. Every acre of land in town bears testimony in some manner to the part it took, whether active or passive, in smoothing off the angular ledges of the hill-tops, and with these broken or crushed or ground to powder, filling up deep chasms and valleys, laying the foundations for fertile intervales and making sterile plains, and scattering boulders for the farmers to make their stone walls with.

Vegetable Productions.—These are about the same as prevail in this latitude across the State. Of the forest-trees, the evergreens are a marked feature; the white and pitch pines, the hemlock, the spruce, the cedar and the fir lend their aid in beautifying almost every landscape. The oaks are here in variety, the white and red principally. The maples, from the dwarf striped variety known as Moosewood to the large red and white varieties, which delight in a moist and generous soil, to the towering rock or sugar maple, that grows on nearly every kind of soil, and furnishes quite a large portion of the sugar and sirup used in town.

Of the ash, the brown grows in swamps, and is used for basket stuff and chair-bottoms; the white grows on dryer land and is used in carriage-making. The elm seems to be a half-domesticated tree, delighting in intervales and along the borders of streams; this, however, is a second growth. Beech selects the hill-sides. Of the birches, the gray prefers good land, but the white is contented almost anywhere. The bass-wood prefers a moist soil and is not very common.

Chestnut hardly grows wild in the town. Several farmers have planted them in their pastures, and a few small ones are growing along the roadside north of the Pond meeting-house, planted there by some thoughtful person. Of the sassafras, it has been said that a few bushes once grew on the south side of Guiles' Hill. The black cherry can hardly endure the competition of tree-life in the forest here, but it grows well in old fields and pastures; but the small wild red cherry is thankful for a foothold anywhere, and is rather a nuisance everywhere. The sumach grows mostly about the ledges of the sides and tops of hills. The butternut, or oil-nut, so common and wild in Vermont, only grows under cultivation here. The tamarack, or larch, is confined to swamps.

The mountain ash is grown for ornament. The poplar is more common in second-growth forests, while its cousin, the Balm of Gilead, requires to be planted, and grows readily from cuttings, as does also the willow; the latter is a rapid grower. A tree at the roadside below Cummings Pierce's, at fifty years old, was four feet through. The locust is an imported tree.

The alders grow along the brooks, and furnish a great many temporary fish-poles. Of the bushes and shrubs, the button-ball likes to have its feet in the water; the high cranberry bush is not plenty—it grows about six feet high along the edges of brooks that run through meadows or swamps; blackberry, raspberry, red and black blueberry and huckleberry bushes are quite common. On rocky hill pastures the ground savin, or cedar, forms a low-spreading shrub; the ground hemlock is confined to moist, shady woods

—it is a trailing shrub. Grape-vines are common. Of all our native trees cultivated for shade and ornament, perhaps the sugar maple is most preferred; the elm stands next in public estimation, while a few have spruce and larch. The one specimen of red oak in town, as an ornamental tree, at Sharron Jameson's, furnishes an example that should be followed. The old Lombardy poplar seems to be dying out of public favor, as well as dying as a family of trees. The most notable planted groves of evergreens are those of J. P. Marshall and Dr. Ames, both at the Corner. Mr. Marshall has a large number of imported trees.

Hon. M. W. Tappan has the finest grove and grounds in town, and probably the finest in the county. It is nature embellished with art.

At the saw-mills an observer would notice that there are but few large pine logs. The pine is mostly second growth; some spruce logs are there; but the most of them are hemlock, from which the bark has been peeled for the use of the tanneries. Now and then a farmer hauls in a rock maple to have some "drag-plank" sawed, or sled runners. Shingles are made from spruce, hemlock, red oak and pine.

At the wood-piles of the farmers one finds a variety, including every kind of tree named above,—the tops and limbs of logs that have been hauled to mill or got out for railroad ties; old trees that are ripe and beginning to decay; others that have blown down in the woods and old apple-trees from the orchards.

Fruit-Trees and Shrubs.—Of these, the *apple* stands at the head. Of the varieties there are many. Those which take the lead are the Baldwin, russet, greening, blue pearmain, for winter; the Williams, the Porter and orange sweet, for fall. Crab apples are grown for ornament and use.

In riding through the town, the apple orchards all seem to be past the meridian of life, and no new ones coming on to take their places. It is to be hoped that this industry will not be allowed to die out.

Barberry.—This shrub, that grows wild all along the coast of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, only grows here under cultivation. Half a dozen families have it. It may be grown along the pasture wall, but is hardly worth a place in the garden.

Cherry.—The most common is the red; the fine varieties that grow fifty miles south do not flourish here.

Currant.—The red, black and white all thrive here. The skunk currant grows wild, and is so common as to suggest that this is a good latitude for this species of fruit-bearing shrubs. The red currant is found in almost every garden.

Gooseberry can be made to do well, but is not a general favorite here.

Peach is grown to a limited extent.

Plum does well.

Prunes do well in the garden of Mrs. Geo. Hart.

Pear does fairly well, several varieties.

Quince is occasionally grown.

Field Crops.—The most common are barley, beans, corn, oats, peas, potatoes, rye and wheat. Pumpkins, squashes, turnips are also grown in the field. Small patches of tobacco are grown. Buckwheat and India wheat seem to be rather neglected. Flax, which was commonly grown fifty years ago, is forgotten, and our young people would not recognize the plant any more than they would be able to use a "tow comb" or a "linen wheel."

Garden Vegetables.—Beans, a large variety; the beet, cabbage, carrot, cives (rather rare), cucumber, horse-radish, melon (both musk and water), mustard, onions, parsnip, radish, squash (every variety, winter and summer), tomato and turnip. "A mess of greens" may consist of any of the following vegetables, while young and tender: beets (the root and top), mustard, turnips from the garden, or the wild cowslips from the meadow or dandelions from the field.

Shrubs and Plants.—Many of our forests, roadsides, gardens and fields are

"Rank with what the dull, incurious weeds account,"

but which, on further acquaintance, prove to possess medical qualities of more or less value. Many of these plants have several English or common names; hence the only way to identify them with certainty is by their scientific names, which are here arranged in alphabetical order:—

Achillea millifolium, yarrow; acorus calamus, sweet flag; actea alba, white cohosh; A. rubra, red cohosh; adiantum pedatum, maiden-hair brake; agrimonia eupatoria, agrimony; alnus rubra, tag alder; althea rosea, red hollyhock; amaranthus hypochondriacus, prince's feather; ambrosia artemisiæfolia, Roman worm-wood; angelica atropurpurea, angelica; anthemis cotula, mayweed; A. nobilis, low chamomile; apocynum androsæmifolium, bitter root; aralia hispida, dwarf elder; A. nudicaulis, American sarsaparilla; A. racemosa, spikenard or Indian root; arbutus uva ursi, bear berry; arctium lappa, burdock; artemisia abrotanum, southernwood; A. absinthium, wormwood; A. vulgaris, mugwort; arum tryphyllum, Indian turnip; asarum Canadense, Vermont snake-root; asclepias incarnata, white Indian hemp; A. syriaca, milk-weed; asparagus officinalis, asparagus; aster puniceus, cocash or frost-weed; baptisia tinctoria, wild indigo; berberis vulgaris, barberry; betonia officinalis, wood betony; betula lenta, spice birch; calendula officinalis, marigold; celastrus scandens, bitter-sweet; chelidonium majus, garden celandine; chelone glabra, balmony; chenopodium, pigweed; chimaphilla umbellata, prince's pine; chrysanthemum parthenium, fever-few; chicorium intybus, chicory; cimicifuga racemosa, black snake-root; cirsium arvense, Canada thistle; clematis erecta, virgin's bower; cochlearia armoracia, horse-radish; comptonia asplenifolia, sweet fern; conium maculatum, poison hemlock; convallaria multiflora, Solomon seal; coptis trifolia, gold thread; corallorhiza odontorhiza, crawley or tompeny; cornis circinata, green osier; C. sericea, red osier; crocus sativus, saffron; cypripedium pubescens, ladies' slipper; datura stramonium, apple Peru; daucus carota, wild carrot; delphinium staphisagria, larkspur; digitalis purpurea, foxglove; epigea repens, trailing arbutus; erigeron Canadense, flea-bane; eupatorium perfoliatum, thorough-wort; E. purpureum, queen of the meadow; fragaria vesca, strawberry; galium aparine, cleavers; gaultheria procumbens, checkerberry; geranium maculatum, cranesbill; geum rivale, water avens; gnaphalium polycephalum, cud-weed; G. uliginosum, mouse ear; hamamelis Virginica, witch hazel; hedeoma pulegioides, pennyroyal; helianthus annuus, sunflower; H. tuberosus, artichoke; hepatica Americana, noble liverwort; heracium venosum, hawk-weed; humulus lupulus, hops; hyssopus officinalis, hyssop; impatiens pallida, wild celandine; inula helenium, elecampane; iris versicolor, blue flag; kalmia latifolia, lamb-kill; lactuca elongata, garden lettuce; L. sativa, wild lettuce; laurus sassafras, sassafras (south side of Guiles' Hill); leontodon taraxacum, dandelion; leonurus cardiaca, mother-wort; leucanthemum vulgare, ox-eye daisy; ligusticum levisticum, lovage; lobelia cardinalis, red cardinal flower; L. inflata, Indian tobacco; lycopus Europæus, bitter bugle; malva ro-

tundifolia, low mallows; marrubium vulgare, horehound; melissa officinalis, lemon balm; mentha piperita, peppermint; M. viridis, spearmint; Mitchella repens, squaw-vine; monarda punctata, horsemint; myrica gale, meadow fern; nepeta cataria, catnip; nuphar advena, cow-lily; nymphœa odorata, white pond-lily; œnothera biennis, scabish; orobanche Virginiana, beech-drops; osmunda regalis, buckhorn brake; osmorrhiza longistylis, sweet cicely; oxalis acetosella, sorrel; panax quinquefolium, ginseng; papaver somniferum, poppy; petroselinum sativum, parsley; phytolacca decandria, garget; plantago major, plantain; polygonum punctatum, smartweed; polypodium vulgare, rock polypod; polytrichum juniperum, hair-cap moss; potentella Canadensis, five-finger; prinos verticillatus, black alder; prunus Virginiana, wild black cherry; pulmonaria officinalis, maple lung wort; pyrola umbellata, pipsissewa; ranunculus acris, buttercup; rhus glabrum, sumach; rhus toxicodendron, poison oak; rosa, rose; rubus strigosus, raspberry; R. trivialis, dewberry; R. occidentalis, thimbleberry; rumex acetosa, sheep sorrel; R. agreaticus, water dock; R. crispus, yellow dock; ruta graveolens, garden rue; salix alba, white willow; S. nigra, pussy willow; salvia officinalis, sage; sambucus Canadensis, sweet elder; satureja hortensis, summer savory; scutellaria lateriflora, skull-cap; sempervivum tectorum, house leek; sinapis, mustard; solidago, golden rod; spiræa tomentosa, hardhack; symphytum officinalis, comfrey; tanacetum, tansy; thymus, thyme; trifolium, clover, red and white; trillium, beth-root; tussilago, coltsfoot; veratrum, Indian poke; verbascum, mullein.

Grasses.—Clover, herdsgrass and red-top are most common on uplands, both for hay and for pasture. On the low grounds are foul meadow, blue-joint and other varieties that are apparently native. An excellent custom of growing corn in drill for forage is very generally followed. Meadow hay is made up of a variety of wild grasses, brakes and polypods, with occasionally stray stalks from the cultivated fields. Every farmer has his little spot of switch-grass.

Weeds.—These are plants that have strayed away into fields and garden-beds, or road-sides, where they are troublesome or unsightly pests. The pests of old pastures are in part rather shubs than weeds. These are sweet fern, hardhack, mullein and brakes. The pests of the fields are thistles, yellow dock, sorrel, whiteweed and burdock. In the garden we find "pusly," (purslain), rag-weed or Roman worm-wood, all the upland grasses and pests of the fields. May-weed and plantain, catnip and mother-wort keep close to the house and barn. A new weed, the chicory, has within a few years become quite common about our houses and along the roads.

Domestic Animals.—None are natives. They are horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs and cats. Of the varieties of fowl, every farmer keeps hens, probably one in fifty keeps turkeys, and one in two hundred keeps ducks and geese.

Wild Animals.—The largest of these that lives here is the fox; then, as to size, come the raccoon, woodchuck, rabbit, the muskrat, skunk, gray squirrel, hedgehog, mink, red and striped squirrel and weasel. It is, perhaps, seventy-five years since wolves inhabited our woods and beavers the brooks, and, more than that, about a hundred since deer and bears felt at home in these forests. Tradition has it that a moose was slain in town.

Birds.—Of the birds, the partridge is the great game-bird; the quail is sometimes, though more rarely found. The woodcock is common. Several varieties of the hawk and owl are native, also the kingbird, bluebird, blue-jay, marten, sparrow, lark, oriole, wren, pewee and robin, the most common of all. Ducks often stop overnight, and wild geese sometimes do on their journey south. The name "Loon Island," in Massasecum Lake, is evidence that the great northern diver once frequented the waters of that lake. It is now occasionally seen there.

Fish are not numerous. The pickerel, perch, chub, horned pout, sucker, pond-shiner, flatside and speckled trout nearly make up the list. Eels are found with the pouts on muddy bottoms, trout in the mountain brooks and "falls" of the rivers. The black bass is a modern imported novelty that promises well.

Reptiles.—The green and striped snakes, the speckled or water-adder, and the water-newt, toads and frogs are most common. None are probably poisonous.

Insects.—The house-fly is universal and rather on the increase, so that it is quite common for farmers, as well as town-people, to guard their doors and windows with wire screens. The blue or maggot-fly is always on hand when there is a chance to spoil a piece of fresh meat or fish; gnats or black flies are most troublesome in the spring; mosquitoes stay near moist grounds, by the borders of ponds, brooks and marshes. There is a good supply of horse-flies in their season; ants are not entirely unknown, but they are not numerous. The borer threatens to kill the apple-trees; a worm ruins the fall sweet apples; the Colorado beetle, unless prevented, will destroy the potato crop. Arsenic, in the form of paris-green, is very effectual, and is generally applied. Spiders are not numerous or hurtful. A sort of beetle, known locally as the "daw-bug," has, within a year or two, made sad havoc with the hay-fields by eating the grass roots. Caterpillars build their houses in our apple-trees, and of grasshoppers the supply is never short. The hornet builds a large, round nest, suspended from the limb of a tree or bush. The yellow-jacket wasp builds a cheaper house than the hornet, but he is always ready to defend it, whether a boy injures it by accident or design. The mud-hornets or "dirt-daubers," build their mud cabin, deposit their eggs and the food for the young when they hatch out.

The bumble-bees are insects of more importance and value; they use for a hive a deserted rat's nest, and contrive to have on hand about a tablespoonful of honey to console the lad who gets a thick upper lip while storming the fort and capturing the honey. The common honey-bee deserves mention among domestic animals. Very few investments pay as well as those made in bee-keeping, but that industry has not made much headway in this town, perhaps not one farmer in twenty keeping bees, although a native of this town now in Florida counts his colonies by the hundred and markets his honey by the ton.

Civil and Political History.—

PETITION FOR AN ACT OF INCORPORATION.

"State of New Hampshire, Hillsborough ss. May ye 30th, 1787. } "To the Senate and House of Representatives of said State to be convened the first Wednesday of June next: Your Honours' petitioners most humbly showeth: Being inhabitants of said State in the township of New Bradford, so-called, labouring under many and great inconveniences for want of being incorporated into a town, we, your Honours' humble petitioners, earnestly desire that said township of New Bradford, together with a part of the town of Washington, and a part of Washington Gore, so called, be incorporated into a town by the name of Bradford, with all the privileges and immunities of a town, and be annexed to the County of Hillsborough, containing all the lands within the following bounds: Beginning at a beech-tree on Hillsborough line; thence running north eighty-two degrees east on Hillsborough line six miles and eighty-four rods to a hemlock-tree; thence, the same point of compass, to the southwest corner of Warner; thence north seventeen degrees west by said Warner four miles and two hundred and thirty-one rods to Sutton south line; thence westerly by said Sutton line to Fishersfield east line sixty rods from said Sutton southwest corner, being a white-oak tree marked; thence by Fishersfield line to a beech-tree marked, being the northeast corner of Washington Gore; thence north seventy-eight degrees west three miles three hundred and ten rods to a small beech marked on Fishersfield line; thence south two degrees west two miles one hundred and fifty rods to a black ash-tree marked; thence south twenty-seven degrees east two miles and one hundred rods to the beech first mentioned, And in granting these, our desires, your Honours will much oblige your Honours' humble petitioners, and we, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

"Ebenezer Eaton, Ebenezer Colby, Daniel Cressey, Joseph Presbury, Stephen Ward, Nathaniel Presbury, Jr., James Presbury, John Brown, Abram Smith, Nehr. How, Peter How, Nathaniel Presbury, Enoch Hoyt, William Clements, Daniel Eaton, John Stanley, Isaac Davis, Joshua Andrews, Abner Ward, Moses Bailey.

"May ye 30th, 1787.

"We, the subscribers, being inhabitants of that part of Washington included in the within petition, desire the prayer thereof may be granted.

"Samuel Crane, Martin Brockway, Uzziel Batchelder, Asa Brockway, Simeon Hildreth."

The act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature September 27, 1787. No time was lost before organizing the town government under the act of incorporation, as the warrant calling for a town-meeting was issued in eight days after the act was passed.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING AFTER THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN.—

THE WARRANT.

"State of New Hampshire, Hillsboro' [Co.].

"Agreeable to an Act of the General Court, at Charleston, Sept. 27th, 1787, for the incorporation of New Bradford by the name of Bradford, I, the subscriber, do notify and warn all the freeholders and other inhabitants of Bradford to meet at the house of Nathaniel Presbury, in said town, on Monday, the 22nd day of this instant October, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, to wit:

"1stly. To choose a town clerk.

"2ndly. To choose a constable.

"3rdly. To choose three selectmen and all other necessary and customary town officers.

"4thly. To see if the town will raise money to repair the highways.

"5thly. To act on any article that is thought proper when met.

"WM. PRESBURY,

"Bradford, Oct. 5th, 1787.

"By order of the General Court."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN-MEETING.

"Bradford, Oct. 22nd, 1787.

"Met according to warning of Wm. Presbury, appointed by the General Court.

"*Voted*, Ebenr. Eaton town clerk.

"*Voted*, Daniel Cresey constable.

"*Voted*, Ebenr. Eaton, James Presbury and Simeon Hildreth selectmen.

"*Voted*, to choose all other town officers by hand a vote.

"*Voted*, Dea. Presbury, Reuben Whitcomb, Lieut. Enoch Hoyt and Simeon Hildreth surveyors of highways.

"*Voted*, Nathaniel Presbury and Isaac Davis tithingmen.

"*Voted*, Dea. Presbury sealer of weights and measures.

"*Voted*, Nathaniel Presbury sealer of leather.

"*Voted*, Daniel Young and Isaac Davis fence viewers.

"*Voted*, Daniel Cressey surveyor of lumber.

"*Voted*, Dea. Wm. Presbury, Isaac Davis and Enoch Hoyt a committee to settle with the selectmen.

"*Voted*, to raise money to repair the highways, twenty pounds.

"*Voted*, the selectmen be a committee to lay out roads for the town.

"*Voted*, that the petition that was carried to the quarter sessions by the selectmen of this town be denied.

"*Voted*, that Nathaniel Presbury have for services as constable for the year 1786 one pound.

"*Voted*, That all the highway rates be worked out by the last day of November next

"Dissolved the meeting."

The foregoing "warrant," or legal public notice of a town meeting, and the town clerk's report of the proceedings of the meeting held pursuant to the call, being the first work done under the new town charter, is of historic interest. These documents are given as types of their class, samples of hundreds of others similar in form, which make up the bulk of the "records" of this and other New England towns. The New England town is a pure democracy. There every citizen has a right to speak and to be heard on the business affairs of the little commonwealth. The town is the unpretentious foundation on which the more showy political structures of county, State and national governments are all built; the superstructures might be wrecked and destroyed, and the foundation still remain. In copying from these old records, the writer has thought it best to correct all grammatical errors. The custom very generally prevails of copying all the bad spelling in these and other ancient records and documents. This is bad taste. The rule should be, in copying an ancient document, not to attempt to modernize the sense or the spelling in the slightest degree, but to follow the author exactly in his expression of his statements, but spelling his words correctly for the age in which he wrote. Bad spelling was not a peculiarity of any past age. It is probable that the samples of warrant and record of proceedings given above are sufficient for the general reader, and that a copy of a town ordinance under the title of "voted" will be as interesting as the whole proceedings would be. Under the head of "annals" will be given the most important incidents of each year from the incorporation of the town to the year 1800.

Annals.—

CENSUS OF 1786.

"NEW BRADFORD, June ye 7, 1786.

"A return of the number of souls in New Bradford, so-called, State of New Hampshire, County of Hillsboro'. The whole number, one hundred and twenty-eight (128), 2 negroes.

"JAMES PRAY, } *Selectmen*
"ENOCH HOYT, } *of*
"ISAAC DAVIS, } *Bradford.*'

PETITION FOR AUTHORITY TO RAISE MONEY TO BUILD ROADS, 1788.

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened at Concord on the first Wednesday of June, 1788. The petition of the inhabitants of Bradford, in the state of New Hampshire and county of Hillsboro', humbly showeth: that they being but few in number, that their roads are extremely bad, notwithstanding they have done much labor on them; therefore, the prayer of your petitioners is, that you would grant us liberty to tax all the land in Bradford one penny per acre for the space of three years, which money shall be laid out for the purpose of repairing and making roads in Bradford, and we, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

"EBENR. EATON, } *Selectmen*
"ENOCH HOYT, } *for Bradford.*

"Bradford, June 2nd, 1788."

The above was granted by an act passed January 20, 1789.

The first mention of Federal money in the town records occurs this year in the records of the annual meeting, March 11th. At that meeting a bounty of four dollars was voted for every "wolf's pate caught within this town." At an adjourned meeting in May the width of the public roads was established at two and a half rods. It was also voted "That people who have bars or gates across the roads be allowed to keep them till the last day of October next." It was voted to build a "pound near the corner of James Presbury's land," near the "long cassey," so called, James Presbury having agreed to give the land for said pound.

At the annual meeting, March 10, 1789, the votes for President of the State (John Pinkney) numbered twenty-five. Nehemiah How was elected "clerk of the market," which seems to have been a new town office. The appropriation of roads was thirty-five pounds.

The wages allowed for working out taxes on the roads was three shillings per day until the last day of September, then two shillings per day.

"*Voted* to divide the districts for schooling the same as for highways work." The annual appropriation was nine pounds. It was "*Voted* to build the pound thirty feet square." The contract for building was given to Nathaniel Presbury, at two pounds twelve shillings. Mr. Presbury also elected pound-keeper.

In 1790 it was "*Voted* to raise eight pounds for schooling." "*Voted* that the selectmen provide rum for raising a bridge, and that the men give their time at the raising." "*Voted* to raise money for preaching." "*Voted* to raise two shillings on a single poll and estates accordingly." "*Voted* that the people in this town shall have liberty to hear such preaching as suits them best, and pay when they have their proportion of the money raised." "*Voted*, Stephen Hoyt, Simeon Hildreth, Ebenezer Eaton, committee to hire preaching the present year."

In 1791 it was "*Voted*, that the money to hire preaching the present year be in grain, at four shillings per bushel." "*Voted*, that the selectmen should see that the town is centered, and provide a place for holding public meetings the present year." Mr. Josiah Carpenter's name as a minister appears for the first time in the town records. He began this year to hold public meetings at the house of Daniel Cressey. At a town-meeting held July 1st, it was "*Voted* to hire Mr. Carpenter longer on probation."

Town appropriations for the year 1792 were: For schools, twelve pounds; for repairs of roads, forty pounds; for town charges, four pounds; to build school-houses in the several districts, thirty pounds. "*Voted*, that each district should be centered."

In 1793 there was appropriated for repairs of highways, fifty pounds; schooling, fifteen pounds; for finishing the school-houses, fifteen pounds; for preaching, ten pounds, to be laid out in hiring a young candidate on probation.

At a special meeting called at the school-house near the pound, January 1, 1795, it was "*Voted*, to make up the soldiers eight dollars a month, when called into service, until their return." "*Voted*, to give each soldier one dollar bounty when they list."

At a special meeting, held October 5th, "*Voted*, the spot for the meeting-house be on the hill, a little east of the school-house, in the Center District." It was also voted to build a meeting-house, and that "Ebenr. Eaton should draft a subscription-paper, and get as many signers as possible." This meeting adjourned to November 2d, when it was "*Voted*, to build the meeting-house 42 feet wide, 50 feet in length, with two porches," and that "the timber fit for framing should be collected the following winter." The selectmen were instructed to hire Mr. Wood to preach. At a special meeting, December 1st, it was "*Voted*, to give Mr. Benjamin Wood a call to settle as a minister in this town, and to pay for his first year's salary 40 pounds, and to increase the sum annually 3 pounds until it reaches 70 pounds." The committee for the meeting-house consisted of Isaac Davis, John Brown and Simeon Hildreth.

March 8, 1796, the collection of taxes was bid off by Enoch Hoyt, at four pence half-penny per pound. Twenty pounds were appropriated for the purpose of raising the meeting-house. The voters of Fishersfield united with those of Bradford in the latter town to choose a representative for the two towns. Ebenezer Eaton, Esq., was unanimously chosen.

August 20th it was "*Voted*, to have a county road laid out through Bradford to Henniker, from Fishersfield."

August 29th, "*Voted*, to give drink and victuals to the raisers and spectators at the raising of the meeting-house on the town's cost."

At the annual meeting, March 14, 1797, "*Voted*, not to clear the Baptist Society from the minister tax." "*Voted*, to raise 40 pounds for schooling." "*Voted*, not to raise money for preaching." "*Voted*, that the selectmen lay out a road petitioned for by Josiah Melvin and others." July 3d a committee of three was appointed to build a pound with stone walls, near the meeting-house, in a convenient place, the

pound to be two rods each way, the walls six feet high and four feet thick at the bottom.

March 13, 1798, the first town-meeting in the new meeting-house was held. Humphrey Jackman, of Bradford, was elected as the representative of Fishersfield and Bradford. March 20th, at an adjourned meeting, "*Voted*, to fence the burying-yards." "*Voted*, to have Brown's district fence their own burying-yard." At a called meeting, on April 18th, Ebenezer Eaton was elected to serve as a grand juror, and Humphrey Jackman and Captain Nathaniel Eaton were drawn to serve as petit jurors. "*Voted*, to Vendue fencing the burying-yards," and that "the boards should be 15 inches wide and 16 feet long, and three boards high, and the posts within 8 feet of each other. Struck off to Nathaniel Presbury, Jr., at 3 shillings 3 pence per rod." A part of the fence around the burying-yard on "Burying Hill," near Bradford Corner, answers the above description, and, being considerably decayed and covered with moss, is the original structure referred to above, and is now (1885) eighty-seven years old.

April 20th the selectman laid out a road "Beginning at the main road, about two rods southerly of Mr. Daniel Young's house; thence easterly to the brook that runs out of the pond; thence to the bounds between Mr. Marshall's and Mr. Melvin's, on the west end of their lot; thence easterly on the line between sd. Marshall and Melvin to Warner line; said road to be three rods wide, and to remain a bridle-road till paid for." This is the road that leads from Nathan R. Marshall's old place, on "Bible Hill," down by Cummings Pierce's to "Pond Brook," and crossing the brook at "Massasecum Rock," leads up a sandy hill to the Henniker road, called in the town records the "Main road." A cart-road across the field of Frederick Cheney, near the junction of these roads, leads to where Mr. Young formerly lived.

At the annual meeting, March 12, 1799, it was "*Voted* that there shall be a new district for schooling where Capt. Eaton lives."

At a meeting held July 15th it was "*Voted* to lay out the remainder of the minister money on Mr. Colton."

Federal money seems to have been more fully adopted in 1800, as at a sale of land for taxes the amounts are carried out in dollars and cents.

VISIT OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE.—The account of this visit is well told in the following letter of the late Captain Miner Hawks, of this town, written for a Manchester paper:

"Editor of the *Budget:*

"Thinking that some of my comrades would like to learn a little more about that visit of General Lafayette to Bradford, this State, in the early days of the century, a brief sketch of which has been the rounds of the press, I interviewed Attorney-General Tappan recently upon the subject. He was present at the reception in Bradford and related to me the scene as he recalled it. I give it nearly in his own words, and will only add that lineal descendants of the gallant Corporal Blood now reside in Manchester: 'I was of just the right age to receive an indelible impression from an excitement of that nature. You have no idea what a furor there was. It seems as though the people loved the French general even more than they did our own Washington. Lafayette was driven from Concord in the most elegant turnout the country could boast. The driver, a man of splendid physique, was named Norton, and he fully appreciated the honor of his position. It was known about what time the honored guest would arrive and everybody was in waiting. A line of couriers was placed along the Warner road from the hotel to the top of the hill, to give notice of the approach. Presently word was passed down the line, "He's coming! He's coming!" and everybody yelled, "He's coming!" and began to rush about in the most frantic manner. The bustle now was to form two lines of citizens along the road. Corporal Blood, commonly called "Old General Blood," by way of compliment, a hero of Monmouth and Brandywine, became so elevated and elated at the idea of meeting his old commander after a lapse of forty years, that the combined strength of three men was required to keep him in place.

"'As Lafayette approached, Blood, with a terrible struggle, broke from his attendants and rushed into the centre between the lines in front of the house, dressed in a full suit of the old regimentals, swinging his old cocked hat. Norton pulled up the horses, when Blood called out at the top of his voice, "General Lafayette" (with a sharp accent on the last syllable) "see my old cocked hat!" at the same time throwing the hat, which struck Lafayette fair in the face and was retained by him till he entered the hall. In the centre of the hall the General was seated on a platform, where the presentations were made. I was among the first, and being a child, he took me on his knee and held me through much of the ceremony. I shall never forget the scene when old General Blood was presented. Lafayette seized the old veteran with both hands, and the two men broke into a paroxysm of sobs as they were mutually reminded of the old dark days of the Revolution. The utmost silence prevailed in the hall, while many a little incident and reminiscence of the scenes of courage and privations they had shared were called to mind.'

"M. H."

Occupations and Industries—FARMERS.—Bradford is a farming town. Whatever other occupations men may follow here, for profit or for pleasure, a part of their time is taken up on the farm or in the garden. From the first settlement of the town the citizens have been industrious, economical and generally thrifty. Some of their fields have been twice cleared,—first of the original growth of forest-trees, and again of rocks that covered the surface of the ground. These rocks are piled up in walls that surround or partition off the farms, or lay in great heaps on the hillside fields. These huge stone piles and walls will long remain as monuments of the industry and energy of the builders, and, perhaps, to excite the wonder of some future race of people that may come here, after our own race and nation, with our literature and traditions, shall have passed into oblivion. These farmers are the most independent class of men. The first of our race must have been farmers, and the last will be the same. The farmers may have enough to eat, though there be not enough to "go clear round;" for they sit at the first table at nature's feast, and help themselves to whatever they like best. What they leave is sent to market to spread the second table for the rest of the world.

Many privileges and luxuries of city life the farmer is deprived of; but many of these he can afford to do without. He need not care for paintings of domestic animals or landscapes with sunset views, for the best of such paintings are but copies on canvas, dead and cold. Their animals, their light and shade, do not move; their clouds never change shape or color. But out on every farm one can see the grand originals

of these fine paintings. There are the horses, cattle and sheep cropping the honeysuckle, drinking at the brook, lying down in the shady woods. No painting of scenery or of landscape can equal these. The best of paintings look very tame compared with nature's grand panorama of dissolving views, which she puts on exhibition in the country every day. The stars of the night slowly fade through the dawn, until they are lost in the glory of the opening day. The many-shaped and many-tinted clouds of sunrise, more brilliant than gold or diamond, give way to the fervor of noon, and high noon hastens downward to the clouds that are trimmed with hues of silver and gold and precious stones. These sparkle and dazzle the beholder, take on more sombre shades, fading into the gray twilight, and the stars look out again. These sublime forms and hues no limner can portray.

Besides this, the farmer owns a slice of the great round world, for his farm is the base of a pyramid, the apex of which touches the centre of the globe itself. The farmers are no middle men. They are a deputy Providence, standing nearest to the Divinity who makes agriculture possible; they plant and tend and gather the harvests of bread and fruit and meat, the cotton and wool, that feed and clothe mankind.

Although farming is the only occupation that is absolutely necessary to support life, there are a great many trades necessary to support our present civilization. In nearly all of these the demand will regulate the supply, and we may safely trust the matter to regulate itself. But it is not so in the so-called learned professions, especially those of law and medicine.

Doctors and lawyers should be paid a stated salary, and not by fees. This would immediately change the duties of the doctors,—they would become sanitary inspectors and advisers, and in this way they would lessen greatly the amount of sickness and premature death in the community. Comparatively few would be required; the others could find some other employment, and so many would not crowd into the profession. Lawyers would in this way become peacemakers, and the number of lawsuits grow beautifully less. Will Bradford lead off in this matter, and thus take a long step ahead of the rest of the country towards the millennium?

Lawyers in Bradford.—Weare Tappan came to Bradford in 1818, and was in the active practice of his profession until within a few years of his death, which occurred at Bradford in 1868, at the age of seventy-eight. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1811.

Hon. Mason W., son of Weare Tappan, was born at Newport, N. H., October 20, 1817. Fitted for college, but was not a graduate, preferring to enter upon the study of his profession without a college course, which study he pursued for five years, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1853, '54 and '55. He was elected from Second District, and served in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses of the United States; colonel of the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion, and has been Attorney-General of the State since 1876. He has received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College.

Lawrence D. Bailey, born in Sutton, read law with M. W. Tappan, and was his law-partner from 1855 to 1857. He afterwards went to Kansas, where he was for some years one of the judges of the Supreme Court, where he still resides, publishing a newspaper and practicing law.

Moses K. Hazleton, born in Lisbon, commenced the practice of law in 1857, and was a partner of M. W. Tappan until he went to the war with Colonel Tappan, in 1861. He was appointed paymaster in the regular army, and died in the service.

E. B. S. Sanborn was law-partner of M. W. Tappan from 1863 to 1868. He removed to Franklin, N. H., where he is still in the active practice of his profession. He has been frequently in the Legislature from that town, and is at present one of the railroad commissioners of the State.

Robert M. Wallace was born in Henniker, N. H.; read law with M. W. Tappan, and was his law-partner from 1868 to 1871. He is now a rising young lawyer in Milford, N. H.; has been in the Legislature and is at present county solicitor for the county of Hillsborough.

Bartlett G. Cilley, of Andover, N. H., was in company with Colonel Tappan in the practice of the law in 1861 and 1862, and until his death, which occurred at Bradford.

Hon. Bainbridge Wadleigh, son of Evans Wadleigh, of this town, read law with Colonel Tappan. He commenced the practice of his profession at Milford, N. H., where he still resides, was frequently a member of the Legislature from that town, and afterwards United States Senator.

Physicians.—The first physician in town was Dr. Lyman, a skillful and noted surgeon. He came from Warner and returned there.

Dr. Jason H. Ames was Dr. Lyman's successor. He came to the Corner, settled there and has lived there ever since. (See genealogical notes.)

Dr. David Mitchell, of Peterborough, settled at the "Middle of the town," built a house and lived there, and practiced about ten years and died there. He married —— Hoyt, and had three children; one was drowned in the well at Hoyt's.

Dr. Frederick Mitchell came to town soon after the

death of his brother David; family came with him. He did not remain very long.

Dr. Harvey Studley came soon after Mitchell left, and lived and died in the first house west of the "Uncle Bill Sawyer" place. He was in practice, probably, ten years. He died October 15, 1830, aged forty-one years.

Dr. Colby, of Henniker, came to the same part of town and lived a year or two in the Eben Cressy house.

Dr. Weston was the next. He lived there in the Cressy house about ten years. His family came and went away with him. He was succeeded by Dr. George H. Hubbard, of Sutton. He married Sally, daughter of Samuel Jones, of Bradford. They had one son, George, a druggist in Manchester, N. H., where he died.

Dr. Hubbard was a graduate of the Vermont Medical College. He was a skillful surgeon and a successful and popular physician. He removed to Manchester, and for some time edited the *New Hampshire Journal of Medicine*. He went into the army as surgeon of a New Hampshire regiment, and was soon promoted to the position of a brigade surgeon. After the war he had charge of a hospital on the Hudson, above Troy, N. Y., where he died from the result of an injury sustained while alighting from a street-car.

Dr. Daniel F. Hale died at Bradford December 7, 1848, aged twenty-nine years.

Dr. Morgan lived a year or two in the Mrs. West house. Dr. Stickney also practiced a short time in this town.

Dr. Fisk lived at the "Mills" fifteen or twenty years and practiced his profession. He sold out to Dr. Clark, who sold out to Dr. Raines, who still resides at the Mill village.

Dr. Carleton, from Webster, practiced a while here before going to Salem, Mass.

Dr. Fitz lived at the Corner, and owned a share in the hotel with Reynolds Rogers.

Dr. Martin was in practice for a few years.

Dr. Ebenezer Harriman Davis, son of Samuel Davis, of this town, read medicine with Dr. G. H. Hubbard, graduated at the Vermont Medical College, and settled in Manchester, N. H., where he became one of the most successful and popular physicians of that city. He was twice married; died in Manchester; had one son, who lives in Florida.

Dr. John Milton Hawks removed from this town and began practice in Manchester.

Dr. Samuel Woodbury Jones, son of Samuel Jones, fitted for medical college under the instruction of Dr. G. H. Hubbard, graduated at the Vermont Medical College, and entered the practice of his profession at Manchester, N. H., as a partner of Dr. E. H. Davis, and continued with him several years. He then became one of the proprietors of the National Hotel at Washington, D. C., where he made a fortune and retired to private life in Boston. His wife was Harriet Wadleigh, of Bradford. They had one son, on account of whose health they removed to Orange County, Fla., where Dr. Jones was drowned.

Dr. Diamond Davis, uncle of Dr. E. H., above mentioned, son of Daniel and Mary (Brown) Davis, lived and died in Sutton.

Dr. Seth Straw Jones, brother of Samuel Woodbury, graduated at the same college.

Dr. Farley studied with Dr. Lyman at the Corner.

Dr. C. A. Carleton practiced at the Corner.

Dr. Reuben Hatch lived at the Mills in the Buswell house. He came from Hillsborough in May, 1837; and removed to Newport in October, 1838.

Dr. Davis lived first where Wm. A. Carr now lives.

Dr. Doton was the first to occupy the house where Dr. Raynes now lives; was there six years, and then removed to Manchester.

Dr. Fisk succeeded Doton; the next was Dr. Nathaniel T. Clark, then J. H. Martin, then Dr. John B. Raynes, who came here in November, 1882.

STORES.—*At "the Centre."*— Eben Cressy, Albert Cressy, Walter Stone, Joshua Jewett, Robert Hale, B. F. Hill, Dana Brown and William C. Hoyt kept store, successively, at the Centre village, that of Mr. Hale being the last.

At the Mill Village.—The veteran merchants of the town are Daniel Carr and Jno. W. Morse; the latter has been in business here about fifty years. Ira Cochrane had a store and residence, fronting the bridge, half a century ago. —— Blanchard, formerly of the firm of Baxter & Blanchard, was in business under the firm-name of Morse & Blanchard. Mr. Buswell dealt in clothing, and Lund in saddles and harness.

Among others in business here were Samuel Jones, Weare Tappan, John Cochrane, Enoch Darling, Isaac Darling, Seth Straw, —— Rogers, Perley How, Rufus Eaton, John D. Wadleigh, William Robbins, John B. Bailey, Josiah Morse and Wm. A. Carr (now in trade).

At the Corner.—Among the early store-keepers at the Corner were Joel Gay, from Francestown; he kept his store in the old school-house. Jeremiah Page, of Dunbarton, kept store in the building now occupied by the Marshalls as a tin-shop. A Mr. Stickney traded there; also Albert Cressy and Hiram Davis. Just across the street, on the corner of the Warner and Sutton roads, was the well-known firm of Farley & Chase, which succeeded a Mr. Dodge. Page & Kimball's stove-shop was the next building, since occupied by —— Bates for the same purpose. Baxter & Blanchard were in the store on the corner, as were also Martin & Ames, Lyman Brockway, Ira French, Samuel Wells and Amaziah Carter, and the last to do business there were Watkins & Sawyer. There came to be a demand for a store near the depot, and J. P. Marshall built one, which was first occupied by Sawyer & Martin, who were succeeded by Dan. R. Marshall, who kept a cash store and had charge of the Bradford Library, which is still kept in the rear of

the store. Marshall sold to A. B. Jenny, who still continues in the trade there. Just across the railroad track is the store of the Colby Brothers.

Among others in business here were Samuel Jones, —— Moore, John Kimball, Bard P. Page, Dr. —— Farley, Albert M. Chase, Hiram Blanchard, Moses E. Baxter, Robert Wallace, Henry Ames, Horace K. Martin, Freeman Brockway, George Oscar Sawyer, G. B. R. Watkins, Hiram Davis, Nat Davis and —— Wadleigh.

Some of the above-named men were in trade as partners, at least a portion of the time,—Page & Kimball, Farley & Chase, Baxter & Blanchard, Ames & Martin.

HOTELS.—John Raymond, for whom the Corner was named, was probably the first landlord in that quarter of the town. Then followed, somewhat in the order named, a Mr. Roby, Daniel Cressy, —— Nichols, William Carter, Lyman Brockway, Pearce Sweatt, —— Nevins, Dudley Kendrick, Dudley Davis, Langdon Littlehale, —— West, Reynolds Rogers, Dr. Fitch, —— Chadwick and the present proprietor, Charles Gillis.

At "The Mills" Samuel Jones built and kept a hotel. The brick hotel was built by him about 1815. Levi Morrill has twice been its proprietor and popular host. A Mr. Stevens once kept there, and half a century ago Amaziah Hall held sway for a while; also, Jeremiah Silver, Seth Straw, —— Watson, Way & Tewksbury, —— Barber, John L. Nevins, Lyman Brockway and M. C. Bartlett, present incumbent.

The Presbury House—a fine hotel—stood nearly opposite the new town hall. It was built for, and occupied first by, Dudley Davis, of Warner. It was destroyed by fire, and with it the records of the Masonic lodge, containing the autograph of Lafayette, written when he visited the lodge in 1824. The following persons also kept the house: Silas Wilkins, George Hook, —— Thatcher and Langdon Littlehale.

General Stephen Hoyt built a hotel at the Centre, which was some years afterwards moved to the Mills and used for other purposes. The hotel was also kept by William Hoyt.

Edward Cressy, father of William, once kept a tavern on the Warner road, on the edge of the Cressy plain, in the two-story house since known as the Stanley House.

The old "Tom Cheney tavern-stand," now occupied by —— Ward, is on the west side of the Henniker road, at the south end of "the pond," or Massasecum Lake. This and the Cressy House, being on main roads to Boston, probably entertained real live Vermont and Boston teamsters; but it is many a year since those teamsters, shod with no-heeled slippers, told stories and toasted their shins before the bar-room fires.

The Bradford Springs Hotel, built by General Wilson, is mainly for summer guests. It is pleasantly located and surrounded by some of our finest landscape views and forest roads.

MILLS. — General Stephen Hoyt built and operated a saw and grist-mill west of the centre of the town. The ruins of this mill may still be seen a few rods from the road. Isaac Davis had a mill on his brook, near the pond. The saw-mill now owned by Lucius Wood was built by Eb. Spaulding. The grist-mill has been owned by Maxfield, the —— Andrews Brothers and now by —— Butman. The fulling and carding-mill, built and first owned by Sanders, then by Adams & Wadleigh, was burned a few years ago and never rebuilt.

Jacob and Edwin M. Bailey have a large shop for manufacturing doors and blinds, next-door to the grist-mill. Frank Brown has a small mill and chair-factory on the road from the Mills to the Fair-Ground.

Before the common use of steam as a motive-power it was necessary to locate mills on a stream of falling water. It is now known to be about as economical to run machinery by steam-power, and that fact will change the location of mills, shops and, consequently, villages. New industries and new villages may yet arise, that will repeople our deserted farms and fill again the old district school-houses.

Societies. — The Free-Masons and Odd-Fellows each have their lodges at the Mill village.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.—In the early history of the town Congregationalism was in the ascendency, and dissenters were obliged to pay a minister tax, although they might not like the preaching. It was considerable of a step toward liberalism when the town voted that the Baptists might have their share of the public money, and that "people may have such preaching as suits them best." Rev. Mr. Carpenter was, perhaps, the first minister settled in town. Rev. Lemuel Bliss was one of the early ministers in town. He had no children, and his wife taught the district school. He lived several years at the middle of the town, and died there. Then Hosea Wheeler was taken "on probation." Rev. Robert Paige was settled there several years; he died, and was buried near the town-house. Rev. Mr. Kent also preached there. Rev. Orlando Thatcher lived and died there. He had one son. The next minister was the Rev. Mr. Rogers. While he was there, the non-resistant doctrine was preached in town in connection with anti-slavery. This took away from the church the families of John Brown, Albert Chase, James Farrington and others, and considerably weakened the church. Religious services were held in the town-house until, about forty-eight years ago, the "new" church or meeting-house was built near the old town-house.

The Baptist meeting-house is located between the two villages, the Mills and the Corner. This church organization was "tried as by fire" in 1843, during the Miller excitement. The Second Advent lecturers

were allowed the use of the church in which to hold their meetings; the inside walls of the church were hung with great charts, some covered with figures, by which it was ciphered out, in various ways, that the dreams of Daniel, the prophet, and the visions of John, the evangelist, all pointed to 1843 as the time for the end of the wicked world. Other charts were embellished with paintings of monstrous and frightful dragons with numerous heads and horns. With these appliances, aided by fluent and sensational lectures, it is no wonder that Elder Weston raised a storm of excitement; no wonder that emotional women "lost their strength" and fell on the floor; and in the emotional brains of many women and men reason reeled and trembled on her throne. The spell was broken by the charts being stolen and destroyed, and the town breathed freely again.

The Baptists (Free-Will) have a church in the Howlet neighborhood, known as the "Bush Meeting-House," perhaps from the fact that it is in the "bush," or woods. Elder Holmes preached there about the year 1841. Elder Jonathan Rowe and Elder Isaac Peaslee, of Sutton, have preached there. There is no preaching there now, and the unused door-steps and untrodden, grassy door-yard have a neglected look that is depressing to the feelings of the passer-by.

The "Pond Meeting-House" is a peculiar institution. It is sometimes called a union church. It was erected two or three years after the building of the Bush meeting-house, by voluntary subscriptions, principally by Moses Colby, of men of various modes of faith, with the understanding that the house is not to be locked, and that anybody can preach there who wants to. Any man or woman, desiring to be heard on temperance, woman's rights or points of doctrine, has only to "give out word" that there will be such a meeting at such a time, and an audience will be there at the appointed time. The sparring between Elder Holmes and Moses Colby was worth going a long way to hear.

School Districts.—We learn from Mr. Davis' report for the year ending March 1, 1885, that there are in town twelve school districts, or, perhaps, more accurately, eleven, counting Nos. 7 and 9 as one district. Each of these districts is a little republic by itself. Its boundaries are not so definitely defined and fixed as those of a town, for they vary to suit the convenience of even a single family.

A school-meeting is a type of every deliberative and legislative body, from the primary or caucus to the Congress of the United States. The history of every one of these school districts properly told would be more interesting than the general run of town histories. The inhabitants of a school district are more nearly related to one another than to citizens of the town in general, some of whom they rarely meet, and to many of whom they are strangers.

Out of a dozen such histories, covering our whole territory, a history of the town could be compiled that all our people would want.

District No. 8 is united with District No. 17 in Warner. Their temple of learning has been famous for more than half a century, and is known as the "Calico School-house" from a fancied resemblance that the dotted door and window-shutters bore to calico.

After the consent of the towns which are interested, this district was formed by the tax-payers signing an agreement dated October 10, 1825. The signers in Bradford were Ebenezer Bagley, Colburn Hawks, N. R. Marshall, Ebenezer Cheney, Daniel Pierce, Cummings Pierce. Those in Warner were,— Timothy Flanders, Enos Collins, Moses Collins, Newel Brown, John Simmons, Thomas J. Flanders, Samuel Brown, David Bagley, Enos Collins, Jr., Asa Sargent. Of this list of men, only Cummings Pierce survives.

In the Bradford portion of this district there have at times been twenty or more attending school; now the town report shows but two. Well, it is ebb-tide now; let us not be discouraged, the tide will turn. There are live men and brave souls in the old district yet. In the dark hours of the nation's peril, when she called the roll of her defenders, sixteen men who had been schooled here responded to their names.

Roads and Drives.—In the reports of town-meetings and in the proceedings of the selectmen may be found the history of the laying out of most of the public roads. The most important of these are the cross-roads at Raymond's Corner and at the west part of the town and the Henniker road. The north and south road at the "middle of the town" is known as the "Old County road." That from the "Corner" towards Melvin's mills is the "Warner road;" that from the Corner to the Lake Massasecum and along its west shore is the "Henniker road." These roads are intersected by others at all angles, and running in all directions, so that every farm-house, whether located on a hill-top or in a valley, has a public road leading close to its door-yard. As the settlements change from one part of town to another, or as one portion declines and another advances, the roads show the movement of the population. In and near and between the villages the roads are wide and smooth and clear of stones, and kept in good repair. Out two or three miles over the hills, where the dwellings are farther apart, the roads become narrowed down to a single wagon-track, bordered with grass and weeds, prominent among which, near the farm-houses, are the plantain and may-weed. Looking along these neighborhood roads, one sees long lines of this verdure dividing the horse-track from the wagon-ruts. It is a struggle for mastery between nature and art. The smooth, wide road is artificial; the grass and weeds are natural. A good road may be kept open thousands of years, as they have been in Rome; but art is tem-

porary and nature eternal, and she will win at last. In our roads it is interesting to watch nature in the process of reclaiming her own, and gaining a foothold where she had temporarily been thrust aside. As the travel is gradually discontinued, the toe-path and the wheel-ruts grow narrower, and the weeds and grass taller; and here and there blackberry bushes, sumachs and birches come up close to the track, as though their roots had been there all the time waiting and watching for their opportunity to assert themselves. Modest little bushes of all kinds, that had stood almost unnoticed for years along the stone walls at the roadside, become trees, and afford a pleasant shade to those who pass along occasionally in summer. Rank-growing vines cover up the stone walls; grass, weeds, bushes, trees cover the roadway, and very soon nature half denies that man has ever spent his labor there. But there are signs of civilization not so easily covered up. Where the homestead of the sturdy settler stood, the old cellar and the old well remain. There, too, holding their own for a time against the forest-trees, are the old apple-trees, where the orchard was, and the lilac-bushes that we know stood near the door-way.

There are several pleasant drives out of town. That to the top of Kearsarge Mountain is rather tiresome, but it gives fine views; a visit to Sunapee Lake, where several of our citizens have summer cottages, is always refreshing. But we have pleasant drives within our own borders. One good drive, rich in varied scenery, exhibiting our hills, valleys and plains dotted over with pastures, fields and gardens, farm-houses, school-houses and meeting-houses, also rich in historic interest, is as follows: Starting at the new town-house, which stands on the highest land on the road between the "Mills" and the "Corner," in sight of the railroad, and just across it Colby's and Jenny's stores; diagonally across the square is the Baptist meeting-house, by the door of which hung so long the little box with glass front in which marriage intentions were "published." Here, at the church, is a road leading up to Deacon Marshall's old place. On this road, across from the church, lives Joseph Currier. Then, between the meeting-house and Carr's store, we should pass on the right the residences of Silas Colby, Ward Day, Smith Gillingham, Ai Hall, H. Colby, Gillingham, the Andrew place, Daniel Carr, Buswell and Carr's store. One may almost truly say Carr's post-office, he has held it so many years.

Next is the old Tappan place, with its law-office and its tall poplars, which have been a land-mark for miles around for two or three generations. Then the road that leads back to the Samuel Jones place, John W. Morse's store and Wood's grist-mill finish up that side to the bridge.

On our left, as we leave the town hall, and close by it, is Dr. Peaslee's drug-store; then Patch's house; then across the valley Mrs. Farley's, Mrs. Emerson's; then "Woodside," the fine estate of Colonel M. W. Tappan; then the residences of Moses Gould, Frank Tappan, Mr. Wood, William M. Carr, the Buswell store, with Masonic and Odd-Fellows' halls overhead, Bartlett's brick hotel, Hadley's house and blacksmith's shop; then the bridge across the outlet to Todd's Pond, which pond stretches away to the right into Newbury.

While the horse is drinking at the public fountain, just across the bridge, there will be time to observe that here is a public square; that above the fountain are several sign-boards with fingers pointing toward various towns, the names of which are plainly painted, and the distances told in figures.

Having decided to go nearly straight ahead up Cochrane's Hill, we may take time to glance along the street to our right, and see on the right-hand side Bailey's huge, barn-like shop; a little beyond which, and up a gentle grade, is Dr. Raynes' office; a few rods farther on once stood the hall in which the "High School" was held. A little beyond is the pleasant residence and fine garden of Mrs. George Hart. The next house, a few rods away, is Mrs. Rowe's, the last in Bradford, so near is our pleasant village to the edge of the town. Across the street from Mrs. Hart's are the houses of Mr. Wiggin, Blood, Wm. A. Carr and the Deacon Hadley place, occupied by Jesse Marshall. Here lived for a while and died one of our noted men, Rev. John Gillingham, a preacher of the Christian sect. He was sympathetic and emotional, with a gift of language and tone of voice with which he could make one's nerves tingle from head to foot. On the hill facing the bridge live Edwin and Jacob Bailey.

At the left and close by the bridge is the residence of John W. Morse; and just across the street from these are the three great houses of the Wadleigh brothers, Evans, Moses and John D., the former the father of Bainbridge, the United States Senator.

Passing up over the hill, the first house seen on the right was occupied several years by David Hawks and family. Next on the left is the Enoch Sweat place; then the house of Levi Morrill, the retired hotel-keeper; the next is a large, old house on the right, in the Ashby place, now occupied by Walter Abbott. "Jim" Taylor lives next, in a small cottage on the left. The road bears to the left, near a brook, and we come to the Jonathan Peaslee place on the right.

Then, without crossing the brook, we go close to the small saw-mill and chair-shop of Frank Brown. Looking up the road over the hill, first on the right is the house of E. Ring. Near the top of the hill, on the right, lives Albert Brown, the barn close to the road on the left. This little hill is avoided by taking a new road that bears to the left near the mill.

At the foot of the hill, beyond Brown's, is the Elder Steele place. Along a more level and sandy

road we soon come to the Fair-Ground, where the sister towns of Bradford and Newbury hold their annual fair and cattle show.

Leaving the Fair-Ground on our right, we pass over an undulating, wild and woody country to and across the West meadow, near General Hoyt's old mill-site, the Durrell farm, one of the best in town. Not far beyond, an old road, closed by a gate, leads up a long, steep hill to Oliver Sawyer's (father of Oscar). He has lived there some fifty-five years.

More woods and rocks and miles bring us to the Bradford Springs, noted for their medicinal and healing waters. After the sight-seeing, water-drinking, rest and refreshment here, we can return through "the middle of the town," first passing the house of Mrs. Elbridge G. Hoyt, which is the old General Hoyt place. The old burying-ground, with its moss-covered inscriptions, is worthy of a call. The stone walls around the "pound" are in good repair, and must look very much as they did when Nathaniel Presbury built them, in 1789, for two pounds twelve shillings.

This is all sacred ground. Here stood the old town-house; here were the annual March elections; here spread out the ring of athlete wrestlers; while inside the house our fathers voted for town officers, the minister among the rest, for President of New Hampshire, and, every four years, for President of the United States. But we must drive straight back to the Mill village, and study the history of the settlers at another time.

Another pleasant drive is from the Corner to the "Centre;" then easterly along over the long range of hills where Offin French, the Sawyers, Jewett and Hale lived. On this high road one gets fine views of Lake Massasecum, Guiles' Hill and the Warner hills and old Kearsarge. Looking across to the left, the old Bush meeting-house and its neighborhood seems to be in a valley.

Continuing over rocky hills and a pebbly road, but little used, past the untenanted houses of Deacon and of Silas Abbott, the Lyman Cheney place, the school-house in District No. 5, well-nigh untenanted, down the hill, through a mass of blackberry bushes; then up over a short but steeper hill to the Moses Colby place, now owned and occupied by Prescott Colby and a sister. Here Stephen Ward and his father lived; they sold to Colby, and moved to where Warren Ward now lives. Then on down longer and steeper hills to the Henniker road, near How's old tavern-stand, in the edge of Warner. Here, taking a turn to the left, one soon crosses again Bradford line, and comes to the Sharron Jameson place, first settled by Moses Baley, one of the signers to the petition to have the town incorporated.

A few rods farther, and the same side of the road (the west) at the left in going toward Bradford villages, stands the "Pond meeting-house," the inevitable grave-yard being by the road-side south of the house. A few rods down the sandy hill a road branches off to the right, leading past the Shepard Davis and the Samuel Davis places. Close by, on the left, is the old Tom Cheney tavern, with its barn hard by the road on the right. Here, at the right, is the south end of old Bradford Pond, now Lake Massasecum. It is here half a mile wide, and fringed by a beautiful open grove of pines, making as fine a place as could be wished for in which to hold picnic and pleasure-parties. The shore is a white, rather coarse sand. Beaver Dam Brook comes into the pond near by. Looking north, one can see the whole length of the lake, about two miles, with Great Island on the left and Loon Island on the right. Beyond the "Hay-Stack Rock" Guiles' Hill rises from the east side of the lake, with an almost perpendicular side of granite ledges thinly covered with stunted cedars, oaks and blueberry bushes. This hill, by the way, is a famous berrying-ground. As to the mode of spelling this hill, Giles would be preferred; but that would allow it to be pronounced as if written Jiles.

The east side of the lake is wild woods, excepting Frank Davis' pasture at the south end and Cummings Pierce's field at the north end; but along the west margin of the lake runs the "new" Henniker road, the old road being a few rods farther west, running along over hills and high ridges. This was called the stage-road, because stages carried the United States mail over it before the railroad came to Bradford.

Before starting up the road, it is only fair to say that the thanks of many readers of this are due to Mr. Ward, at the Cheney place, for the loan of boards for the temporary construction of tables and seats for the use of pleasure-parties in the "pine grove." Now, starting along, one may notice that the road is excellent and considerably shaded. Within half a mile or so a road leads up the hill on the left to Warren Ward's, where Proctor and Stephen once lived. Here the road turns to the left almost at a right angle, and leads still up the hill. At the highest point in the road a "pair of bars" shuts up a private road that leads up on a higher hill to the Sylvester Ward place, where Sumner Ward lived. From these bars the larger road leads down a gentle slope, through a little valley, the road all the way deeply shaded until near the other road where we saw the School-house No. 5. Perhaps there is nothing finer in town than these few rods of retired, quiet shade. At the point where this road leaves the Henniker road a guide-board is marked "Hillsborough."

Descending to the valley and crossing it a few yards, we have, on our left, the old homestead of the Davis family, first cleared by Isaac, the great-grandfather of Charles F., the present owner and occupant, and crossing the brook, on which once stood a mill, we soon pass the old cellar of Lyndon Ward on the right

then about a half-mile to a road that leads off on the left, which passes the Bush meeting-house and on to the "Centre." A little way up this road stands the Pond School-house, one of the old institutions of the town. Here, at the angle of the road, is the Daniel Sargent place, first settled by William Young, of Warner, who afterwards built and lived north of Fred. Cheney's. Carlos Abbott has lately come into possession of this farm and has made a thorough renovation of the old buildings.

The next place worthy of note is the road on the left, with stone walls on each side, leading up to True Pipers, twenty rods or so, the former home of Nathan. The next house is Frederick Cheney's, on the left, and very near the shore of the lake. Here a road leads up to John Howlet's, intersecting the one that branches off at Carlos Abbott's. Here the road is sandy and heavy; a brook crosses the road under a bridge, where the cardinal flowers can always be seen in their season. A few rods of deep, sandy road across the valley or intervale brings the traveler to Adoniram Jameson's on the right. This is a new place, and seems like an intruder amongst the old veterans. From here the road ascends a sandy but not steep hill, though probably the hardest for teams on the whole road. At the top of the hill a road branches off on the right, labeled "Melvin's Mills, 2 miles." This is the road that was laid out by the selectmen in 1787, and ordered "to remain a bridle-road till paid for." It crosses the bridge over the Pond Brook, and passes up by Cummings Pierce's, Nathan R. Marshall's old place, which lies partly in Warner; here, turning northerly, running over Bible Hill by the Hawks homestead, and down the hill to Melvin's mills. On Bible Hill the town line runs along in the road, and the houses of the late Enos Collins' (now Herbert Ewing's), Moses (now Frank Collins'), Mrs. John H. Brown and Mrs. Harvey Brown are all on the Warner, or east side of the road. As soon as the road crosses the Pond Brook at Massasecum Rock, a branch leaves to the left and passes the Timothy Dowlin, or Nathan Pierce, or Leonard Jameson place on the right, and on up to the top of the hill to the old T. L. Dowlin homestead, since owned and occupied by Amaziah Hall; then down the hill to the Samuel Wheeler place, on the left, across the bridge over the united streams from Todd's Pond, Presby's Brook and the Pond Brook, which somewhere along here must begin to wear the name of Warner River, and out on to the Warner road, at Edward Cressey's old tavern-stand. All this, from the top of the hill near Add. Jameson's, is a digression; we are on the Henniker road, at the top of a sand-hill, at the north end of the lake. Did a great avalanche, checked in its progress by the firm ledges of Guiles' Hill, melt away there, and scoop out the deep basin of the lake and pile up the sand, making this hill? The second house that William Young built in town stood west of the Main road, and on the "old" Henniker road. Descending the hill, and passing a peat-bog on the left, and the field and intervale of Cummings Pierce on the right, we soon reach the houses of George and Pierce Sargent, near together on the left. Down a slight incline and passing a narrow woods on the right, we come out to John H. Collins' place, on the right,—a well-kept and productive intervale farm. Close by, on the same side of the road, lives Mr. Woodbury; then Collins' barn on the intervale at the left; then the covered bridge over Presbury Brook. At the bridge, before crossing, the road forks, and one branch goes up to Andrew Jones' place and to the old Deacon William Presbury place, said to be the first place settled in Bradford. A little beyond the bridge the road crosses the track of the Concord and Claremont Railroad, then the Hiram Davis house, then Mrs. Dane's, Bard P. Page's and Marshall's tin-shop, at the "Corner," and on a corner of the Warner road. This is the village square. Gillis' Hotel stands at the left as we entered. Across the street, in front, is the old Farley & Chase store, now finished off into a dwelling-house, owned by J. P. Marshall, occupied by John French. Next is the old Kimball stand, the stove-shop, now owned by Bates. A little farther along, guarded by an iron fence, is the fine residence of J. P. Marshall, on the old Raymond estate. The old brick school-house has been changed to a residence. On the same side of the street (the right) is the fine old residence of Dr. Ames, with its grove of evergreen trees near; the house and grounds have been attractive and prominent features in the village for almost fifty years.

Personal History and Genealogical Notes.—Dr. Jason H. Ames, born December 16, 1796, in Fairlee, Vt. He was a pupil of the famous Dr. Lyman, who lived awhile in Bradford in the house next to the tin-shop at the Corner. Dr. Ames married, December 20, 1827, Clara George, of Warner, and settled in Bradford, taking Dr. Lyman's business and living in a house purchased of David Brown, and built the house where he now resides in 1836. Dr. Ames was for many years the only physician in town. Hundreds of men and women, now past middle life, remember that when sick how much better they felt when the doctor's white horse was reported in sight. He heard the last dying groan of a large portion of three generations of our people, and the welcome birth-cry of as many more.

He was an active and leading member of the Democratic party. He was selected by his townsmen to deliver the address of welcome to Lafayette when the general visited Bradford, in 1824. His wife died December 5, 1868. Their children were,—

1. George, born September 19, 1828; died September 8, 1834.

2. Henry George, born February 6, 1830; married Mary G. Stoddard, of Perry, N. Y., in 1854, and settled at Mt. Morris, N. Y., where he now resides.

3. Martha Jane, born June 30, 1832; married, June

8, 1862, Bartlett G. Cilley, of Andover, N. H., who was born January 4, 1835, died August 21, 1867. He was a law-partner of Hon. M. W. Tappan. Children: George Ames, born November 24, 1863; Winfred B., born October 18, 1865.

DANIEL CARR, son of Moses Carr, of Newbury, Mass., born August 2, 1801. He married, first, February 20, 1827, Rhoda, daughter of Joseph, a descendant of Richard Bartlett, who came from England to Newbury, Mass., in 1635. They had one son, William A., born January 10, 1828. Mr. Carr came to Bradford in the latter part of the year 1836 and engaged in the business of a dealer in general merchandise. He married the second time, January 1, 1839, Caroline L., daughter of Weare Tappan, of this town. Their children were,—

1. Frank Tappan, born October 28, 1844. He married, September 19, 1872, Helen Frances, daughter of John H. and Esther Pierce Collins, of this town, and engaged in trade with Wm. A. for awhile.

2. Kate Elizabeth, born November 2, 1846; married, December 25, 1872, Dr. Charles Augustus Carleton, who settled in Bradford, but soon removed to Salem, Mass., where he has become a noted and very successful physician. They have one son, Frank Carr, born June 10, 1879.

William A., son of Daniel Carr, married, January 10, 1856, Harriet Maria Martin. Their children were,—

1. William M., born May 4, 1857; married, February 22, 1882, Mary L. Hartshorne.

2. Mabel M., born June 28, 1859; married, June 26, 1884, Henry C. Bartlett.

3. Charles B., born October 9, 1860; died June 6, 1864.

4. Frank M., born May 10, 1862; died June 6, 1864.

Mrs. Carr died July 30, 1865. He married, second, Mary E. Proctor, of East Washington, N. H., June 21, 1876. In July, 1854, Mr. Carr was admitted as a partner in business, under the firm-name of D. & W. A. Carr. This firm continued until July, 1875, twenty-one years, when the elder member retired and the business was continued by William A. Carr, who has been postmaster about twenty-eight years.

JONATHAN CHENEY came from Londonderry and settled toward the east part of the town. His children were Daniel, Stephen (a famous fox hunter, who lived on the Henniker road, on the west side of Massasecum Lake, where his son Frederick now lives), Lydia, Jonathan, Eben, Hannah, Calvin Lyman and Simon.

RICHARD CRESSY was born in Beverly, Mass., September 5, 1737. He removed from Hopkinton to Bradford February 11, 1794. He married Susan Evans, of Methuen, who was born January 28, 1741. Mr. Cressy was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. A pass from General Stark is still in possession of Addison Cressy. He died September 9, 1797. His children were,—

1. Jabez, born September 3, 1762; died July 30, 1778.

2. Hannah, born November 8, 1764; died July 30, 1778.

3. Susannah, born January 27, 1767; died July 27, 1778.

4. Mary, born April 1, 1770.

5. Ebenezer, born February 25, 1773; died young.

6. Richard, born November 10, 1775; died May 20, 1852.

7. Hannah, born August 9, 1778; died July 14, 1784.

8. William, born May 25, 1781.

9. Cyrus, born June 4, 1786. He married Hannah Sawyer. Their children were,—

1. Hannah, born February 7, 1812.

2. William Sawyer, born June 3, 1813.

3. Jabez Woodbury, born August 16, 1815.

4. Greeley Miller, born February 22, 1819.

5. Cyrus Miller, born October 15, 1822.

6. Addison Searl, born December 20, 1825.

7. Antoinette, born March 15, 1834.

Richard Cressy was a Revolutionary soldier, and probably settled in Hopkinton, N. H., immediately after the war. Of his nine children, Cyrus, the youngest, was eight years old when the family moved into Bradford, in 1794. Richard settled on the place where his son Cyrus lived, and where his grandson, Greeley, now resides. Richard was a gunsmith in the army, and he did good service in keeping the old flint-locks in repair. A small vise and screw-driver which he used in the army are kept as relics in the family of his grandson, Addison Cressy, of this town. Mr. Cressy has also another interesting relic of the Revolution; it is a twenty-four-pound cannon-ball that was dug out of Bunker Hill at the time the foundation for the monument was laid. Cyrus Cressy was present when the workmen found the ball; they told him he might have it, if he would take it out of the city without being discovered by the authorities. He put it on his arm and laid his handkerchief over it, and walked off unmolested. The originals of the following copies of military passes are held by the same family as choice relics of those dark days. The first is a week older than the battle of Bunker Hill,—

"MEDFORD, June 10th, 1775.

"Permit Mr. Cressy and one more, to pass the guards from headquarters and repass.

"JOHN STARK, *Coll.*"

"CAMP ON WINTER HILL, Nov. 16th, 1775.

"Richard Cressy has leave of absence for ten days.

"JOHN STARK, *Coll.*"

The following relic of the old first town-house in Bradford is also interesting: the door-latch, made by Richard Cressy. The handle was plated with brass. Two angels are carved on the thumb-piece, and an angel's head and wings are engraved on the handle. Just above this last-mentioned is engraved this senti-

ment: "While Truth and Benevolence reign within, the Angels keep the door,"—a very pretty sentiment. Let us believe that our forefathers in council here always deserved and enjoyed the protection of invisible door-keepers.

ISAAC DAVIS came from Plaistow; probably settled in Bradford, as his descendants claim, about 1760. He came three summers in succession and made improvements on his land before he brought his wife here, so says a local tradition. The fire of 1859, which destroyed the buildings at the old homestead, destroyed nearly all the old records. Mr. Davis was probably in Bradford some five years before the grant to John Pierce and George Jaffrey, in 1765.

He built near the "pond," now called Lake Massasecum. The house was in the style of those days; it had no cellar; it had seats running the whole length on each side, and for seven or eight years it answered the purpose of a country store and a hotel.

Mr. Davis had a mill a few rods above the house, on the brook that runs near and discharges into the lake. "The old road" ran much nearer the house than the present Henniker road. Mr. Davis married Katuria Woodward; she died in or about 1811. He died about 1808. All their children were born here, with the possible exception of the first. Their children were,—

I. Betsy, born December 29, 1760; married Stephen Ward; lived in Bradford.

II. Molly, born May 31, 1762; married Abner Ward, of Bradford.

III. James, born February 24, 1764.

IV. Daniel, born February 4, 1766; married Mary Brown.

V. John, born December 21, 1768; died young.

VI. Susan, born January 7, 1770; married Moses Bailey, who settled on the farm now owned by Sharron Jameson. Mr. Bailey afterwards removed to Washington, Vt.

VII. Sally, born April 17, 1772; lived with her sister Betsy; unmarried.

VIII. John, born August 14, 1774; had his name changed to John Washington Davis; married Sally, sister of Stephen and Abner Ward. Their children were John S., Gardner, Harrison, Calvin, Hannah, Julia, Fanny and Preston.

James, son of Isaac, born February 24, 1764; married —— Brown. Their children were,—

1. Daniel, married Betsy Davis, of Charlestown, N. H.

2. Polly, married Samuel Jackman, of Enfield.

3. Catharine, married Isaac Ward, son of Abner.

4. Betsy, unmarried.

5. Sally, married John Ward; settled in Claremont.

6. Dolly, married Heman Burpee, of Enfield, N. H.

7. James, married Lucy, daughter of Joshua Davis, of Charlestown.

8. Stephen. He was one of General Scott's staff officers in the Mexican War. He was in the Union army in the War of the Rebellion, and lost his life there.

9. Sophronia, married Benjamin, son of Joshua Davis, of Charlestown, Mass.

Daniel, son of Isaac, born February 4, 1766; married Mary Brown. She died January 11, 1851. He died November 6, 1842. They had,—

1. Samuel, born March 19, 1790.

2. Enoch, born August 22, 1791; died March 22, 1792.

3. Enoch, born January 6, 1793; removed to Cambridge, Mass. Soap manufacturer there. Died September 17, 1832.

4. Dorcas, born January 23, 1795; died February 28, 1876.

5. Eliphalet, born December 16, 1796; removed to Cambridgeport, Mass., in 1811; he was a soap manufacturer, and acquired a fortune and a world-wide renown in that business.

6. Lydia, born January 4, 1799; died August 20, 1821.

7. Dimond, born April 25, 1802; died in Sutton, December 5, 1861. He was a noted and successful physician there.

8. Hiram, born February 24, 1807; died in February, 1872.

9. Lyman, born October 11, 1809; died April 1, 1860.

10. Isaac, born June 18, 1811. Successful soap manufacturer in Cambridge, Mass.

11. Curtis, born February 11, 1814. Successful soap manufacturer in Boston. The only survivor of the family.

The marriage of Daniel Davis, who was born in 1766, to Mary Brown, born in 1771, was an unusually good combination of the physical and mental forces. Out of eleven children, ten grew up to mature age, and were, as a family, remarkably intelligent, industrious, honest, economical, and consequently prosperous citizens of the various communities where they lived. Of the sons who remained in Bradford, Samuel lived at the south end of Lake Massasecum, near the Warner town line. His children were Ebenezer Harriman (mentioned among the physicians of Bradford), Gilbert, Lydia, Elizabeth and Franklin, who inherited and occupied his father's farm.

Eliphalet is represented in this town by his son, Charles Frederick Davis, who owns and occupies the original homestead of Isaac Davis, mentioned elsewhere. Charles Frederick was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., January 30, 1837. He married, January 29, 1860, Frances Sawyer, daughter of William and Jeannette McKeith Wilson George, who was born in Topsham, Vt., December 7, 1838. Their children are:—

1. Clara Jeannette Allen, born in Cambridge, Mass., March 26, 1861; she died March 19, 1868.

2. Florence Bartell, born in Cambridge, Mass., August 7, 1863.

3. Lewis Warner, born at Deer Isle, Me., August 21, 1865.

4. Arthur Wilson, born in Claremont, N. H., March 7, 1867.

5. Ida Carleton, born in Bradford, April 6, 1869.

6. Marian Frances, born May 29, 1871.

7. Sarah Wentworth, born March 28, 1878.

8. Marshall Graham, born February, 1882.

The last-mentioned three were born in Bradford.

Hiram Davis, born February 24, 1807; married, November 28, 1832, Marietta Ferrin, who was born December 27, 1809. Children,—

1. Caroline Salome, born September 6, 1833; married, November 8, 1858, Frederick Martin.

2. James Warren, born December 28, 1834; died February 5, 1835.

3. Mary Jane, born February 1, 1836; married Jacob Jones.

4. Harriet Newell, born February 17, 1839; married, March 8, 1858, Ira Sargent, of Bradford.

Lyman Davis, born October 11, 1809; married, January 20, 1841, Mary Eliza Palmer, who was born August 11, 1826. Mr. Davis was named for the celebrated Dr. Warren Lyman. His children are,—

1. Curtis, born August 6, 1842; died November 11, 1866.

2. Homer Eliphalet, born November 27, 1845; died July 12, 1865.

3. Dorcas Jane, born February 14, 1848.

4. Walter Farsons, born June 6, 1850.

5. Caroline Elizabeth, born October 20, 1852.

6. Samuel Dimond, born December 31, 1854.

7. Joseph Hiram, born March 28, 1857.

8. Lydia Frances, born March 5, 1859.

William Dowlin was born in 1720, and came to New England in 1753. He married Sarah (probably daughter of John) Norris, of Epping, N. H. He died February 24, 1811. His children were,—

I. Anne, born November 16, 1755.

II. Timothy Leavitt, born February 4, 1762.

III. Elizabeth, born May 15, 1764; died November 22, 1768.

Timothy Leavitt, son of William Dowlin, was born February 4, 1762. He married, July 24, 1790, Elizabeth Collins, and lived on the farm lately occupied by Amaziah Hall. He was a thrifty farmer and large land-owner. He gave his sons each a farm and his daughters money instead of land. They had twelve children,—

The first (born December 14, 1791) and the second (born March 11, 1793) lived but a few days.

3. Samuel, born February 11, 1794; had a farm on Goodwin Hill.

4. Deborah, born March 25, 1796.

5. Dolly, born March 17, 1798; died December 30, 1798.

6. Timothy, born October 8, 1799; married, June 7, 1824, Catharine, daughter of Farrington Hawks. He settled on the farm since owned by Nathan Pierce, near the Pond Brook. Afterwards the family lived where William Cressey now lives. He died there March 24, 1844. His wife died March 30, 1872. They had nine children,—

I. Elizabeth Collins, born January 3, 1826; she married, February 10, 1848, Moses E. Gould, of Warner. They settled at Mill village. One son, Fred., attorney-at-law, Concord, N. H.

II. Timothy Leavitt, born February 17, 1828; he married, November 17, 1868, Sarah Jane Ingraham, and first settled in Warner.

III. John Hawks, born July 17, 1829; married, December 14, 1853, Ella Frances Colby, of Warner, and settled and now resides in that town.

IV. Sarah Jane, born March 2, 1831; married, March 3, 1851, Alfred Colburn Smith, and settled at Robinson's Ferry; they afterwards removed to Barnstead, where Mr. Smith died. They had three children, two of whom reside at Pittsfield, N. H. The other, a son, perished in a snow-storm on the Western plains.

V. Mary Ann, born August 20, 1832; married —— Flanders, of Manchester, N. H., and settled there.

VI. Abby Hawks, born August 24, 1834; married, December 31, 1854, Ezra Dow Cilley, of Manchester, N. H. She died there May 3, 1869. One son, who lives with John H. Dowlin, of Warner.

VII. George Washington, born September 23, 1836; has been a miner in various States beyond the Rocky Mountains; also saddler and collar-maker in Concord, N. H.

VIII. Marshall Richardson, born September 15, 1839; married Sophia Ann Magoon; harness-maker and saddler, Westfield, Mass.

IX. Louisa Catharine, born November 11, 1841; married —— Bradstreet, and resides in Rowley, Mass.

7. (Resuming the list of William's children) a child born January 20, 1803.

8. William, Jr., born April 9, 1805. He removed to Lempster, N. H.

9. A child born March 23, 1807.

10. Polly, born February 14, 1809; died March 5, 1810.

11. Caroline, born May 11, 1811; married Cummings Pierce.

12. Irene, born September 9, 1813. She was a very successful teacher of the winter and summer terms of district schools. She was a pious and active Christian worker, and an earnest exhorter in religious meetings. She married Patrick Scully and lived at Mill village.

John Felch, born in Weare, N. H., June 27, 1794. He married, March 18, 1818, Sally Clark, of Hopkinton, who was born January 6, 1789. He settled on the farm adjoining that of John Brown, near the Corner. He had an excellent farm and managed it well. He died May 22, 1858. His wife died November 17, 1870. Their children were,—

I. Horace C., born April 28, 1824. He married, in

1856, Helen H. White, of Stanstead, P. Q., and settled in Bradford. Have two children,—

1. Fred. R., born July 15, 1860; married, December 25, 1884, Jennie L. Lund. He is an attorney-at-law and resides at Derry Depot, N. H.

2. Emma B., born October 18, 1870.

Offin French was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. On his return from the army he married and moved to Bradford, making the journey on horseback. He bought a lot of wild land and cleared a farm, and built the house where he spent the remainder of his days, and where all his twelve children were born. The farm is a little east of the centre of the town, next beyond that of Joshua Jewett, and is now owned by the widow of Elder Holmes. Some of his neighbors were Timothy Emerson, Captain Sawyer, Josiah, father of Rial Rowe, Nehemiah Colby and Mr. Hale. Ten of his children lived past middle age; two died young. His children were,—

1. Offin, married Phebe Eaton; lived awhile in Canada; removed to Newbury; had four children.

2. Ruana, married Jonathan Muzzy, of Weare; they had three children.

3. Paskey, died unmarried.

4. Sceera, married James Gilmore, of Hillsborough; died there.

5. Daniel, married Abigail, daughter of John Cressy, of Bradford; lived on his father's farm till 1833. He then bought a farm of Hazeltine, who moved to Ohio. He afterwards sold this farm to Eben Wright, and moved into the village. His children were,—

Mary Jane, married Joshua P. Marshall.

Ira, married Hester Goewey, of Lansingburg, N. Y.; was engaged in trade in Bradford several years; removed to Lansingburg, and died there in May, 1883. His only daughter, Hattie, was born in Bradford.

Sabria A., married Frederick, son of Stephen Cheney; they live on the west side of Massasecum Lake.

Christina P., married Thomas Little; settled in Bradford.

John, married Emma, daughter of Ward Day; live at the Corner.

6. Phebe, became second wife of Jonathan Muzzy, of Weare.

7. Susan, married Jonathan Peaslee, of Weare.

8. James, married Hannah Eaton; settled in Alexandria; afterwards removed to Michigan, and died there.

9. Judith, died in Hillsborough; unmarried.

10. Aaron, at the age of twenty-one, removed to Charlestown, Mass.; removed from there to Providence, R. I., where he deals in honey; unmarried.

Farrington Hawks, son of David and Sarah Colburn, of Dunstable, Mass., was born in that town April 21, 1770. He married, first, Sarah, a sister of David Knowlton, of Newburyport, Mass., by whom all his children were born. He first settled in Hudson, N. H., where his oldest children were born. In 1796 he removed to Warner, having purchased of Reuben Gale, of "Almesbury," "lot No. 7, in the second division of 80-acre lots." This is probably the Shepard Davis place, near Massasecum Lake. Here he lived in a log house, procuring water from a spring near by, and threshing out his grain on a smooth, flat ledge of rock, still known as the "threshing-rock." He probably lived there about two years, sending his two oldest children to the Pond school-house, near the Daniel Sargent place. He then purchased an eighty-acre lot of wild land in the westerly edge of Warner, next to the Bradford line, On this tract he had cut down fourteen acres of the forest, when he sold the whole lot to Enos Collins, of Warner. In April, 1802, he bought half of lot 43, in Bradford, of Richard Marshall, the half lying south of the road to the pond, and west of the Bible Hill road. The next purchase made by Mr. Hawks was the place where he spent the remainder of his days. The deed was given by John Pierce, of Portsmouth, December 4, 1802, in which the tract is described as follows:

"A certain lot of land in Bradford, containing one hundred acres, more or less, and is lot number forty-two in the original town as first laid out, and was drawn and recorded to the right of Joshua Pierce, as may be found by the records of the Masonian Proprietors, reference thereunto being had."

The price paid was three hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. Hawks built and occupied a log house on the northeast corner of his lot, near where the present house stands on Bible Hill. Mr. Hawks was tall, erect, strong and healthy; he was in his day a champion mower and wrestler. He was very fond of hunting, trapping and fishing. His first wife had a good education for a woman at that time. She died in August, 1829. He married, second, Widow Sarah Young, of Pelham, N. H., April 12, 1831. He died November 15, 1859. His children were,—

I. Abigail, born May 5, 1792; married Nathan R. Marshall. She died March 11, 1867.

II. Colborn, born April 14, 1794.

III. Farrington, born June 5, 1796; removed to Cambridgeport, Mass., where he died March 31, 1832. His widow and son Henry still live there (1885).

IV. Catharine, born August 11, 1798; married, June 7, 1825, Timothy L. Dowlin; she died March 30, 1872.

V. John, born October 26, 1801; removed to New York; married, and removed to Ohio. He was a farmer. He died November 20, 1868. His children,—Abigail, born August 11, 1834, and Elhanan Winchester, born July 8, 1836—lived in Norwalk, Ohio, in 1885.

VI. David Knowlton, born May 7, 1804.

VII. Daniel, born August 25, 1806. He was a farmer and worked in Massachusetts. In the Mexican War he was a member of Company K, New England Regiment. He died in hospital in San Angelos; unmarried.

VIII. Moody, born February 25, 1809. He was a farmer; worked in West Cambridge, Mass.; married there and removed to Kirtland, N. Y. He was in the same regiment with Daniel in the Mexican War. He died September 11, 1849. His wife died October 16, 1848. Their children were Frederick Henry, Abigail Lamira, Albert Winn, Sarah Hall. Albert was killed in battle in 1862.

Colburn, son of Farrington, born April 14, 1794, in Hudson, N. H. He married, March 7, 1826, Clarissa, daughter of Dudley Brown, of Wilmot. He died July 26, 1869. He was of slight frame and below the medium in stature, his usual weight being one hundred and ten pounds. He was a farmer, industrious, economical and fairly successful. He bought his father's farm, and built the house now standing in 1823. From this homestead can be seen Kearsarge, Sunapee and Lovell's Mountains, and hills in Warner, Sutton, New London, Newbury and Washington.

Mr. Hawks had surrounded and partitioned off his rocky hillside farm with several miles of stone walls, some of them of great thickness.

His widow still survives (1885). Fully half the credit of acquiring and saving a competency is due to her prudence and economy. Their children were all born and reared on the homestead above mentioned. are,—

I. John Milton, born November 26, 1826. Educated in the district school and at the "High School" at the Mill village. He taught school in New Hampshire, New York and Georgia. Read medicine with Dr. G. H. Hubbard, of Bradford Centre; attended lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and graduated at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1848. He practiced medicine in Manchester, N. H., from 1848 to 1861, having, in the mean time, visited Florida twice and the West Indies once. In March, 1862, he went out to the Sea Islands of South Carolina as a physician to the freedmen. From July till October, 1862, he was acting assistant surgeon United States army on General Saxton's staff. In October was commissioned assistant surgeon in the First Regiment of South Carolina Colored Infantry. This was the first colored regiment ever mustered into the United States service, and was afterwards numbered Thirty-third United States Colored Infantry. In October, 1863, Dr. Hawks was commissioned as surgeon of Twenty-first United States Colored Infantry, where he served until December, 1865, when he resigned, since which time he has lived most of the time in Florida. He married, October 4, 1854, Esther Hill, of Brentwood, N. H. She graduated at the Boston Female Medical College in 1857; assisted in the military hospitals at Jacksonville, Beaufort and Charleston; is a successful practitioner in Lynn, Mass.

II. Bartlett, born March 3, 1828; died young.

III. Robert Bartlett, born October 16, 1829; a farmer. On the old homestead he salts the sheep and cattle on the same granite ledges where his father and grandfather salted them, and cultivates the same fields they first cleared and then cultivated. Invalid; unmarried.

IV. Helen Maria, born June 26, 1832; married, November, 1853, Prescott Colby, of Bradford, and lives on the Moses Colby farm. They had four children. The first, a daughter, was poisoned in infancy by chewing friction matches; the second, Belle, married J. Currier, of Bradford, and settled on the David Durrell farm, and now live near it; the third, Jesse Prescott, married Clara, daughter of Moody Gillingham, and first settled on the Gillingham place; removed to Danvers, Mass.; the fourth, Flora, resides with her parents.

V. Sarah Knowlton, born September 17, 1835; invalid; lives on the homestead.

VI. Miner, born January 28, 1845; married, first, Georgia, daughter of Edwin Bailey, of Bradford; they had one son, Ralph, born July 30, 1869; died October, 1883. She died of consumption. Second, Medora, daughter of Wellman George. They had Mertie, who lives in Manchester. Mrs. Hawks died of internal tumor. Miner died June 22, 1884.

The following biographical sketch is copied from the *Manchester Daily Mirror:*

"Captain Miner Hawks, of Bradford, whose death, on the 23d of June, was mentioned in this paper, has an excellent, and, in some respects, an exceptional military history. He enlisted as a private in Co. K, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, Oct. 31, 1861, when but little over 16 years old, and served with that regiment until his discharge from a general hospital in Washington, Dec. 21, 1862. A part of the next year he attended the academy of New London; but on the invitation of the surgeon of the 3d Reg't S. C. Colored Infantry he left his studies and enlisted as hospital steward in that regiment, then stationed at Hilton Head, S. C. On May 24, 1864, he was promoted as 2d lieutenant in Co. D, 34th Reg't, U. S. colored troops, commanded by the noted Col. James Montgomery of Kansas, and June 17, 1865, he was commissioned as 1st lieutenant; Nov. 6, 1865, as captain of Co. E, in the same regiment. For a portion of the time till the muster out of his regiment, Feb. 28, 1866, Capt. Hawks was commander of the post at Palatka, Fla. At the expiration of his military service Capt. Hawks, then but 21 years old, commenced the study of law in the office of Cooper & Bisbee, Jacksonville, Fla. Having lost his available funds in an unfortunate investment, he entered the employment of a company at Port Orange, which failed soon after, and Capt. H. returned to Bradford, where he married a daughter of E. M. Bailey, and removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1864 he returned to Bradford, where his wife died the next year. In 1873 he engaged in the druggist's business in Allston, Mass., and afterwards in Manchester, where he resided until the death of his second wife. For the last five years he has carried on the farm of his aged mother. Capt. Hawks was a fluent and graceful speaker and writer. He was at various times reporter for the *Mirror and American* and the *Union*. He wrote sketches of travel in Florida for the *Saturday Times* and has contributed articles to the *Golden Rule, Youth's Companion* and other Boston periodicals."

David Knowlton, son of Farrington Hawks, born May 7, 1804; a competent cabinet-maker. He married, about 1825, Susan Straw, and lived a while at the old homestead on Bible Hill. Then for several years in the "Farrington house," which he built at Raymond's Corner; then several years at the Mill village, where his wife died of cancer, October 10, 1854. Mr. Hawks enlisted in the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers at the age of fifty-six. His children were,—

I. Emeline, born about 1826; married Orlando Bailey; died in Manchester, N. H.

II. John, a hatter by trade, died in Derry, N. H., April 18, 1855.

III. Hartwell, a teamster, died in Boston.

IV. William, a seaman, married an English woman; lost at sea.

V. Frederick was in the United States navy during the Rebellion; married; has a daughter; lives in New York.

VI. Esther, worked at Manchester; removed to Boston.

VII. Helen, married Burke Belknap, of Newport. They live in Lawrence, Mass. One son, Lawrence.

JOHN HOWLET, of Henniker, married Phebe Johnson, of that town. Their children were,—

1. Mary, died unmarried.

2. Betsy, married Nehemiah Knight.

3. Enoch, married, second, Hannah Metcalf, and settled in Freedom, N. Y., where his family still resides.

4. Sally, married Benjamin Flint, and lived in Hillsborough.

5. Thomas, married Eunice, daughter of Enos Collins, of Warner. Their children were John, Perley, Enos, Elizabeth and Sarah.

6. John, born July 22, 1795; married Phebe Cressy. Mr. Howlet is probably the oldest living man in town.

7. Alice, married Israel Andrews.

8. Stephen, removed to Sutton and married there.

9. George, married Marinda Cram; died on the home farm.

10. Perley, died at twenty years of age.

11. James, married Dorcas Stevens; lived and died in the next house to John; no children.

12. David, died young.

13. Benjamin, died at twenty-one; unmarried.

14. Caleb, died at two years of age.

15. Phebe, died an infant.

STEPHEN HOYT was born in Hopkinton, N. H., August 30, 1769; he married Phebe, daughter of Deacon William Presbury, born July 20, 1772. "She was the first white child born in the town of Bradford." She died July 29, 1847. General Hoyt, as he was usually called, was a man of marked ability and activity. He built and operated mills, cleared up farms, built houses and in various ways left the impress of his energetic spirit on the social and business life of the town. His children were,—

1. William P., born April 4, 1794; died January 19, 1867.

2. Stephen, Jr., born August 27, 1795; died November 10, 1859.

3. John, born October 3, 1797; died at sea September 28, 1851.

4. Hiram, born December 17, 1800; died October 26, 1825.

5. George W., born January 12, 1803; died October 10, 1826.

6. Olive P., born May 18, 1806.

7. Elisha E., born October 12, 1808.

8. John Raymond, born September 2, 1811; died December 24, 1858.

9. Elbridge Gerry, born September 6, 1814; he married, December 20, 1843, Mary Anne Spaulding, of Warner, who was born November 30, 1814. He lived on his father's homestead; died August 29, 1879.

SAMUEL JONES, son of John Jones, was born in Hopkinton May 12, 1786. He came to Bradford about the year 1809, and taught a district school there. He married Elizabeth Andrews, of Sutton, April 17, 1810, and had seven children. His wife died March 23, 1849. He married, second, Amanda Eaton, of Bradford, April 10, 1851. He died February 12, 1867. "Esquire" Jones, as he was familiarly called, was one of the leading men of the town in his day. He represented the town in the State Legislature for several years. He was also a member of the State Senate and of the Executive Council. He represented the town in the State Constitutional Convention of 1850, and the year following was one of the Presidential electors. He built, and for a while kept, the hotel at the Mill village.

The children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Andrews) Jones were,—

I. George, born April 9, 1811; died May 3, 1882. The following biographical sketch appeared in a Concord paper at the time:

"CONCORD, May 3, 1882.—Hon. George Jones, whose death from paralysis occurred at his home in North State Street this morning, was born in Bradford, April 9, 1811, and was a son of Hon. Samuel Jones, who was president of the State Senate in 1838. The deceased had held various local offices and represented the town two years in the Legislature. He was chosen register of deeds of Merrimack County in 1848 and subsequently re-elected for several terms. During the administration of President Pierce, Mr. Jones was connected with the postal service, and was cashier of the old Warner Bank many years. While residing in that place he represented the Eighth District in the State Senate from 1871 to 1873. He removed to this city in 1874 and was immediately elected treasurer of the National, afterward Concord Savings-Bank, which position he filled most acceptably for over two years. He formed a copartnership, March 1st, with John E. Robertson and Charles P. Rowell, for the purpose of conducting an extensive wood, coal and ice business, and was on his way home from his office last evening when he was attacked with the fatal illness. Mr. Jones was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, honest and upright in all his dealings and highly esteemed for his sterling worth and the strict integrity of his character. He leaves a widow and two daughters, beside a brother, Timothy P. Jones, of Bradford, and a sister, Mrs. George Hubbard, of Manchester."

II. Timothy Peaslee, born April 15, 1813; married, April 4, 1839, Mary, daughter of Nicodemus Watson, of Warner, and settled in Bradford, where he spent nearly his whole life. He took an active interest in the welfare of the town and took part in the management of town affairs, having many times held offices of trust. He represented the town in the State Legislature in the years 1874 and 1875. His children were Wilbur Fisk, born July 24, 1840, died November 9, 1841; Prudence Elizabeth, born November 1, 1842, died October 19, 1869; Mary Augusta, born August 6, 1842, married, November 15, 1876, George Harvey, son of Elder Eleazer Steele, of Bradford;

Samuel Nicodemus, born January 1, 1850, died November 8, 1852; Frank Woodbury, born February 19, 1854, died June 20, 1873.

III. Fanny, born April 28, 1815; married —— Francis; lived at the Corner; she died June 7, 1867; had two children, who removed to Massachusetts.

IV. Eliza, born April 10, 1817; married Edward Cressy and settled in this town, near Melvin's Mills. Of her three children, James, the eldest, married, for second wife, Antoinette, daughter of Savory Cheney, and lives near the centre of the town. Mariette, married George Denny, lives in Gloucester, Mass., six children; Elizabeth, married Edward Richardson, lives at Contoocook, no children.

V. Seth Straw, born April 4, 1819; died June 23, 1856. He "fitted for his profession under the direction of George H. Hubbard, M.D., of this town; graduated at the Vermont Medical College in 1847, and settled in Effingham, N. H., in June, 1848, where he resided until 1854, when he was obliged by his failing health to leave his large circle of friends in that place. Few men have in so short a time acquired so strong a hold on the confidence of the community as did Dr. Jones. He was eminently the 'good physician.'"—*New Hampshire Medical Journal*, July, 1858.

VI. Samuel Woodbury, born December 21, 1821; died July 11, 1878. (Biographical notice under the head of Physicians).

VII. Sally Martin, born September 27, 1825; married Dr. George H. Hubbard, of Sutton, and first settled at Bradford Centre. One son, George, a successful druggist in Manchester; died there.

RICHARD MARSHALL married Esther Pierce, and came to Bradford probably with Josiah Melvin before the year 1787. He bought the land and cleared most of the farm where Cummings Pierce now lives, and remained on it twenty years.

In 1787 he owned the land on the south side of the road that leads up the hill from C. Pierce's and Melvin on the north side. He afterwards bought a lot at the top of the hill in Warner and built a house on the edge of that town, southeasterly from where the old buildings of Nathan R. now stand. This house was probably afterwards moved down to Nathan's, but the site of the old house can still be traced. "Bill" Sargent may have lived first in that house, or possibly north of Nathan's, near the old well at the side of the road. He lived in that immediate neighborhood before Marshall did. The last years of his life he lived in a small house close to Nathan's. His children were:—

Richard, who spent most of his life in Massachusetts, but died in Bradford; has no descendants in town.

Esther, married Josiah Melvin.

Sarah, married Asa Sargent, of Warner.

Nathan Richardson, born June 10, 1792.

Nathan Richardson Marshall, son of Richard, born June 10, 1792, probably in Bradford, purchased his father's farm and maintained his parents in their old age. He married Abigail Hawks, of Bradford. He was intelligent, thoughtful and progressive. He examined into the claims of phrenology and became a believer in its doctrines. He was a methodical and systematic farmer; a subscriber to and reader of *Hill's Farmers' Visitor* for many years. He kept a daily journal for half a century. He and his neighbor, C. Pierce, were the first farmers in that locality to substitute hot coffee for rum in the hay and harvest-field and at "huskings." He and his wife were patterns of industry, economy and kindness toward neighbors, and the world is better for their having lived.

Before he gave up work he left the old homestead and fitted up a comfortable residence, where his daughter Esther and her husband, John H. Collins, now live. A neat monument marks their last resting-place, not far from the house, at the foot of the Goodwin Hill. She died March 11, 1867. He died December 6, 1872.

Their children were,—

I. Sarah Knowlton, born February 2, 1812; married, May 8, 1849, John Furnald and settled in Loudon. One son died at twenty. She lives in Boston.

II. Catharine, born December 19, 1814. Invalid; lives at John H. Collins'.

III. Mary, born June 1, 1815; married Sumner Kittredge and lived several years in Massachusetts; then on the Captain Hoyt farm in Warner. They now live at the Corner. One son, Everett, who owns and lives on the John Felch farm, has two children. His wife died in June, 1885.

IV. Joshua Pierce, born February 18, 1818; married Mary Jane French; lived several years in Massachusetts, carrying on a wholesale glassware store in Boston. Residence at Bradford Corner, on the Raymond place. Their children were,—

1. Daniel Richardson, married Vilona L. Simonds, of Washington, N. H. He entered business near the depot in this town. Now lives in New York City.

2. William, died in the West.

3. Addison Joseph, dealer in general merchandise, and is postmaster at Hawks Park, Fla.

4. Mary, died in Bradford.

V. Betsey B., born September 28, 1818; died June 28, 1824.

VI. Esther, born April 18, 1820; died July 23, 1821.

VII. Esther Pierce, born August 19, 1821; married John Harriman, son of Enos Collins, of Bible Hill, Warner, and settled on the Collins homestead. This couple have had a rare and remarkable experience in taking care of the father and mother of both. They first lived with his father and mother; then, some years after the old people died, John and Esther moved over to her parents' home and took care of them. Two children,—Abigail, married —— Blaisdell, died in Sutton, leaving one son; Helen Frances, married Frank Carr, of Bradford. They live at the Mills.

VIII. Joseph Addison, born July 7, 1826, married, first, Mariette C. Page; second, Sarah M. Chapman. He first settled on the old homestead, his father moving over to his new place on the Henniker road. After the death of his wife he left the farm and engaged successfully in trade in Suffolk Market for several years. He was in a large wholesale business with his brother, J. P., on Congress Street, Boston, on the site of the new city post-office, and was burned out there in the great fire of 1872. The business was afterwards carried on in John Street, lastly under the firm-name of Marshall & Blanchard. Ill health has compelled him to retire from active business.

While living in Bradford he was several times a member of the Board of Selectmen. He died in Bradford, July 12, 1885. His last work was to make out the list of soldiers from Bradford, in the late civil war.

IX. Luella, born March 22, 1828; married Edwin M. Bailey; lived at Mill village; died October 23, 1854, leaving two daughters, Georgia and Florence.

X. Farrington Hawks, born August 23, 1829; married a Miss Farrington, and resides in Boston, where for several years he has been a wholesale dealer in country produce. They have three children,—Walter, married, lives in East Boston; Minnie and Fred.

Josiah Melvin came to Bradford before the year 1787, at about the same time with Richard Marshall, whose daughter Esther he married. Their farms, east of Bradford Pond, were adjoining. But Mr. Melvin's fame was acquired not as a farmer, but as a miller. He owned and operated the grist-mill at the Mill village for several years, living in the house since owned by Samuel Jones. He removed just over the town line into Warner, and bought the grist and saw-mills that had been built by Lieutenant Hoyt and owned by Simmons and others, and run them successfully many years, instructing his five sons in the same business; all have tended those mills, and they well deserve the name Melvin's Mills, in honor of which the post-office and railroad station are named. To every one who knew the "Old Judge," as he was latterly called, the sight or mention of his name will bring up a crowd of pleasant memories. Since the death of Nathan Melvin the mills have changed owners several times, and have worn rather a doubtful, not to say dilapidated, look. But they are all right now. In 1884 the old mills came into the possession of Weare Tappan, youngest child of Josiah Melvin, and he has renovated everything from the dam foundation to the saddle-boards; new outsides, new insides. The hand of the master is there; the mills are good for another century at least, and they will add ten per cent. to the comfor and health of the neighborhood for miles around. From the old family Bible, Miss Ellen M. Straw, of Claremont, N. H., a granddaughter of Josiah, kindly furnishes the following record of the family, giving no other particulars only dates of births:

1. Esther, born October 11, 1795.
2. Richard, born October 5, 1797.
3. Mary M., born December 19, 1799.
4. Sarah P., born June 25, 1802.
5. Hartwell, born August 9, 1805.
6. Nathan R., born January 15, 1807.
7. Susan M., born October 4, 1808.
8. Lucy M., born May 22, 1811.
9. Ruth, born November 9, 1815.
10. Jonah Galusha, born November 6, 1817.
11. Weare Tappan, born June 22, 1820.

Richard Melvin was the only one of Josiah's children who settled and remained in this town. He was a miller by trade. He built the house now owned and occupied by Parker S. Whitcomb, near the Cheney bridge which spans the Warner River, within one-third of a mile of his father's mill. He married Betsy Straw. Their children were,—

1. Proctor Darling, born November 5, 1817; railroad builder and contractor. Married, March 25, 1845, Harriet, daughter of David Bagley, and settled at Melvin's Mills. He died March 4, 1865. Four children,—Margaret F., born 1846, married——Holmes and settled at Melvin's Mills; Richard Edson, born October 25, 1849; Betsy A., born December 14, 1854, died young; Walter, born October 18, 1856.

2. Grosvenor Stickney, born August 29, 1819; died 1826.

3. Harriet Maria, born November 13, 1821; married, July 25, 1844, Clark Whitcomb, of Hillsborough, and settled there; lived several years in Lake village. In May, 1882, they bought the Ebenezer Cheney farm, near Melvin's Mills, and have removed there. Of their three children, two daughters died unmarried. Frank Lawton, born June 7, 1851; married Ida Jennett, of Rockport, Mass.; engineer; lives in Concord, N. H.; has four children.

4. Benjamin Franklin, born February 15, 1824; married, February 7, 1856, Hannah D. Colby, of Warner, who was born February 11, 1827. They lived in Warner. He died February 10, 1873. Children,—Frank Otis, born January 26, 1857; Celia Addie, born September 4, 1860; died July 23, 1863; Maud Muller, born August 19, 1866.

5. Elizabeth, born July 31, 1827; married, May, 1853, Eben Wright, engineer, and settled in Bradford; removed to Concord.

6. A son, born July 29, 1829; died young.

7. Mary Ann, born 1831; died 1832.

8. Esther Maria, born October 18, 1835; married Baxter Codman, of Hillsborough. She died March 3, 1869.

9. Henrietta, born September 3, 1838; married George W. Page; lives in Nashua.

10. Josiah, born March 3, 1841; conductor Concord and Claremont Railroad; has been twice married; lives in Contoocook.

Nathan Pierce, born September 7, 1765, probably in Hudson, N. H. He married Phebe Cummings

(born July 8, 1768). He removed from Hillsborough to Antrim, where he remained about a year; then, in 1820, he removed to Bradford, and settled on the farm near the "pond," where he died. Several families, among whom was that of George Maxfield, had lived on the farm. Richard Marshall cleared most of the farm, and lived on it twenty years. The main front of this farm lies along on the east side of the Henniker road, from the land of Frederick Cheney to that of J. H. Collins. Extending easterly, the farm includes the north end of Massasecum Lake and a part of Guiles' Hill. Probably no other farm in town has such a variety of landscape scenery and soil. Its sheep pasture on Cheney's Hill and its noted and far-famed blueberry patches at the top of Guiles' Hill all overlook the Lake Massasecum and the great valley on the west. Its soil embraces every variety from the strong, disintegrated granite of the hill-sides to the fine sand of the pine land and the rich intervale and cranberry meadows along the "pond brook." Before the country was settled by white men, this region was a favorite resort of the Indians. Several of their concave fire-places, lined with stones and containing bits of charcoal, have been found on this farm.

Curiously-wrought stone implements have also been plowed up near the lake, such as axes, gouges, mortar-pestles and flint heads of arrows and spears. Tradition says that a moose was slain at the brook below the barn by Deacon Presbury, the first settler in town.

Mr. Pierce's children were as follows:

I. Nathan, born August 15, 1787; married Abigail Graves, of Washington. During the latter years of his life he lived on the farm first occupied by T. L. Dowlin. He had two children,—Benjamin Franklin and Cynthia. The former lives in Stoughton, Mass.; the latter married Leonard Jameson, and lives on the farm.

II. Susan, born May 23, 1792; died September 13, 1797.

III. Mary, born July 12, 1794; died unmarried.

IV. Cummings, born December, 1796; died December, 1801.

V. Susan, born February 7, 1799; late in life she became the second wife of Enos Collins, of Warner. She was a tailoress by trade, and for many years she worked in families, cutting and making men's and boys' clothes. She worked for twenty-five cents a day and board, and usually worked fourteen hours a day. She was very economical as well as industrious, and out of her earnings she purchased the farm for her brother, Nathan; also the lot and house where she died, now (1885) occupied by Charles Burrill. She possessed a vigorous intellect and clear moral perceptions. She was a warm advocate of emancipation, and for many years a subscriber to Garrison's *Liberator*. She was also a free and fearless thinker and speaker on religious subjects and a reader of the Boston *Investigator and Free Religious Index*. On giving up work, she gave her property to Parker Whitcomb for the support of herself and husband during the remainder of their lives. She died January 8, 1873.

VI. Daniel, born July 17, 1801; married and lived in Eden, Vt.; died August 26, 1848.

VII. Cummings, born May 22, 1803; married, February 14, 1833, Caroline Dowlin, of Bradford, and lived on his father's farm, taking care of his parents. He has been, for several years, one of the selectmen of the town. He has been one of the earliest risers and most industrious and frugal of farmers, and consequently he has been very successful and prosperous. His children are,—

1. *Lucetta*, born May 12, 1838; married John Herbert Ewins, of Warner, farmer.

2. *Anna*, born August 18, 1849; married Freeman H. Gillingham, of Bradford, who carries on the Pierce homestead.

VIII. Stephen Chapin, born November 4, 1807; married Martha, daughter of Enos Collins, of Warner, and first settled in the Timothy Flanders house at Melvin's Mills. He was a skilled mechanic and an ingenious inventor. He has had some very narrow escapes from making a fortune. His inventions have made other people rich; but thus far he has steered clear of such worldly incumbrances. He has been through life a "free thinker" on theological subjects. He has one son, Daniel, a mechanic, who lives in Warner.

Nathan Piper, of Hopkinton, married Hannah Smith, of Bradford, and for a time lived in Bridgewater, N. H. They came to Bradford about 1808, and bought fifty acres of wild land on the west shore of Bradford Pond. He was a carpenter by trade and built the house where his son Trueworthy now lives. He also framed most of the houses in that locality. He died in 1821, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. His wife was over ninety-six years of age at her death, and was the oldest person in town. She died in 1877. Their children were Trueworthy, born in Bridgewater, N. H., in 1805; (he took care of his parents and inherited the homestead); Sally, born in Bradford in 1809; Keziah, born about 1812, died about 1814; Henry, born 1816.

Elijah West, blacksmith, came from Henniker in 1808. His children were,—

1. Betsy, married Joseph Shattuck.
2. Polly, married James Presbury.
3. Timothy Kendall, born March, 1800.
4. John, born 1802; died 1817, of spotted fever.
5. Sally, born 1804; died at same time and from same disease as John.
6. Emily, born 1806; married Joshua Wright, of Warner.
7. Leonard, born 1808; married Mary Ayers.
8. Elijah, born 1810; married Jane Albe, of Vermont.

Timothy Kendall, son of Elijah West, had the following children:

1. Daniel F., born March 6, 1824; died April 22, 1825.

2. Abigail Eaton, born December 19, 1825.

3. Rufus Fuller, born January 26, 1828.

4. Timothy Kendall, Jr., born August 22, 1830; married Polly Wright; died June, 1874.

5. Mary Elizabeth, born July 18, 1832; married Addison Cressy.

6. Daniel Fuller, born October 11, 1834.

7. John, born November 4, 1836; died July 31, 1880.

EATON.—The ancestors of the Eaton families in this town came from Hopkinton. There were four brothers, as follows:

I. Ebenezer, born April 1, 1757; married, December 7, 1780, Hannah French, born October 12, 1759, died June 29, 1823. He died January 5, 1806. Their children were Abigail, born April 1, 1783; married November, 1804; died September 8, 1839. Samuel, born June 1, 1785; married 1810; died August 1, 1864. Elisha, born April 11, 1788; married October 20, 1811; died March 24, 1862. Hannah, born April 4, 1792; married November 25, 1816; died September 21, 1824. E. H. Eaton, son of Elisha, born September 22, 1816; married, March 17, 1840, Roena F. Ayer, born December 22, 1818. She died December, 1882.

II. Nathaniel, born March 20, 1761; married November 9, 1786; died January 24, 1837. He came to Bradford March 22, 1792, and returned to Hopkinton February 20, 1805, and was probably the first of his name in this town.

III. John, born July 14, 1765; married Phebe Brockway, born April 29, 1770; died February 12, 1851. He died January 19, 1844.

IV. Joshua, born February 25, 1768; married, first, Sarah Hoyt; she died April 17, 1815. He was captain of the Fifth Company, Thirtieth Regiment New Hampshire Militia. The commission, now in possession of his son Joshua, is dated July 22, 1806, and signed by John Langdon, Governor of the State of New Hampshire. A commission as major of the First Battalion in the same regiment is dated June 1, 1809. The family moved to Bradford about 1795. Their children were,—

1. Moses, born April 9, 1793; married Polly Presbury, born 1796, died July 1, 1868. He died November 23, 1858.

2. Mary, born June 5, 1795; married, April 6, 1815. John Brockway, born June 18, 1793; died December 27, 1874; he died November 24, 1870.

3. William A., born April 2, 1800; married Hannah Morse; he died July 5, 1874.

4. Sarah, born February 16, 1805; married Simeon Shattuck; she died January 14, 1831.

5. Martha, born December 7, 1808; married, March 14, 1833, Osman Bailey, born September 6, 1806; she died December 12, 1878.

Joshua married, second, January 23, 1817, Anna Blaisdell Hill, of Amesbury, Mass., born February 7, 1788, died January 15, 1861; he died April 11, 1850. They had,—

I. Joshua, born December 22, 1817; married, first, February 20, 1840, Alzina E. Gillingham, of Newbury, born April 17, 1823; she died October 6, 1851. He has served as one of the selectmen of the town for eleven years; was representative in the State Legislature in 1856 and 1857; has been one of the justices of the peace in Merrimack County since 1859. He was captain of Second Company of riflemen in Thirtieth Regiment New Hampshire Militia for four years. Their children were Alzada, born January 5, 1841; married, April 1, 1866, B. F. Hoyt. Alzina, born January 5, 1841; died February 26, 1841. Alverton, born July 27, 1843; died July 2, 1846. Alzina, born April 10, 1848; married, July 4, 1870, F. G. Greeley.

Joshua married, second, October 28, 1852, Louisa A. Niel Plumer, of Weare, born October 17, 1823, and had Joshua Willis, born December 24, 1856; married, March 18, 1877, Nettie E. Boyce, born November 10, 1858. They have one daughter,—Ethel E., born April 7, 1878.

II. John Hill, born November 22, 1819; married, first, April 8, 1841, Hannah T. Twiss, of Newbury, born August 29, 1823; she died September 8, 1850. Their children were,—

1. Roxana B., born May 27, 1846; died July 25, 1865.

2. Ellen M., born February 20, 1848; married, August 18, 1880, Charles E. Palmer.

3. Hannah M., born August 11, 1850; married, August 3, 1879, Frederick A. Messer.

John Hill, married, second, February 24, 1852, Mary J. Lawrence, born at Alstead May 8, 1823, and had,—

1. Martha J., born March 11, 1853; married, March 26, 1879, Lawrence E. Davis.

2. Louisa L., born December 2, 1854; married, November 1, 1881, Dolman C. Hoyt.

3. John Henry, born October 31, 1858.

III. Roxanna B., born March 20, 1823; died January 31, 1842.

IV. Daniel, born September 24, 1827; died June 7, 1828.

V. Albert, born April 22, 1830; married, November 22, 1851, Augusta Colby, of Sunapee, born July 2, 1832, died August 15, 1882; he died March 2, 1885. They had,—

1. Joshua A., born August 21, 1854; died August 15, 1855.

2. Mary J., born July 17, 1856.

3. Ardell, born December 6, 1862; died March 22, 1880.

JOHN W. MORSE, born in Henniker, August 10, 1806; married, August 16, 1835, Lucy Ann Gove, of Acworth, born November 21, 1812. Mr. Morse worked on a farm until he was seventeen years old, then learned the clothiers' trade and followed it until 1833. In that year commenced trade at Weare and remained three years; then sold out and bought in Henniker, where he lived about a year, and in 1837



Engd by A H Ritchie

John W. Morse

removed to Bradford, where he still resides and continues in business. He has been the longest in trade of any individual in town; but the Carrs—father and son together—beat him about a year. Although Mr. Morse is not a radical, as we generally understand this term, yet he believes in progress and thought it good economy to have a stone bridge, and to move the town-house, and to purchase Pleasant Hill Cemetery. He has been in town business considerably, and was postmaster under Pierce's administration. He represented the town in the State Legislature in 1858 and 1859, the old Eighth Senatorial District in 1865 and 1866, and member of the Constitutional Convention in 1876. His children are,—

I. John G., born June 7, 1836, in Henniker; wholesale grocer in Boston.

II. Charles W., born February 11, 1839; married, November 21, 1865, at Plymouth, Josephine P. Merrill; lives in Boston; wholesale grocer there; two children,—Alice J., born October 6, 1866; Florence, born February 26, 1869.

III. Mary E., born July 14, 1843; married, October 1, 1877, Nathaniel T. Lund.

JOSEPH HARTSHORNE, son of John and Hannah (Prince), was born in Amherst, N. H., May 12, 1791; married, March 30, 1817, Mary Ellsworth, of Deering, who was born November 3, 1791, and died January 30, 1862. He died in Concord, N. H., June 27, 1884. He was a non-commissioned officer in the Twenty-ninth Infantry in the War of 1812. He was one of the quota of Amherst men that marched to the defense of Portsmouth in September, 1814, and was the last survivor of Amherst men who served in that war. They lived in Hillsborough till April 6, 1839, when they moved to Bradford. Their children were,—

I. David Henry, born May 27, 1823; married, February 14, 1853, Amanda Forsaith; died in Bradford, April 18, 1874. He had four children,—George Henry, born October 25, 1853; Joseph Albert, born May 31, 1855; Sarah Maria, born February 8, 1859, died May 24, 1860; Mary Lizzie, born July 26, 1861.

II. Mary Antoinette, born January 17, 1826; died January 9, 1841.

III. Ann Maria, born June 29, 1827; married (first), April 16, 1854, Henry Canfield; married (second), June 25, 1856, Hiram Farrington; resides in Concord.

IV. Sarah Dutton, born January 24, 1829; died September 26, 1854. An adopted daughter, Elizabeth Adaline Gibson, was born in February, 1820; married (first), December 9, 1841, Caleb Knight; married (second), Emery Bailey.

ELEAZER STEELE, born August 22, 1784, in Tolland, Conn.; married, at Dover, N. H., June 24, 1826, Eunice Hodgdon. He was ordained elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bath, Me., June 30, 1822. After spending some time in Canaan and other New Hampshire towns, he located in Bradford, about 1828. Their children were,—

I. Julia Minerva, born May 12, 1827; died December 3, 1829.

II. Eliza S., born October 19, 1828; died June, 1829.

III. Julia M., born January 24, 1830.

IV. Emily M., born September 9, 1831.

V. George, born August 31, 1833; died August 12, 1834.

VI. George, born April 13, 1835; died in infancy.

VII. Ellen Ophelia, born March 31, 1837; died May 2, 1837.

VIII. George Harvey, born May 24, 1839; married, November 15, 1876, Mary Augusta, daughter of Timothy Peaslee Jones, of this town, and lives at the Mill village. He is the only one of the elder's family (five of whom are living) who remains in Bradford.

IX. Eliza Ann, born July 5, 1841; died July 23, 1856.

X. Caroline Kimball, born August 28, 1844.

XI. Harriet Clara, born October 11, 1847.

Military Record—REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—The following-named men of Bradford were in the American army in the War of the Revolution: Private Andrew Aiken, Corporal Abel Blood, Richard Cressy, John Eaton, Offin French, Jonathan Knight, Abraham Sweatt, Abram Currier.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.—The following are the names of soldiers who enlisted in our late Civil War from the town of Bradford, Merrimack County, N. H.:

Colonel W. M. Tappan, Dr. Cyrus M. Fisk, Moses J. Seavey, Willis Cressey, John Lynn, Charles M. Gould, Mansel Bixby, Horace Benton, Joseph C. Hoyt, George Benton, Newton Cheney, Savory Cheney, John Choate, John Eaton, Justus A. Dunbar, George F. Smith, George Sargent, Cyrus E. Jones, James Hoyt, P. B. Richards, Henry Presby, Henry Hoyt, Franklin Pierce, William West, Frank West, Ezekiel Hadley, Ai Hall, Peter Craig, Charles Tappan, Clarence Baily, Micah Howe, David Hawks, Miner Hawks, George L. Ward, Proctor D. Ward, Levi Ward, Curtis Davis, Albert Woodbury, Hollis Brockway, George Dunfield, Woodbury Barnes, Timothy Z. Smith.

WAR OF 1812.—The following is a partial list:

John Harriman, John Robbins, Joseph Hartshorne, Hazen Presbury.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN W. MORSE.

To no man is the community more indebted than to the one who, by diligence, attention to business and years of labor, has risen by his own inherent force from poverty to competency, and is acknowledged a "self-made" man. Perhaps no one is more entitled to this appellation in Bradford than John W. Morse. Certainly no man has done more during his nearly fifty years' residence in the town to help its advancement.

Prior to 1635, Anthony Morse was a resident of Newbury, Mass., and one of his lineal descendants, Josiah, married, February 18, 1773, Lois Webster, of Chester, N. H., a member of the same family which produced America's statesman and orator, Daniel Webster. Their son Josiah, on reaching his majority, went to Henniker, where he settled, and married, December 2, 1798, Betsey, daughter of Thomas and Persis (Gibson) Brown. Mr. Morse was a saddler, tanner and currier. He died December 15, 1833, and his wife died June 12, 1856.

John Webster Morse, their son, was born August 10, 1806, at Henniker, N. H. From the straitened condition of his father's family, John was forced to labor from his earliest years, worked for neighboring farmers while very young, and the most of his small wages went to defray the family expenses and pay the debts of his father. Concluding, when about sixteen, that he could not gain anything by this manner of working, he learned the trade of wool-carding and cloth-dressing, and when twenty-one years old found himself possessed of what was then a good trade and a capital of "fourpence half-penny." A year after he was able to attend school for a term at Derry and part of a term at Hopkinton Academy, and made diligent use of these advantages. He worked at his trade in Weare for six years, in the mean time keeping up his studies, and taught school four winters, in Weare, Henniker, N. H., and Essex, Mass. At the age of twenty-eight, in 1834, Mr. Morse had accumulated six hundred dollars, and he commenced his mercantile life in Weare with James Wallace, under the firm-name of Wallace & Morse, and continued for two years, when he sold out his interest and returned to Henniker and established himself in trade, where he remained for a year, and in 1837 came to Bradford.

Mr. Morse married, August 16, 1835, Lucy Ann, daughter of Hon. Jonathan and Polly (Fisher) Gove, of Acworth, N. H. ["Jonathan Gove was the grandson of Jonathan, brother of Edward, member of the General Assembly of the province of New Hampshire, who was imprisoned in the Tower of London for three years for heading an attempted revolution against the arbitrary proceedings of Governor Cranfield in 1682. Hon. Jonathan Gove settled in Acworth in 1808, and was widely known on account of the many public offices which he held, and also for his high reputation as a skillful and accurate land surveyor. He was elected treasurer of the county of Cheshire when Sullivan was a part of the county; he was several times a representative to the Legislature, twice a member of the Governor's Council, and was offered the office of judge of Probate. His abilities were of a superior order, and his sterling common sense, affability and genial nature made him very popular in all the public positions he filled."]

The children of John W. and Lucy Ann (Gove) Morse are John G., born in Henniker, June 7, 1836, an energetic and successful business man (wholesale grocer) in Boston, firm name—Morse Bros. & Co.; Charles W., born in Bradford, February 11, 1839, is in business with his brother (he married, November 21, 1865, P. Josephine Merrill, of Plymouth. Their children are Alice, born October 6, 1860, and Florence, born February 26, 1869); and Mary E., born July 14, 1843, married N. F. Lund.

Mr. Morse has been engaged in merchandising in Bradford for nearly half a century, dating back to 1837. The country stores in those days were the exchange bureaus of the farmers. There the produce of the farm was exchanged for the necessary articles of clothing and household supplies, and the enterprise of the merchant was the factor tending most to increase the wealth and prosperity of the section, even while enhancing his own prosperity. To deal with men year after year, to keep their custom and good-will, required not only a high degree of business ability, but honesty of purpose and integrity, and also a facility in reading character, combined with a practical common sense, that would insure success in a different sphere of activity, and when we say that Mr. Morse was successful, we endow him with all the characteristics of a good country merchant.

Mr. Morse is a Democrat in politics, and his first Presidential vote was in 1828, for Andrew Jackson. He has always been of independent thought, decided in his views, acting up to the full standard of his convictions, and has given his most active energies to the support of the Constitution and the principles he deemed founded in truth, and for many years knew every voter in town and how he voted. During his busy and laborious life he has creditably filled many positions of trust and honor, having held every office in the gift of his town. He was town clerk for many years, and re-elected until he resigned, selectman and town treasurer; was appointed postmaster by Franklin Pierce, and served eight years; again appointed by President Cleveland this present year (1885); representative to the General Court; in 1865 and 1866 he represented the Eighth Senatorial District in the State Legislature, receiving more than his party vote, and when nominated for counselor, twice in succession, in a district of more than two thousand majority against him, he ran far ahead of his ticket, even in a heated political campaign, thus showing the respect and confidence in which he was held in the community; he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1868; attended the National Democratic Convention in 1880, as alternate with John H. George.

Mr. Morse is a public-spirited man, always interested in anything of advantage to the citizens. He was the first person to advocate the building of the stone bridge at the "Corner," the moving of the town hall from the "Centre" to its present location, and the laying out of the beautiful Pleasant Hill Cemetery. The town is indebted to Mr. Morse and Colonel Tappan for the movement which resulted in bringing the railroad to Bradford.



Joshua Eaton

He is prudent, practical and honest, and has always lived within his income, and, as he says, has had the satisfaction of being able to pay one hundred cents on a dollar of all claims presented him. He is a sound and safe adviser on any subject, and his advice has often been called for and found of much value.

During this long period of successful labor Mr. Morse has been aided and blessed by his industrious and faithful wife. After having completed a full half-century of happy married life, they are now passing down the declivity of age with the esteem of a large circle of friends, and leading lives that their descendants may worthily emulate.

JOSHUA EATON.

Among the one hundred and two passengers of the "Mayflower," which arrived in Cape Cod harbor two hundred and sixty-four years ago, were Francis Eaton, Sarah, his wife, and Samuel Eaton. Hence the Eaton family is one of the earliest in America, and Francis was one of the signers of the first compact in the nature of a constitution of government. That Puritan band were strong and religious men with undaunted courage and bold hearts, and New Englanders of today are justly proud of their ancestry. Francis Eaton died in Plymouth, 1633. Samuel Eaton was among the twenty-six men who purchased what became the First Precinct in Middleborough, of the Indian sachem, Wampatuck. Said purchase was made in the month of March, 1662, and said Samuel also became one of the pioneer settlers of Middleborough, Mass., where he died in 1684, leaving descendants. Some of the family settled in other parts of Massachusetts. Previous to 1650, Thomas Eaton came to Haverhill, and was the ancestor of the Eatons of Hillsborough and Merrimack Counties of New Hampshire. Thomas Eaton married, for his second wife, a Massachusetts lady, Eunice Sangletery, of Salisbury, December 16, 1658. They had nine children, of whom Job, born April 22, 1671, married Mary Simons, January 10, 1698. Of their four children, the second was Thomas, born February 20, 1701. He married Mehitable ——. They had three children,—John, born June 18, 1733; Timothy and Mehitable. John married, first, Abigail Peasley. She was born September 16, 1734, and died February 23, 1772. The children of this marriage were Ebenezer, Mehitable (Mrs. Daniel Cressey), Nathaniel, Daniel, John and Joshua. He married, second, Sarah Clarke, and had three children,—Thomas, Abigail (Mrs. Benjamin Colby) and Elizabeth (Mrs. Nathaniel Gould). He died January 10, 1823.

Nathaniel Eaton was the pioneer of the family in Bradford. He came here in the spring of 1792, settled on the old "Sawyer place," and continued until February of 1805, when he returned to Hopkinton, his former place of residence. Ebenezer, the oldest, emigrated here about the same time, and made a permanent settlement. Joshua, born February 25, 1768, in Haverhill, Mass., came with his wife and two children to Bradford in the spring of 1795, and settled on land which is now occupied by his descendants. Mr. Eaton's first wife was Sarah Hoyt. The children of this marriage were Moses, Mary (Mrs. John Brockway), William A., Sarah (Mrs. Simeon Shattuck) and Martha (Mrs. Osman Bailey). He married, second, Mrs. Anna (Blaisdell) Hill. Their children were Joshua, John Hill, Roxana (deceased), Daniel and Albert (deceased).

Joshua Eaton, Sr., was admirably fitted by nature and temperament for the hardy life of the early settler, having a rugged constitution and a well-developed physique. He devoted himself to the cultivation of his land and the raising of stock, and became one of the prosperous farmers of the town. In 1810 he built the house which is now occupied by his son, John Hill, and at the time of its erection was the best house in Bradford. Industrious and frugal, he managed his affairs with discretion and always had corn to sell and money to lend to a neighbor in an emergency. When the first Orthodox church was erected, he was one of the first purchasers of the pews, of which he owned three. For several years he took an active part in the military organizations of the State, and was commissioned captain of militia in the Thirtieth Regiment, July 22, 1806, and major of the First Battalion of the same regiment, June 1, 1809, by Governor John Langdon. His resignation was accepted September 13, 1814. Mr. Eaton's politics were of the Jeffersonian school. He was a man of influence, good judgment, not given to many words, deliberate in forming his conclusions. His death occurred April 11, 1850.

Joshua Eaton was born at Bradford, N. H., December 22, 1817. His educational advantages were more liberal than many of the farmer's sons, he having had opportunities of supplementing his district school attendance by High School and academic instruction at Bradford, Henniker and Franklin. He was brought up a farmer's boy and was early accustomed to labor, and continued on the home place with his father until after his marriage, February 20, 1840, to Alzina, daughter of James and Elizabeth Gillingham. (See biography of Moody Gillingham, Newbury, for ancestry.) In 1842 he purchased the place which has since been his home. At his father's death he inherited some fifty or more acres of the old homestead farm, and at present he owns about two hundred and twenty acres of land.

The children of Joshua and Alzina (Gillingham) Eaton were Alzada and Alzira, born January 5, 1841 (Alzira died February 26, 1841. Alzada married Benjamin F. Hoyt; has Frederick G., born January 10, 1867; Warren A., born September 2, 1868; Nettie A., born November 8, 1870; Carrie A., born October 27, 1873; and Chester F., born January 26, 1879); Alverton,

born July 27, 1843, died July 2, 1846; Alzina, born April 10, 1848. Mrs. Eaton died October 6, 1851, and Mr. Eaton married Mrs. Louisa A. Plumer, daughter of Samuel and Lois (Clark) McNeil. She was born in Weare, N. H. They have one son, Joshua Willis Eaton, born December 24, 1856. He married Nettie E. Boyce; they have one child, Ethel E., born April 7, 1878.

Mr. Eaton has inherited many qualities from his Puritan forefathers, and is a man of weight and influence in the town. He is a Democrat in politics, and as such represented Bradford in the Legislature of 1856 and 1857. Since 1849, when he was first elected and served as selectman, he has been connected with public affairs,—been selectman twelve years and first selectman ten years, and filled many other official positions. He was commissioned justice of the peace as follows: June 17, 1859, by Governor Goodwin; June 9, 1864, by Governor Gilmore; June 9, 1869, by Governor Onslow Stearns; May 19, 1874, by Governor Straw; May 20, 1879, by Governor Prescott; April 29, 1884, by Governor Hale.

He has also been interested in the militia, and when quite a young man he was employed as marker or guide. In February, 1837, he was appointed sergeant, and in the June following received a commission as lieutenant in Second Company of Riflemen from Governor Isaac Hill, and afterwards that of captain of the same company, which position he held for several years, when he resigned.

Mr. Eaton is a man of integrity, sound judgment, energy and efficiency, and to him has been entrusted important affairs,—the settling of estates, probate business and other matters requiring a cautious, careful, conservative man. He is a good and useful citizen, a kind husband and father, and stands high in the confidence of the community. Like his father, he is a pronounced liberal in religion.

JASON HOWARD AMES, M.D.

Hardly two decades had passed after the landing of the ship "Mayflower" on Plymouth shores when William Ames emigrated to this country and settled in Braintree, Mass., 1638. Of his many descendants was David. The exact date of his birth is unknown, but it was near the close of the seventeenth century. He married Mary Penniman, and resided in Braintree some years after his marriage, then emigrated from Massachusetts, and his death occurred at Cardigan (now Orange), N. H. They had three sons,—David, John (probably father of Hon. Oliver Ames, of Easton, Mass.), Elijah—and two daughters.

David, the oldest, was born at Braintree, Mass., April, 1726, and married Irene Waldo, who was born at Scotland, Conn., April 18, 1738. He died at Royalton, Vt., April 11, 1821, and his wife died August 18, 1811. Their children were (1) Thaddeus, born at Norwich, Conn., May 18, 1755, married Judy Clark; (2) John, born at Norwich, Conn., September 11, 1756; (3) David, born at Norwich, Conn., October 11, 1758, married Ruth Anin; (4) Nathaniel, born at Scituate, R. I., April 25, 1761, married Sally Anin (he died in Oregon, Wis., in 1863, at the age of one hundred and two years. He was a soldier in the Revolution, having enlisted when seventeen years old, and consequently lived at the time of the three great wars of our country. When one hundred years old he attended a Fourth of July celebration in Madison, Wis., going fifteen miles for that purpose); (5) Susanna, born at Killingsly, Conn., October 8, 1763, married Joseph Daniels; (6) Abigail, born at Killingsly, Conn., August 14, 1766, married Nathaniel Briggs; (7) Anna, born at Killingsly, Conn., March 28, 1769, married Peter Perkins; (8) Jesse, born at Killingsly, Conn., February 12, 1772, married Patty Howard, of Munson, Mass. (he died at Mt. Morris, N. Y., March 10, 1862); (9) Ebenezer, born at Cardigan, N. H., March 23, 1775, married Chloe Osborn, and died at Hamburgh, N. Y., February, 1862. The children of Jesse and Patty (Howard) Ames were Jason H., Polly, Pamelia, Roxanna M., Ruth, Cynthia, Martha L., Lyman D. and Loren J.

Jason Howard Ames, M.D., son of Jesse and Patty (Howard) Ames, was born December 16, 1796, at Fairlee, Vt. He is a descendant, paternally and maternally, from families of consequence in the Old World and the New, and inherited, in an unusual degree, qualities which made him pre-eminently a man of mark. After pursuing his medical studies until he obtained his M.D., he commenced the practice of his profession, in company with Dr. Lyman, in Warner, N. H., where he continued for a few years, and then, with Dr. Lyman, removed to Bradford. Dr. Ames purchased the David Brown place, and soon after married Clara George, December 20, 1827. Mrs. Ames was of a prominent Massachusetts family. She was born in Warner, N. H., June 25, 1798, and died December 5, 1868, at Bradford. (For ancestry, see George family of Hopkinton.) She bore him three children,—(1) George, born September 19, 1828, died September 8, 1834; (2) Henry George, born February 6, 1830, died June 7, 1885 (he married Mary Graves Stoddard, of Perry, N. Y. Their children are Clara George Ames, born March 12, 1860, and Harry Stoddard Ames, born May 21, 1861, at Mt. Morris, N.Y.); (3) Martha Jane, born January 30, 1832, married Bartlett G. Cilley, of Andover, N. H. (he died August 21, 1867. They had two children,—George Ames, born November 24, 1863, and Winfred Bartlett, born October 18, 1865, at Bradford).

Dr. Ames has been a resident of Bradford for nearly sixty years, and for half a century his life was that of the faithful, hard-working physician. The work of a medical man fifty years ago was nearly double that of the present time. Almost all able practitioners made and compounded their medicines, and visits to patients were generally made on horseback, with well-



Jason N. Amos



J. W. Trumbull

filled saddle-bags, traveling late at night and great distances. As learned and skillful men of the medical fraternity were few, Dr. Ames' labors extended to a circuit of many miles. In addition to his large practice and earnest studies in the direction of medical science, he was interested in the public affairs of the town, and this, of course, claimed time, which deprived him of his much-needed rest and recreation. When comparatively a young man, scarcely thirty years of age, he delivered the semi-centennial oration, July 4, 1826, at Bradford, in an able and fitting manner. The document is preserved, and the power, patriotism and piety it contains must have stimulated those who listened to it to good thoughts, good deeds and good conduct. Dr. Ames' ability was recognized by the citizens, and they elected him to the Legislature; and, if his profession had permitted, or inclination had led him into the arena of public and political life, he would have ranked high as a legislator. He was one of the first presidents of the Warner Bank, and filled other official positions.

Many of the old inhabitants remember Dr. Ames' first advent among them, and describe him as a gentleman dignified and courteous, of few words, and yet social with those with whom he was personally connected in family or medical relations, of rare intelligence and a most successful physician.

But his life-work is accomplished. Some five or six years since, this venerable gentleman, after a long and useful career and unremitting professional duties, succumbed to the infirmities of age, and now, at the age of four-score and ten, he, who for so many years cared for others, receives the loving care and attention so well deserved.

Dr. Ames has done enough to keep his memory green, while the record of this laborious life remains, and we continue to esteem and honor the men who have devoted themselves physically and mentally for the good of humanity.

JOHN W. MARSHALL.

The study of human life is a study of the deepest interest. "No one liveth to himself, and no one dieth to himself." Each is a vital part of the history of the world; but there is an infinite diversity in the kind and degree of individual action. Even in the nineteenth century we have not fathomed the occult influences controlling the destinies of each child of mortality, and it is well to place upon the pages of history, for the perusal, instruction and advancement of coming generations, what we may secure of the environment, characteristics and education of those who have worthily lived lives of usefulness, and who have shown marked traits of character, and who, out of the lowest and poorest conditions, by diligence, patience and untiring labor, have constructed a life-edifice of more than ordinary value. In this record the peculiar educational influences and advantages the individual may have had should be most clearly shown. The world has other schools than those of scholastic renown and moneyed endowments,—schools where the influence of wealth is never known and could never bring advantage. Many are educated by poverty, self-denial and stern necessity, and, in spite of their environments, the graduates of this school have oftentimes outstripped those of the most famed schools of liberal culture.

Among those that New Hampshire has just reason to claim as worthy sons of the last half-century is John Webster Marshall. He was born in Salisbury, N. H., February 9, 1835, and was the son of John Webster and Judith (Jackman) Marshall. At the early age of seven years he was left motherless, and the lad began his years of accountability with little to cheer or elevate him. Poverty hung around his father's house, and the surroundings were illy calculated to bring content. Before John was thirteen years old he had had two stepmothers, and the boy had never known maternal care or love since his own mother was carried to the grave. In the fall of the year, when he was scarcely thirteen, he obtained his father's consent to earn his own living, and with barely clothes enough to serve as a covering, and not even underclothing, he went out into the world. Coming to Bradford, he secured a place with his uncle, Benjamin Marshall, to work for his board and attend school. He was more than an ordinary boy, quiet and retiring in his manner, kind in disposition and possessed of a strong will. He early showed a fondness for machinery and an aptness for tools. He gave diligent attention to his studies, developed a taste for mathematics and made rapid progress. He labored in the summer for his uncle and other farmers of the neighborhood to acquire a respectable wardrobe, and after two years thus passed he entered the employ of G. W. Wadleigh, of Fisherville, as clerk in his store. After a year of hard work in the store and on the farm, John went to Manchester, and for another year was engaged in the gun-shop of a Mr. Fogg. His natural inclination for mechanics was fostered by this avocation, and it decided his life-work. Determined to become a machinist, he secured a situation in the Manchester Locomotive-Works, where he was employed for about six years. Here life was pleasant, his occupation was congenial, and in the intervals of labor, and during the long winter evenings, he continued his studies of mathematics and drawing, never wasting his time in frivolity or idleness. He had even then marked out for himself a career of steady and persistent progress, and knew that to accomplish it he must be an unceasing laborer and student. In view of this, his thoughts were turned to Boston as the place where a widening sphere of opportunity would be revealed to him, and removing to that city, he worked a year for the Boston Locomotive-Works, and after another year in the employ of a Mr. Osborne, in a locomotive

repair shop, he engaged as a machinist in the Atlantic Works, at $1.50 a day. The same devotion to his studies he had shown in Manchester was continued in Boston. The allurements of the great city had no charm for him; his evenings were consecrated to improvement. He became proficient in mechanical drawing and engineering. He was ready for a higher position, and it came unsought, and as a most pleasant surprise. One day the machinists of the shop were asked to vote for one of their number to become the superintendent of the drafting department. Mr. Marshall cast his vote for one he deemed qualified, and little dreamed that he would be the chosen one.

This was a fortunate financial change, the salary being twelve hundred dollars a year. Exercising the same diligence and studiousness which had so signally changed his life, he thoroughly qualified himself for the post of mechanical engineer, to which position he was advanced in about two years' time, with a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. His patience and assiduity, his modest and unassuming ways and the painstaking accuracy and promptitude with which everything which came in the line of his duty was done, early won the approval and esteem of his employers. This was strengthened with passing time, and, as a further proof of their confidence, he was appointed superintending engineer, and sent to Europe to study the construction of iron vessels, and he passed three months in the leading shipyards of England, Scotland, Belgium and France, adding much to his store of information. Nine months after his return to Boston, the famous firm Peter Wright & Co., Philadelphia, who had learned of his abilities, engaged him to superintend the construction of the vessels which should constitute the Red Star Line, at a salary of three thousand dollars and expenses. He remained in England two years and ten months, his wife visiting him in the mean time, and during this time the three pioneer vessels of the line—"Vaderland," "Nederland" and "Switzerland"—were constructed at Jarrow-on-Tyne. The vessels demonstrated that Mr. Marshall thoroughly understood the principles underlying an intelligent knowledge of his work, and he took the final step in the ladder he had started to mount by being made superintendent of the two lines of steamships owned by his employers,—the Red Star and American. Thus had diligence and application, coupled with energy and improvement of opportunities, and unfailing cheerfulness under all circumstances, brought the unknown youth of poverty to a high position in the great world of business, and to competency and honors, with strong and influential friends.

In 1878 he again went to England to personally superintend the building of the "Belgenland" and "Rhyneland," of the Red Star line, at Barrow-in-Furness. This occupied him about one year. The continued application and overwork for so many years had worn upon a delicate physical organism, and only an indomitable will kept him up. Returning on the "Rhyneland" to America, he tendered his resignation as superintendent, which was not accepted, and this was repeated three times in the course of a few months. The firm valued his services too highly to dispense with them, and he was in their employ until his death, which occurred January 6, 1882, in Boston, after an illness of two years and a half. Up to the last the plans and specifications of the vessels under construction were submitted to him for approval, and it is noticeable that he had just concluded the examination of the last set of papers of the last vessel he had designed when he was seized by the hemorrhage which preceded his death.

Mr. Marshall married, February 11, 1864, Martha J., daughter of Benjamin E. and Olive (Chandler) Wadleigh, of Bradford, a descendant of two early and honorable New Hampshire families. She was a schoolmate of his in his early school-days at Bradford. Both were proficient in the same studies, both worked the hard examples, both "spelled down" the school; but the nature of each was so retiring that they never formed a personal acquaintance until twelve years after, when their congeniality of taste soon drew them together. She was especially adapted to be his companion, entering heartily into his labors and aspirations, and was a true adviser and friend. Their children are Elmer Wadleigh and John Edgar, who, it is to be hoped, have inherited a share of their father's ability.

Mr. Marshall was one of the most unostentatious of men. In forming acquaintances he was reserved and reticent; but he was genial and social to those who won his confidence. He lived a regular and exemplary life, never drinking liquor or using tobacco, and devoted the time so many waste to useful investigations in science. He was not a church member, but a truly religious man, who lived a remarkably pure life. A lover of nature and an admirer of its works, he "looked through nature up to nature's God," and based his life and actions on the golden rule. His integrity and honesty were as clear as the noonday sun, and though millions of dollars passed through his hands, his disposition of them was made in all cases to the best interests of his employers. He was charitable; but, in accordance with the Scriptural admonition, he "let not his left hand know what his right hand did," and this was in harmony with his entire character. Modest and unselfish, he was in this respect a marked contrast to many "self-made" men. He was ever thoughtful of others, their welfare and comfort, and in the closing hours of his life occupied himself with instructions to his wife concerning the happiness of those depending upon him.

May many who read these pages find an instructive lesson in this story of a life, and be encouraged to new aspirations and endeavors to attain a higher and more



Hiram Blanchard

useful station than fate or circumstance has given them.

HIRAM BLANCHARD.

From the "History of Acworth" we find that George Blanchard, who was born on English soil, emigrated to Andover, Mass., and among his goodly descendants was Nathaniel, who had three sons,—Joseph, Aaron and Lemuel. Aaron was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, settled in Acworth, N. H., but afterwards removed to Barnard, Vt. Lemuel also took part in the struggles of the colonists and was at the burning of New London. Joseph was born in Shutesbury, Mass., in 1755, and came to Acworth in the early years of its settlement (1790), married Relief, daughter of Aaron Osgood, a descendant of John Osgood, of Andover, Mass. David, his second son, born in 1788, married Betsey, daughter of John and Lydia (Melvin) Gregg, of Acworth. The Greggs were among the pioneers of Londonderry, N. H., and possessed the strong and resolute spirit of those enterprising men, the influence of whose characters has left a strong impress upon the town and community in which they made their home. To David and Betsey (Gregg) Blanchard were born seven children, of whom Hiram was the oldest.

Hiram Blanchard belongs to that class of New Englanders who, while unostentatious and unpretending, are yet the true benefactors of the community in which they live, in that they add to the material prosperity of their respective localities and leave behind them tangible results of their life's work. He had his birth in the quiet, rural town of Acworth, N. H., October 21, 1816, attended the public schools in Acworth and Hancock Academy, and thoroughly assimilated the instruction to his intellectual betterment. He at the same time improved his physical health by laboring on his father's farm. This was his life till he became of age, when he went, first to Boston, then to Bellows Falls and other places; but after the passing of a few months he located in merchandising at Bradford Corner, as a partner of Hon. John W. Morse and M. E. Baxter, under the firm-title of Baxter, Blanchard & Co. This was in 1842, and from that time to his death, November 19, 1872, he was one of the most energetic of the business men of the town and a component factor of its usefulness. He continued in trade at Bradford Corner for about ten years, with various partners, and established a reputation for sterling integrity and honesty of purpose that his whole after-life but confirmed. He afterwards formed a partnership with Mr. Morse, at Mill village, under style of Morse & Blanchard, and until 1870, when, on account of failing health, Mr. Blanchard was forced to retire, they continued in trade, each week and each month but rendering stronger the bonds of friendship uniting the two men. Their business interests were large and diversified, and while Mr. Morse attended to the "outside" part, Mr. Blanchard was the merchant who daily was at his post in the store, and it is not too much to say that the unfailing courtesy which gave a pleasant greeting and a kind word to every one added much to the popularity of the firm and to its success.

Mr. Blanchard married, October 18, 1843, Polly E., daughter of Hon. Jonathan and Polly (Fisher) Gove, of Acworth. (For Gove ancestry, see biography of Hon. John W. Morse.) For nearly thirty years of passing time were their joys and sorrows cheered by mutual sympathy, and, while Mrs. Blanchard was a true helpmeet to him, his unfailing tenderness made the home circle a more than ordinarily happy one. He prized his home dearly; after the wearisome duties of the day were over, here he found a rest for his fatigue and a solace for the discomforts incident to every life. The same qualities which made him the successful merchant and husband and father, caused him to have the respect and esteem of the entire community. He was remarkably winning in his manners, speedily securing the interest of a stranger, which was usually increased and consolidated into friendship by further acquaintance, and, throughout his long and active business career, never dared suspicion to breathe one word against his integrity, nor did a single action of his cause him to be lowered from the high position he occupied in the minds of the better element of the people among whom he had made his home. He was always unassuming, never giving himself full credit for the abilities he possessed, and never boasted of his achievements nor what he could accomplish. A man not given to idle talk, he had great command over his feelings, which were naturally impetuous. He was firm in his friendships, generous to the unfortunate and suffering, but his good deeds were never found out from him; he left others to reveal them if they ever came to the light; only his wife would know of his benefactions, and she cordially shared them with him. He preferred the quiet, domestic enjoyments of home to the turmoil of public strife, and consequently never sought political or official distinction, although supporting, with all his strength, the Democratic principles of the "Father of the Constitution," and of wide influence in the community. He served as postmaster at one time, and was representative to the State Legislature in 1866–67, the only public positions he could be induced to accept. Of an earnest and positive character, whatever he undertook he would accomplish, and this, with his scrupulous fidelity to any trust confided to him, caused him to be almost recklessly unsparing of himself. Hence he was led to a really unjustifiable excess of labor, which weakened a system never vigorous, and brought on consumption, that, after long months of suffering, ended his useful life. He had one son, George H., born in 1848, who resides in Lowell.

Mrs. Blanchard survives her husband and has the esteem and friendship of a large circle for her sterling worth.

By the reading of this memorial sketch many striving youth may see what may be accomplished by diligence, good habits and an honest, manly life. Better than columns of stone and monuments of marble are the records of such a life.

GEORGE HART.

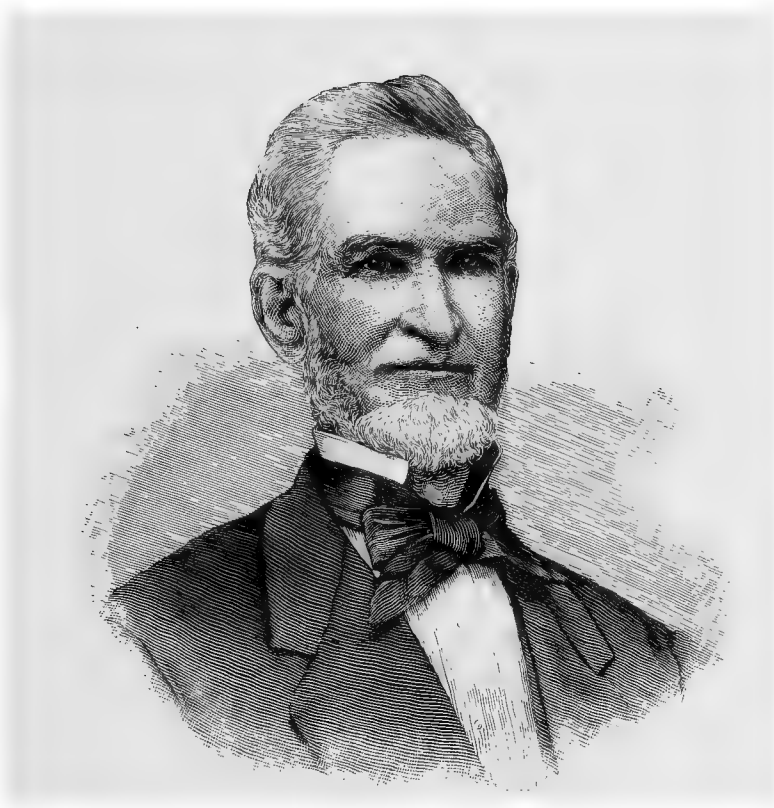
George Hart, the grandson of Nicholas Lawrence (a native of Weston, Vt., who was a very prominent man, and one of the veteran heroes of the Revolutionary War), and son of George and —— (Lawrence) Hart, was born at Landgrove, Vt., May 23, 1811. As so many New Englanders had done before him, early in life he was obliged to earn his bread, get his education and wrestle with the world. The condition of his parents was humble. The incessant toil required in a new and sterile land had but served to provide the barest necessities of life, and from his earliest years he struggled with adverse circumstances. His boy-heart yearned to know something of the great world of books in which so many found enjoyment; but he had no money, nor could his parents meet this demand; so he went into the woods, gathered dry trees, stumps, brush, etc., and burning them, he secured the ashes to exchange for the much-desired school-books. But the rains descended, and the prospective capital was lost, as George thought, when his mother came to his relief, dried the ashes in the oven, and his first school-books were purchased. He improved his time in labor and study, and, with the assistance of his brother, while yet a young man, had the satisfaction of seeing his parents in a home which the two boys had provided. Thinking to find a larger field of labor, and one more remunerative, in a manufacturing place, he left his native town and went to Lowell, Mass., where he took a contract for the heavy stone-work required in one of the mills, and thus found employment for a time. He then went to Tewksbury and became the foreman on a farm, and resided in Dracut for a short period. But Mr. Hart's ambition for a better position and advantages for adding to his stock of learning soon carried him to Boston, where he engaged in one of the tide-mills for manufacturing lead pipe. Here he continued diligent in business and saving his earnings, when a desirable opportunity offered, and he invested his little capital, and went into partnership with Messrs. Crosby & Cannon in the trucking business. He remained in Boston for more than three years, when he removed to Mt. Tabor, Vt., purchased a farm and devoted himself to agriculture for the next five years, and became a good citizen of the town, interesting himself in its public affairs, serving as town clerk, selectman and also held a commission as justice of the peace. He then removed to Boston, resumed his old business, was financially successful, and having sold out his entire interest, he came to Bradford about 1850, and was a resident here until his death, in the last night of the year 1879.

Mr. Hart married, April 5, 1835, Louisa, daughter of Cyrus and Martha (Millet) Bailey, native of Salem, N. H. Mrs. Hart has been a resident of Bradford since her third year, and is a Christian lady of intelligence and refinement. Their children were Louisa A., born at Mt. Tabor, Vt., January 11, 1838, married Arthur T. Morse, of Newbury, N. H., and has two children, George H. and Arthur A.; Almendo, born at Mt. Tabor November 7, 1840, died in infancy; George A., born at Mt. Tabor December 17, 1841, died in Boston, aged eleven months; George Herman, born at Boston April 17, 1844, died aged two years and four months; Edwin A., born at Boston July 12, 1849 (he married Eugenia C. Delaplaine, and has an adopted daughter, Bertha, now living at Minneapolis, Minn.); William S., born at Bradford September 25, 1851, now living in Florida, is engaged in bee culture, in connection with orange-growing, in which he is successful.

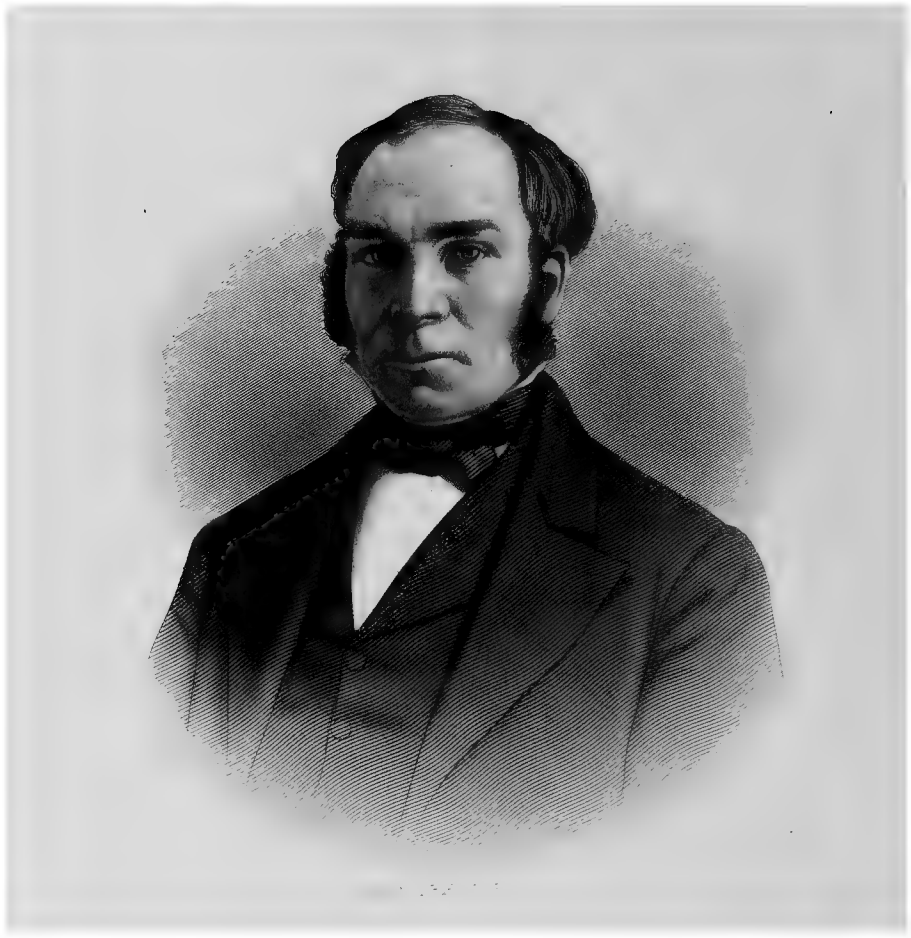
About 1860, Mr. Hart left his Bradford matters in charge of his wife and a trusty man, and went to Enniskillen, Canada, and engaged in boring for oil and dealing in oil lands quite extensively, and this enterprise resulted profitably, as also other business transactions.

We have written thus far concerning Mr. Hart as a business man, and we will now speak of him in the words of a friend, who knew him as friend, citizen and neighbor, of one who saw him in his home, which he had made so beautiful by his own care and artistic taste.

He was a man of grand presence, reserved in his manners, of few words, carrying on conversation for the purpose of gaining or imparting knowledge, but never condescending to trivial details, but when the occasion demanded, his influence, means and friendship were offered freely; kind, sympathetic and benevolent, but always choosing the objects of his charity; unostentatious and unassuming, yet bold and fearless in the cause of the oppressed; a strict partisan, but never intrusive or arrogant; impatient of shams, but a firm friend of all philanthropic undertakings; of a strong and positive will, as is often the case with self-made men; refined, cultured and with a taste for the beautiful in nature, of which he was a great lover, as was evidenced by the adornment and cultivation of his home-place, much of which was the labor of his own hands; a strong temperance man and a zealous worker in the cause, ready with his advice and financial aid; an Abolitionist at the time when to openly avow those sentiments almost amounted to social ostracism. When Garrison was mobbed in the city of Boston, Mr. Hart was one of the foremost to stand forward and offer his strong arm in his defense; also, at one time, when a lady



George Stark



David Durell

lectured in the church at Bradford in the interest of the anti-slavery movement, and, at the close, asked for some one to take up a collection, and waited for a response, not a person in the whole congregation responded until Mr. Hart, with his dignified and courteous mien, arose, and complied with the request. He was a keen observer of human nature and had a wonderful power in reading character. He had a strong sense of justice and was no respecter of persons. In politics he was a Republican, and his being twice elected selectmen in a town largely Democratic shows the esteem in which he was held. He was thoughtful and tender of his wife and family, even to the very last, when pain and suffering had claimed him for their own.

Mr. Hart was not a professor of Christianity, but his wife was a member of the Baptist Church, and he contributed liberally for the support of the cause she loved. But he was a believer in God, read the Bible carefully and had been heard to remark that "all nature gave evidence that there was a God." A few days previous to his death, on bidding farewell to a friend, he said,—"Good-bye, I hope we shall meet in a better world, if there is one, and I believe there is."

All in all, Mr. Hart was an honest, upright, conscientious and moral man, and the world was better for his having lived in it.

DAVID DURRELL.

The Durrells are of English descent, and the head of the family is a knight, who lived in a manor-house, whose erection dates back to the fourteenth century. (See biography of Thomas Durrell.) Among the men of note in America bearing the name may be mentioned Judge Daniel M. Durrell, of Dover, N. H., and the yet more famous Judge Durrell, of Louisiana, who are nearly related to the branch that settled in Bradford.

Nicholas Durrell was born in those days, just subsequently to the Revolution, when the depreciation of Continental currency had caused a stringency of times and a shrinkage of values of which we now have not the faintest conception.

The young lad was reared in the midst of the difficulties incident to a pioneer life. He came to Bradford with his young wife, Polly Batchelder, of Northwood, on horseback, over the rough roads, in which rocks, logs and swamps caused slow and tiresome progress, and with brave hearts they set themselves to make a home out of the wild piece of land on which they settled. Not idle were they, but courageously and industriously they devoted themselves to the task before them, and, as the result of their labors, there was developed a splendid farm—the finest in many miles. He was a model farmer, with an eye for a good animal, and took pleasure and pride in his flocks and herds, his fields and his buildings, and many remember the time when "no one raised so good produce, no one drove so fine horses, no one owned such broad lands as Nicholas Durrell."

The old homestead is near Bradford Centre; it has now (1885) passed into other hands, and his descendants are scattered; but "Nicholas, his wife and others of his race now sleep in the small iron-picketed grave-yard on the opposite side of the road, and no male of the name resides in the town."

Nicholas Durrell was an old-time Whig, a man of fine appearance, of social ways and courteous bearing, esteemed by his acquaintances, loved by his family, a happy, honest, successful agriculturist, and, although unable to write his name, left the impress of his strong character, which cannot be effaced. He was a prominent member of the First Congregational Church, for which he did and gave much. He died in September, 1844, at Saratoga, N. Y., aged sixty-five. His wife survived him many years, dying at the advanced age of ninety-two. Their children were Samuel, David, Levi (now living in Surry, N. H.) and Mary (Mrs. Levi O. Colby).

David Durrell, son of Nicholas and Polly (Batchelder) Durrell, was born July 20, 1807, on the homestead of his father in Bradford, and was a life-long resident of the town. He had a good common-school education, his quick mental powers making such rapid advancement that when only sixteen years old he was qualified to teach school, and for ten consecutive years he taught winter terms with flattering results and great popularity. Inheriting in an intensified degree his father's love of agriculture and fine stock, he remained on the home place until he was of age, and purchased the farm, which became his home, for six hundred dollars; married Elvira French, who died, leaving one daughter, Lavinia (Mrs. George Baker). He married, November 15, 1836, Polly P. Colby, daughter of Samuel and Sally Patch. They had three children,—Lizzie S. (Mrs. Walter S. Leach, of Methuen, Mass., whose only child, Lizzie Etta, married William W. Spalding, resides in Lawrence, Mass., and has two children: Helen D. and John W.), Mary Elvira (deceased) and Helen F. G. (Mrs. J. J. Crippen, now residing in Salina, Kan., having three children: Henry D., J. J., Jr., and Helen E.).

Mr. Durrell was an enthusiastic laborer in his favorite and chosen field, agriculture; worked with all the ardent energy of the Durrell nature to excel, made a specialty of raising fine stock, added acre after acre to his original small possessions, until, in a very short period of time, he had acquired much real estate, and owned and gave his name to Durrell's Mountains. He had at one time in his possession as many as seventy-three blooded cattle, was noted for having one of the best stock farms in the State, and had many fine horses, whose reputation for speed and quality stood in high favor among Boston horsemen, who highly valued the "Durrell breed." In all his operations, so successfully conducted as to make him wealthy when only in the prime of life (for when his death occurred,

NOTE.—[Some branches of the Durrell family spell the name with one "r" while others use two, but it is generally spelled with two.—EDITOR.]

September 15, 1854, at the age of forty-seven years, his property inventoried about twenty-four thousand dollars), he was not an idle spectator of public affairs. The same qualities shown in his private business were called by the citizens to administration of town matters; he was school committeeman, selectman and filled other offices for various and continued terms, and was one of the ablest and strongest men in Bradford, whose advice and counsel was sought and gladly received, and he was often selected as an administrator, guardian and for other weighty trusts. His operations were large; he employed many men, and the oversight of them in the various departments of his labor made him the busiest man in town. Mr. Durrell was social, warm-hearted, tender and kind in family and neighborhood relations, generous to all deserving charities, but so quiet in his benefactions that many of them were unknown to all save the giver and the recipient. A load of hay would be sent in the long winter to the poor man whose fodder had failed; a cow would be driven to the house where "many children played around the door," and its use given for the season. In these and similar ways was his liberality scattered, like sunbeams, bringing gladness and light to many destitute homes, and when he was called away by death the hearts of many were shrouded in gloom.

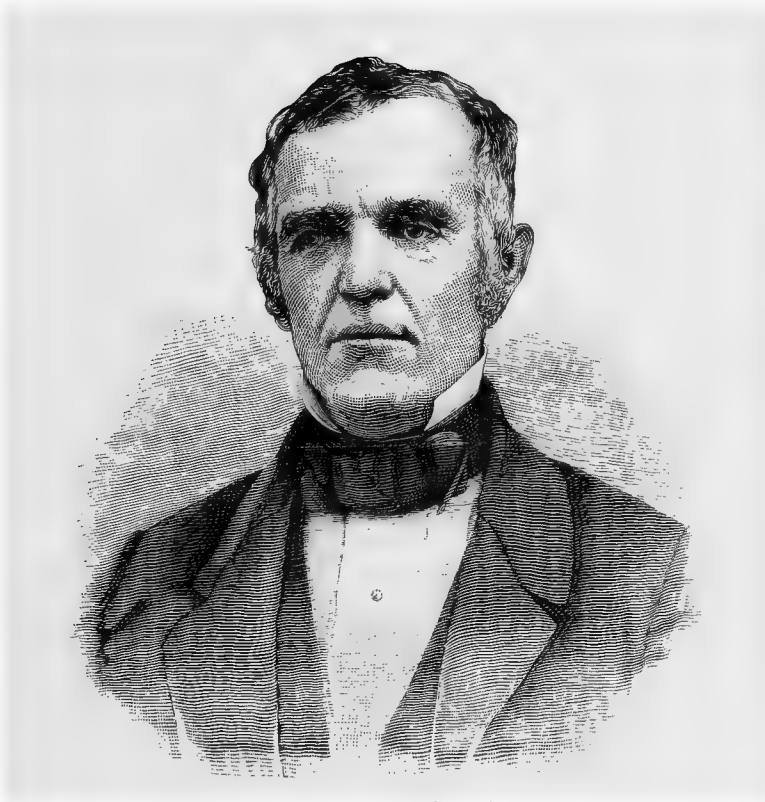
The vigorous constitution of Mrs. Durrell, in spite of her active labors of many years, has preserved her intellect unimpaired, and her sallies of wit and appreciation of humor would do credit to a much younger person. Her appearance does not indicate that she has attained her age of seventy-four years, and, blessed with the care and sympathy of three generations of worthy descendants, she is passing down towards the "twilight" of life reverenced and beloved.

There has been no stronger type of character shown among the settlers of Bradford than that exhibited by Nicholas and David Durrell, and none of its inhabitants have done better service in the development of the town, or left more substantial tokens of their existence, or whose memory is, to-day, more sincerely cherished.

REV. HIRAM HOLMES.

Rev. Hiram Holmes, for many years a useful and faithful minister of the gospel, was born in Rochester, N. H., October 3, 1806. He was the son of Joshua and Polly (Cater) Holmes, and the circumstances of his birth only afforded him the benefit of the education that could be acquired at the common schools of his native town. At a very early age he was deeply impressed with the importance of religious interests, and at the age of twenty-one he became the servant of Christ, and August 3, 1828, was baptized at Strafford (Crown Point) by Rev. E. Place, and joined the Free-Will Baptist Church. Soon after he was convinced that he should become a religious teacher, and, with a few others, established a prayer-meeting, which in a short time bore good fruit and much awakening of the spirit. He now felt that preaching was the vocation to which he was called, and henceforward his life-work was that of a preacher of the Word. In 1829 he commenced holding meetings, and, in January, 1830, the New Durham Quarterly Meeting "gave him approbation to improve as a licentiate," and February 8, 1831, his ordination took place in Strafford, Rev. B. S. Manson preaching the sermon. Previous to this, and afterwards, he traveled in various towns, holding meetings and going from house to house, and his heart was made glad in that many turned to the Lord. He made Wolfborough his home at this time, and in that place did much of his work. He was clerk of the Wolfborough Quarterly Meeting from its organization, August 6, 1831, to 1835, when he removed from the town. He perceived a change and a quickening in religious interests while a resident there, and baptized thirty-seven in Wolfborough and the neighboring towns. He then went to Hopkinton, remaining there from June, 1835, until the following February. His next field of labor was Weare, in 1836, afterwards supplying the church in Epsom for a year. In October, 1837, Mr. Holmes married Susanna, daughter of Josiah and Lydia Brown, of Weare, the marriage ceremony being performed by the Rev. David Moody, the well-known Baptist clergyman. His next pastorate was in Raymond, where he continued for a year or more. His final settlement was in Bradford, which lasted from 1839 until his death, which occurred suddenly May 1, 1863,—a period of twenty-four years. On coming to Bradford, Mr. Holmes purchased the "French farm," and made it his home during his life here, and his widow still resides there. In all these years he supplied Sunapee, Newbury, Wilmot Flat, and did much pastoral work in many places, and was also appointed by the Weare Quarterly Meeting an "itinerant" to visit the destitute churches. His health, however, was feeble, and he was unable to preach constantly; but whenever or wherever an opportunity occurred he "fought the good fight" and labored zealously for Zion's cause. His activity, zeal and persevering endeavor caused him to be respected and esteemed by the people of Bradford, and, in 1860, the Congregational Church being without a pastor, he was invited to fill the pulpit, which he did alternate Sabbaths, "to good congregations and to much acceptance." He was a delegate to the Sixth General Conference, held at Meredith, N. H., 1832; the Seventh, at Strafford, Vt., 1833; and the Eighteenth, at Hillsdale, Mich., 1862.

Mr. Holmes was a public-spirited citizen, interested in reform movements of the day, and in all enterprises tending to further and promote the welfare of the community. The most appropriate and fitting tribute to this good man is that of his friend and Christian brother, Joseph Fullonton: "In all his



H Helmut



Curtis Davis

ministry he answered well the qualifications Paul sets forth as requisite in a minister of Christ: 'A lover of hospitality, a lover of good men, sober, just, holy, temperate.' He was firm in his convictions of right, conscientious in all his duties and of strict integrity in all his business concerns. His heart was in the benevolent enterprises of the age, and in all proper ways he labored to promote them. Coming forward without the benefits of the schools, as many have since enjoyed, he developed preaching talents of good quality. He labored by sound doctrine to convince gainsayers and to persuade the sinful to turn to God. He presented the great truths with such clearness that all could understand; and in all his work he gave the impression that love to God and love to men constrained him to make earnest efforts to win the wayward and perishing to Christ, and with such earnestness, deep feeling and evident sincerity that good results followed. God's people were instructed and comforted, the desponding encouraged and the sinful directed to the Lamb of God. His ministry was successful, and he has entered upon a glorious inheritance in heaven. 'The memory of the just is blessed.'"

JOHN BROWN.

John Brown was born in Henniker, N. H., in the year 1777, and, when a child, removed to Bradford, where he ever afterwards resided. He married Sarah Gregg, of New Boston, N. H.; was a farmer, and died March 27, 1856. His wife died October 14, 1849. They had six children, viz.: Hannah, Jerusha, Livonia, Joel H., Jeremiah and Nancy. Hannah married Erastus F. Brockway, lived in Bradford for many years, and afterwards removed to Boston and died there in February, 1869, at the age of sixty-two. Her husband is still living. She never had any children.

Jerusha died, unmarried, May 8, 1838, at the age of twenty-nine.

Livonia married Francis T. Simpson, lived many years in Manchester, N. H., but afterwards returned to Bradford and died there May 18, 1854, at the age of forty-two. She had no children. Her husband died before her.

Joel H. graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1841, and became a physician and settled in Newton, Mass., where he died March 18, 1865, aged fifty-three. He married Sarah R. P. Richmond, of Boston, who survives. They had one child, a daughter, who died in childhood.

Jeremiah graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1842, was a lawyer, and practiced for many years in Boston, where he died December 26, 1881, aged sixty-seven. He married Mary H. Talbot, who died before him. They had no children.

Nancy married Ambrose S. Brackett, and resided in Bradford, where she died May 14, 1862, aged forty-five. Her husband died in Bradford July 23, 1878, aged sixty-three.

J. Q. A. Brackett is their only child, and the only living descendant of his grandfather, John Brown. He was born in Bradford June 8, 1842; graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1865, and from the Harvard Law School in 1868; was admitted to the bar in Boston the same year and has been engaged in the practice of his profession in that city ever since. He married Angeline M. Peck, of Arlington, Mass., June 20, 1878, and has one son, John Gaylord Brackett, born April 12, 1879. He was a member of the City Council of Boston four years, and president of that body in 1876; has been a member of the House of Representatives seven years, and at present is its Speaker.

CURTIS DAVIS.

The prosperity of New England is largely indebted to its self-made men, who have continually added to the wholesome wealth of the community by their persistent and unwearied efforts, have been workers, producers, and not mere consumers, obeying the ancient law of our race,—"By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou gain thy bread." Conspicuous among these, and worthy of mention, is Curtis Davis, the son of Daniel and Mary (Brown) Davis. He was born in the beautiful farming town of Bradford, N. H., February 11, 1814, and was the grandson of Isaac Davis, whose eight children were Betsey, born December 29, 1760; Mollie, born May 31, 1762; James, born February 24, 1764; Daniel, born February 4, 1766; John, born December 24, 1768 (died young); Susan, born January 7, 1770; Sally, born April 17, 1772; and John, born August 14, 1774. Daniel married Mary Brown and had eleven children,—Samuel, born March 19, 1790; Enoch, born August 27, 1791 (died young); Enoch, born January 6, 1793; Dorcas, born January 25, 1795; Eliphalet, born December 16, 1796; Lydia, born January 4, 1799; Diamond, born April 25, 1802; Hiram, born February 24, 1807; Lyman, born October 11, 1809; Isaac, born January 18, 1811; and Curtis.

Curtis Davis was the youngest of eleven children, and although his father was a well-to-do farmer, yet with such a large family to support, frugality, economy and industry were essential characteristics for the development of the resources of the farm, and the children were well grounded in the principles which lead to success, and formed those habits of perseverance and diligence that have ever been their prominent traits. In 1832, Curtis left his pleasant home, a poor boy and unacquainted with the ways of the world, his education being that afforded by the common schools of the period; but his courage and determination were strong, and his ambition was to engage in some business and follow it. He went to Cambridgeport, Mass., then comparatively a small place, and engaged for a very moderate compensation with a firm in the soap business, of which his brother

Eliphalet was a partner. He continued in their employ for a short time, and then returned to Bradford, where he remained for a year, and in the fall of 1833 he removed to Cambridgeport and resumed his former position, where he worked faithfully and devoted himself to acquiring the details of the manufacture, with a view to establishing himself on his own account, which he carried into effect in 1834 by purchasing the business of Hiram Davis. This establishment he sold in 1835, when he bought another factory of greater capacity, and, in 1837, took into partnership Alexander Dickinson, with whom he was connected until 1851. Mr. Davis then bought and enlarged the buildings he now occupies, and at present (1885) the entire plant covers about one acre of ground, and is the most noted factory in Cambridge, and, also, the largest one of the kind in New England. In the main building are sixteen kettles or boilers, twelve of which are for the stocking and finishing of soap, and have a holding capacity of over two hundred and fifty tons, and still the increasing demand for their manufacture calls for more space, and an enlargement of the works is in contemplation. The soap manufactured by Mr. Davis is a pure article, and the Peerless, Welcome, Extra and Gold Dust brands are used throughout the country, and their quality and superiority are too well known to need further mention. In 1864, Mr. Davis received into his business, as partner, his son-in-law, James Mellen, who has the superintendence of the sales-rooms in Boston. They avail themselves of all the new ideas, are progressive, and their manufactory is provided with the best and most improved machinery. They honestly aim to make a good article, and consequently, are successful.

Mr. Davis married, November 29, 1835, Martha Kemp, a native of Pomfret, Vt. She was born April 1, 1818. Their five children were Christina Van Ness, born April 15, 1840, married James Mellen, Jr.; Ermina Frances, died December 25, 1854, aged twelve years; Curtis Rockwell, died February 24, 1876, aged thirty-one years; Mary Lizzie, born December 7, 1846, married Samuel Noyes, Jr.; Edwin Alberto, died July 8, 1851, aged twenty-two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have passed nearly fifty years together, and have experienced many joys and many sorrows; yet amidst them all each has been cheered and encouraged by the sympathy of the other, and now, at the twilight of life, they can look back to duties well performed and forward to the bright beyond.

With all his devotion to business, Mr. Davis has not neglected his civil relations towards the place which has been his home from boyhood. He has kept pace with the growth of Cambridgeport, having been identified with its manufacturing interests for half a century, and is one of the solid men of that city. High-minded and honorable, he possesses the respect and esteem of the citizens. Unassuming and retiring in his manners, he has never sought office, but the office has sought him. His integrity and honesty of purpose have been shown in his methods of business, and as director in the Citizens' Insurance Company, and also in one of the Cambridge banks for several years, he has proved himself qualified for important trusts.

His political affiliations from boyhood have been with the Democratic party, and the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian principles and methods as indorsed and carried out by President Cleveland find in him hearty support. He has been a member of the Common Council, served as alderman for two years and for three terms represented Cambridge in the State Legislature.

Mr. Davis embodies and exemplifies those qualities which distinguish what we call our self-made men. He commenced life with no vices; he was prudent, economical and temperate; business success he preferred to pleasure, and to his work he carried enterprise, energy and will. He was essentially a moving force in his work, and this review of his life is of value to our young men, who can see from what Mr. Davis has achieved what can be accomplished by industry, fidelity and an honest purpose.

In all these years his heart has held a firm grasp of his native town, and the home of his parents has ever been tenderly cherished. He has a pride in its scenery, its associations and in the noticeable men it has produced, and Bradford has never had a native who more loyally prized its worth, or who, in the far-reaching realm of business, has done her greater honor.

HISTORY OF CANTERBURY.

CHAPTER I.

Geographical—Original Grant—Town Privileges—First Settlements—Names of Pioneers—Indian Incursions—Capture of Jackman and Dorset—The Fort—The Volunteers—Indian Trading Post—War of the Revolution—Captain Jeremiah Clough's Company—Captain James Shepherd's Company—Canterbury "Train-Band"—"Train-Band" and "Alarm List"—Various Enlistments.

THE town of Canterbury lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows:

North, by Northfield; east, by Belknap County and Loudon; south, by Loudon and Concord; west, by Boscawen.

This town was granted, May 20, 1727, to Richard Waldron and a large number of associates, and embraced, in addition to its present territory, the present towns of Loudon and Northfield.

March 19, 1741, an act was passed granting the inhabitants town privileges. The original area of the town was increased, by an addition on the southwest side, June 13, 1765. It retained this area until January 23, 1773, when Loudon was set off, and June 19, 1780, it was still further decreased by the incorporation of the northwesterly part of the town as Northfield, Rockingham County. A small portion of the town was annexed to Concord, June 2, 1784, and a small portion was also annexed to Loudon, January 7, 1853.

Settlements were made here soon after the granting of the town, in 1727; but in consequence of its exposed condition on the frontier, it was slowly settled. Among the early settlers were James Scales, Thomas Clough, Thomas Young, James Gibson, William Glines, Ezekiel Morrill, Samuel Ames, Joseph Symonds, John Moor, Richard Blanchard, Jeremiah Clough, Josiah Miles, Ephraim Clough, Samuel Shepherd and Samuel Sias.

Indian Incursions.—The early settlers of Canterbury were not exempt from Indian depredations. For a long series of years the country was in a constant state of alarm, and various towns, or settlements, and Canterbury among the number, erected garrison-houses, where the whole settlement would gather in time of danger. In 1757 five Indians appeared near the house of Thomas Clough, which they entered, and took from it a small quantity of meal; but their object being to take captives, they concealed themselves behind a log fence. They soon perceived a young lad, named Moses Jackman, a neighbor of Mr. Clough, and Dorset, Mr. Clough's negro man. They gave chase and captured them. They were taken to Canada. After a tedious captivity, Jackman was released in 1761, and returned. The colored man was redeemed for a sum of money paid by Mr. Clough. While returning from captivity he lost both his feet, but was comfortably supported by Mr. Clough till his death, which occurred at an advanced age.

At the time of the capture of these young men Mrs. Clough, also, came near falling into the hands of the Indians. On that same day she went from the garrison to her house to bake and prepare for the return of the family. Going directly to her meal-chest, she discovered traces of Indians. She stepped to the door and called loudly for the boys. She fled to the garrison, screaming as she ran, and gave the alarm. All exertions to recover the captives, however, were in vain.

During another incursion Shepherd and Blanchard, two of the settlers, were surprised a short distance from the garrison-house by a party of seven Indians who rose from behind a log within a few feet of the whites. Both parties fired. Shepherd escaped, but Blanchard was mortally wounded. During the hostilities this garrison-house, or fort, was garrisoned by a company of volunteers and was the headquarters for the various scouting-parties who ranged in search of the enemy beyond the line of settlements. This company was commanded by Captain Jeremiah Clough. There was a trading-post in this town in the early days for traffic with the Indians, and the following, concerning this traffic, was voted by the General Court, in 1743:

"In the House of Representatives X^r the 22^d 1743

"*Voted* That M^r Jotham Odiorn J^r & M^r Hunking Wentworth be a Comittee to Purchase thirty pounds worth of Goods to Send up to Canterbury for a Supply to Trade with the Indians which Shall be laid out in the following Manner viz^t

	£	s.
"for Rum	3	15
for Blankets	10	0
for Cloth Suitable for Indian Stockings	3	15
for Linen for Shirts	5	0

for Powder Shot Bullets & flints	5 0
Knives Pipes and Tobacko	2 10
	£30 0

"And that the Treasurer pay the Said Sum of thirty pounds to the Said Comittee for the Ends aforesaid out of the Money that Shall be in the Treasury for Contingencies after the first day of february Next, And when said Comittee have purchased sd goods they Shall Convey the Same to the Town of Canterbury & Deliver them to Mr James Scales, who is hereby impowered to Sell the Same to the Indians, and receive the Pay in furs &c at Such Prices as shall be Set by Said Comittee, and that the Comittee be Governed in Rating the Goods & Furs by the Prices that are Set by the Massachusetts Government and that Said James Scales Render an accompt of the Sale of all Such Sales of the Said Goods as he shall Dispose of to the Indians as aforesaid to the General assembly Some time within Six Months of the Date hereof, and all the Produce of Said Goods Shall be by him paid & Delivered to the Treasurer, and to lye there for the use of the Governmt as Shall be Ordered by the Genl assm And that Said Scales be under oath for the faithful discharge of his Trust, and to have Such allowance made him for his service as Shall be Thot reasonable by the Genl assm at the Time of his rendering his acct of the Sales & Returns of Such Goods—

"JAMES JEFFREY Clerk assm"

War of the Revolution.—The town of Canterbury responded promptly to the colonial cause, and the record of its soldiery during that arduous struggle is an honorable one. In the first two years of the war there were thirty-one from this town in the service. The officers were Captain Jeremiah Clough, Captain James Shepherd, Lieutenant Joseph Soper, Lieutenant Laban Morrill and Dr. Josiah Chase. Most of those from this town were under command of Captain Clough, who "first dared to face the English troops in the vicinity of Boston." Captain Shepherd and his command were in the battles of Bennington and Saratoga.

The whole number of soldiers from this town was about seventy. Of these, one was killed and six died.

The following is the roster of Captain Clough's company, August 1, 1775:

"Jeremiah Clough, Capt.; Aaron Sanborn, Lieut.; Thomas Lyford, 2d Lieut.; Josiah Chase, Serjent; Samuel Chamberlain, Serjent; Jonathan Heath, Serjent; Charles Glidden, Serjent; Jonathan Thomas, Corpl.; Joseph Clough, Corpl.; Samuel Haynes, Corpl.; Nathan Taylor, Corpl.; Simeon Robinson, Drumr.; Thomas Warren, Fifer; David Blanchard, Obadiah Clough, Elisha Cate, John Curry, Ebenezer Chandler, Humphrey Colby, Joseph Chandler, Winthrop Clough, Andrew Cummings, Thomas Drake, Shubael Dearborn, Nathan Dearborn, John Dearborn, Elkanah Danford, Ebenezer Eastman, Jacob Eaton, Benjamin Eaton, William Forrest, Jonathan Folsom, Robert Forrest, Jonathan Foster, Jeremiah Gibson, Jacob Garland, William Glines, Jno. Moody Gilman, James Gibson, Enoch Gibson, John Glines, Daniel Gale, Levi Hunt, Phillip Hunt, William Hayes, John Lary, Marston Merrill, Levi Marston, John Peterson, John Robinson, Aaron Rawlins, Daniel Randall, Pearson Smith, Simon Sanborn, James Sherburne, Stephen Riggs, Joseph Smith, George Sheppard, Phinehas Steevens, Eli Simonds, Jonathan Smith, William Thompson, William Taylor, Jacob Tilton, Joshua Weeks, Daniel Ward, Tone Boston, Privates."

Captain Clough was of Canterbury, Lieutenant Sanborn of Sanbornton and Lieutenant Lyford of Northfield.

Among other soldiers from this town were Edmund and David Colby, Samuel Danford, Phineas Fletcher, Nathaniel and William Glines, William Rhines, Michael Sutten, Merrill Sheppard and William Walker.

The following is the roll of Captain James Shephard's company:

"James Shepard, Capt; Samuel Davis, 1st Lieut; Enoch Gerrish, 2d Lieut; John Bean, Ensign; Benjamin Huntoon, Philip Flanders, James Johnson, Jonas Foster, Robert Wise, Samuel Scribner, Cutting Stevens, Ezekiel Lunt, Stephen Call, Jeremiah Eastman, Josiah Scribner, Daniel Giles, Nathan Rowe, Stephen Haynes, James Gerrel, Moses Cross, David Carter, David Emerson, John Foss, Peter Stevens, William Courser, Timothy Eastman, Thomas Courser, Cornelius Bean, Jonathan Stevens, Abraham Peaslee, Moses Johnson, Friend Little, John Jackman, Moses Scales, John P. Sweat, Abraham T. Sweat, James Uran, John Robertson, Enoch Bishop, John Lapish, Stephen Bethel, Joseph Farnum, Benja Heath, Isaac Fitts, Jedediah Danford, Joseph Megoone, Ephraim Davis, John Davis, Ezra Blasdel, Solm Huntress, Samuel Haynes, Nathl Glines, William Forrest, William Rinds, William Simonds, Shubael Dearborne, John Dearborne, Jonathan Smith, Timothy Jones, Jonathan Morrison, Samuel Macress, Thomas Crosby, Ezekiel Danford, Ebenezer Bean, Amos Norton, William Phillips, George Kenfield, John Stevens, Saml Cook, John Riant, Silas Fox, Joseph Pearse, Joseph Flanders, Thomas Griffin, John Ross, Elisha Cummings, Benja Basford, George Shepherd, William Shaw, Moses Rendall, Joshua Boynton, Thomas Bedel, James Russ, Privates."

CANTERBURY "TRAIN-BAND."

"A List of the Men Names From fifty to Sixteen back: Callop Heath, William Glines, Juner, Jamuel Hans, Richard Hans, James Maloney, Gidden Bartlet, Richard Ellison, Jonathan Gils, Simen Roberson, Walter Hans, Thomas Gipson, Richard Glins, William Miles, Obadiah Clough, Joseph Clough, Sargent Morriell, Abraham Morriell, Thomas Hoyit, Benjamin Heath, David Foster, Nehemiah Clough, Epharam Carter, Levit Clough, Henry Clough, Hezekiah young, Daniel Felcher, Phinehas Flacher, Joseph Sanborn, Jeremiah Ladd, Benjamin Wicher, Jonathan Wicher, Edmond Kizer, Benjamon Sanborn, Nathaniel Pallet, Joshua weaks, William Moore, Juner, Stephen Sutton, Mickel Sutton, Robrt Curry, Jonathan Weast, John Weast, Benjamin Blanchard, Jonathan Blanchard, Joel Blanchard, Nothaniel Moore, John Moore, Juner, Edmon Colbey, Jeremiah Danford, Stephen Hans, John Forrest, Juner, Ezekiel worthen, Daniel Randel, David Ames, Abener Hoyit, Benjamin Simson, James Towle, Jesse Stiviens, Samuel Colbey, Asa Foster, Benjamin Johnson, Jonathan Foster, Baranat Stils, John Been, Humpre Clolbey, William Forrest the 4, Joseph Woodman, Samuel Moore, Simon Stevens, William Simons, John Glines, John Foss, Samuel Gerrish, Nathaniel Glins, Robert Foss, Aaron Sargent, Simon Sanborn.

"Totle 76—in Number in the Second Company in Colonal Stickney Regment Taken By us, James Shepard, Capt Laben morrill, Livt James Glines, Livt Jeremiah Hacket, Ens.

"the Number of Guns in the Second Company is 36 in Number."

CANTERBURY "TRAIN-BAND" AND "ALARM LIST."

"The following being a return of the train-band under my Command in Canterbury: Lieuts, thomas Gilmon, Ebenezer Kimbal; Ensign, William Sanborn; Sargants, Richard Blanchard, Jacob Heath, David Norriss, Willi Perkins; Corperls, Jesse Cross, Nathanel Derbon, Gideon levet, Joseph Carr; Fifer, Joseph Hancock; Privets, thomas Cross, John Cross, George Hancock, Benjamin Collins, thomas Clough, William Kinestone, David Kinestone, John Derbon, Shubal Derbon, William Glines, William Diah, Peter Hunoford, David morrison, Nathaniel Witcher, John mcDaniel, Jeremiah Daniel, Abner miles, Samuel miles, James Soyer, Nathaniel Perkens, James Blanchard, James Perkens, David Blanchard, Jonathon Wodaly, William Kenestone, James Simon, Abraham Derbon, thomas Cross, Jonathan Sanborn, Ezekeil Gilmon, Obediah Davis, William Hancock.

"*Larm Lest Names*,—William Glines, Benjmin Blanchard, Lieut Charls Glliden, Leut Jonathan Heath, Shubal Derbon, Ensi Archelaus miles, John Cross, Gideon levit.

"A true Return "Per Mc, EDWARD BLANCHARD, *Captoin*."

ENLISTMENTS, 1776.

"CANTERBURY, September ye 18th, 1776.

"We the Subscribers do hereby Ingage our selves In the Continental Servis, and forthwith to March to New York and joyn the Continental Army there and Continue therein untill the first day of December Next Unless Sunner Discharged.

"As Witness our hands—

"Samuel Gerrish, Jo shua Weeks,
William clement, Nathanaiel pallet,
Henry Clough, Israel Glines."
Sargent Morrill.

"A Return of the Names of the Continental Soldiers Inlisted for the Town of Canterbury in the State of New Hampsr for the Term of Three Years or During the War—

"John Holden, of Canterbury (The Capt Unknown)	1
Elkins Moore (Capt Robbenson)	1
Parson Eastman	1
George Sheperd (in Capt Stones Company)	1
Robert Hastings	1
James Hastings	1
Nicholas Hall	1
John Rowing (in Capt Grays Company)	1
Andrew Rowing	1
Abner Fowler	1
Thomas Hoit (in Capt Livermore's Company)	1
Walter Hains (in Capt Frye's Company)	1
Prince Thompson	1
Ebenezr Varnum of Conway (in Capt Livermore's Company)	1
Pratt Chase, of Concord	1
Loyd Jones	1
William Walker (in Capt Frye's Company)	1
Aaron Hale, of Boscawen (the Captain Unknown)	1
John Mills, of Nottingham	1
	19

"Nath Glines, Capt Frye, Comp Continental Soldiers
"Samuel Danford, Boscawen Ditto."

"Canterbury, July the 2d, 1777.

"Pursuant to the precept from the Honourable Thomas Stickney Esqr We do hereby make a true Return of the Above Mentioned Soldiers they being Inlisted for the Town of Canterbury and State of New Hampshire—

"James Shepard,
"Edward Blanchard, } *Captains.*"

"Canterbury, July 4th, 1780.

"We the subscribers hereby acknowledge to have Voluntarily enlisted to serve the United States of America for three Months from the time we shall Join the Army of the sd United States at the place appointed for Rendesvous by the Commander in Chief of said Army.

"Witness our Hands—

"William Foster
"Ezekiel moore
"Asa Forster
his
"Daniel × forster
mark
his
"Elkins × Moor
mark
"moses davis."

"Canterbury, 24th July, 1781.

"We whose Names are underwritten hereby acknowledge to have volentarily inlisted to serve as Militia in the Continental Army for the term of three Months from the time of our joining said Army On the encouragement given by the Town of Canterbury at a Muster for the purpose of raising sd Men, And engage to equip, and march whenever we shall receive orders.

his
"Samson × Battis
mark
"thomas Curry
"peter Blanchard
"John Sutton."

CHAPTER II.

CANTERBURY—(*Continued*).

Town-House—Vote for Organization of Loudon Parish—Petition for Same—Town-Meeting of 1773—Officers Elected—Various Resolutions, etc. — Northfield Incorporated—Petition to be annexed to Hillsborough County—Ratable Polls in 1787—Educational Interests—Physicians—Longevity—Population.

The Town-House.—As the history of the Canterbury town-house is a record of the historic first meeting-house, it is deemed advisable to treat it in detail. The following sketch of this historic building is from the pen of Miss Mary E. Clough, being an able address delivered by her at the dedication of the present town-house, in 1884:

"Assembled as we are to-night for the first time in our new and commodious hall, it seems fitting to say our good-bye and pay a passing tribute of respect to the old. Our present building is to all appearance a new one, and yet we need look back only a few months to be reminded that it has a history. We trust that it will not be without interest and profit to tell its story, as we find it in the records of the past. Five hundred dollars were appropriated for the present repairs; we will learn, as well as we are able, what its previous cost has been. No building in town —perhaps none in the State—has known such vicissitudes, none has served such various uses. The younger portion of the audience may not know that it was originally a church, and that the same frame has withstood wind and weather for nearly one hundred and thirty years. Still its timbers are sound and strong. It has been said of the builders of St. Peter's Church at Rome,—'They builded better than they knew;' with equal truth may it be said of the framers of this building.

"As early as 1743 we find that an appropriation was made for the building of a fort and meeting-house in Canterbury, but no further action seems to have been taken until 1750. At a meeting of the proprietors of the town, held August 2d, at the house of Captain Jeremiah Clough,—think of a modern town without a town-house, of a nineteenth century town-meeting in a dwelling-house!—it was agreed that a vote passed September 21, 1743, about building a meeting-house for the public worship of God in said Canterbury, the prosecution of which was hindered by the late war (referring to the war known in history as King George's War), be confirmed and the dimensions fixed. '*Voted* that said meeting-house be raised, the outside finished, the windows made and glazed and a lower floor laid at or before the last day of September, in the year 1751. The house shall be forty-five feet in length by thirty-five in breadth.' Present measurements show that it preserves the same proportions. A committee was also appointed to prosecute the affairs of building.

"The work seemed to go on slowly. This is not surprising when we consider the difficulties of the undertaking. There was land to till to furnish subsistence, houses to be built to shelter themselves and their families, hostile Indians to watch and fight, the timbers and boards to hew and finish without the aid of modern tools and machinery. We are told that some of the heavy braces were brought on men's shoulders from a swamp in what is now the burying-ground, Colonel Clough's great-grandfather being one of the men who aided in this work. The records of a meeting, August 9, 1756, show how far the work had gone at this time: 'At a meeting of the proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants of Canterbury, held this day at the meeting-house, voted that James Lindsey, Thomas Clough (great-grandfather of one of your present committee) and John Gibson, be a committee to receive the meeting-house in behalf of the proprietors, as far as said meeting-house is done, viz.: the outside finished and the under floor laid double.'

"We judge that some of the blood of these remote ancestors flows in the veins of the present generation, for in the records of the first meeting held in the house 1753, is the following: *Voted* that three men be chosen to call the committee who built the meeting-house to an account to see what they have done with the money.'

"An ingenious plan was resorted to for the inside finishing. The pew-ground, as it was termed, of which there were eighteen lots, was sold at public vendue. Each purchaser, must, within two years, build his pew in a handsome and workman-like manner; failing to do this he forfeited his pew-ground, or if he neglected to pay the price of the ground at the specified time, it became again the property of the proprietors.

The house was ready for occupancy in the autumn of 1756, for the records give, under date of August 9, the following:

"'The committee to receive the meeting-house, having first viewed and found it finished according to a vote of said proprietors, at said Canterbury, the 21st of September, 1743, have this day received the same for the use of the proprietors and inhabitants of said Canterbury,

"'James Lindsey,
"'Signed, Thomas Clough, } *Committee.*'
"'John Gibson,

"The house as thus finished seems to have served the double purpose of church and town-house, without change, up to the year 1785, at which time the matter of repairing or building new was brought up. We will say, in passing, that this was not the first meeting-house in town; the

earliest one, built in 1731, stood on the hill beyond where John P. Kimball now lives, was made of logs and was doubtless a rude affair.

"The second and third articles in the town-meeting warrant of February 1, 1785, are to see if the inhabitants will take any measures for repairing the meeting-house, and if so how much they will do towards repairing and finishing it, and if not, see if they will take it down and build a new one. At the meeting called by this warrant it was voted to raise money for repairing; also to move it across the road northerly, provided it be done by subscription.

"The original site was within the present limits of the burying-ground. Also voted 'to shingle and clapboard the fireside of the meeting-house, and clapboard the west end and repair the east end and lay the gallery floor and put rails on the breast of the galleries and put pillars under the gallery girths.'

"The work does not appear to have been effected at this time, for again, on February 26, 1789, a special town-meeting was called for the same purpose. At said meeting it was voted 'that this meeting-house be removed on the north side of the road, back of the meeting-house' (near where the watering-trough stands); also voted 'to choose five committeemen to make an estimate of repairing this meeting-house, and how much the pew-holders shall pay towards it.' At an adjourned meeting it was voted that Benjamin Blanchard should clapboard and shingle the fireside of the meeting-house for thirty-four dollars' worth of neat stock, and at the same time a committee was appointed 'to see that this meeting-house, on the outside of, be done workman-like.' During the present repairs a standing committee of the whole, self-appointed, seems to have had this matter in charge.

"In June of the same year money that came from the sale of pew-ground not before disposed of, and from the sale of several pews, was voted for the making of two porches, one at each end. Again, the 22d day of the same month, eighteen pounds was voted for repairs. This seems to have ended the struggle, and the then old house was not disturbed again by the sound of axe and hammer for over thirty years.

"Many events of interest occurred in the town in the half century beginning 1775, but it is not our province to chronicle them. It should be remembered that the first school-house was built in 1781. The boys may be interested to know that at the time of which we have just been speaking, 1785–89, a bounty of six dollars was given, not for the noisy crow, nor for the inoffensive woodchuck, but for the hungry wolf.

"And so the old house, with its two porches, its galleries, its high pulpit and sounding-board and its large, square, pen-like pews, stood undisturbed, defying the storms of thirty winters. To it devout worshipers made their weekly pilgrimages, and in it the stormy town-meetings were annually held. The first twenty years of Father Patrick's Sabbath ministry was in this house, as we have last described it. The school children may not know that Mr. Patrick was great-grandfather of the Cody boys.

"There came a time, about the year 1823, when the building was thought to be unfit for a place of religious worship, and with good reasons, as we shall see. We are told by some now living that the frame had settled so much that on one side an open space of six inches was left between roof and walls, where the winter winds and storms could sweep in at will; there were no stoves, and, indeed, there was no way of warming the building; the windows were old and loose, and many cracks and seams in the sides and about the doors admitted more fresh air than was necessary for the good ventilation. What wonder that the worshipers sang:

"'Kindle a flame . . .
In these *cold* hearts of ours!'

"At this time the house stood about three rods south from the church, and not long after it was moved back to its present position, into a frog-pond, as the old people say; the Osgoodites sung, and as none of the present generation can doubt.

"But we will go to the records. In the year 1823 the voters of the town were called upon to decide whether it should be again fitted up for a meeting-house and town-house, or whether a modern church should be built, and this used for town purposes. As many different parties existed then as there have been in the present contest, and as many town-meetings were held, this much was speedily settled,—that it was not expedient to repair the old meeting-house for a place of religious worship, and it was decided to build a new. But what to do with this building in order to fit it for town purposes called out project after project, and special meeting upon special meeting. The more conservative ones said, spare it; the radicals tear it down. The matter was pending for several years before anything definite was accomplished. At the March meeting of 1825 (March 8th) an article in the warrant proposed 'to see if the town will vote to build a town-house and adopt measures to carry the same into effect.' Later on 'a committee was appointed to confer with pew-holders and see on what terms they will relinquish their right as pew-holders.' March 25th, the same year, it was voted that 'the town-house be located within thirty rods of the old meeting-house, that the old meeting-house be cut down to one story, moved and finished for a town-house, on condition that Mr. Greenough,' (Richard Greenough),—'after the timber necessary for silling and drawing said house shall be provided by the town, and also after the lower part of said house shall be cleared out by the town—shall cut said house down to one story, new sill, if necessary, and move it to the place where the committee shall direct at his own expense, which condition has been made by said Greenough;' also voted 'that a committee of seven be raised to locate the house.' And so it would seem as if the matter was pretty nearly adjusted. But not so; a petition of thirty or more of legal voters called for a special meeting the 18th of the following April, to reconsider the vote of March 25th, also to see if the town will vote to locate a town-house on the hill west of John Sutton's (where Moses Emery now lives); to see if they will sell the old west meeting-house (this same house), and appropriate the avails for this purpose; to see how much money the town will vote in addition to the two hundred already raised. Another article in the warrant calls for a house in the easterly part of the town,—this to serve as church and town-house. And so the war of words went on. When doctors disagree, who shall decide? When voters disagree, a majority usually decides. But not so, said these men. At a meeting of April 18, 1825, it was voted that 'the town clerk go himself, or send some person, to the selectmen of Warner, requesting them to come to this town as a committee to locate a town-house, and their decision shall be final, all parties having the privilege of being heard by the committee;' that 'the committee request those who are engaged in repairing the old meeting-house to suspend their work until the committee to locate shall report.' We do not learn that the town clerk ever attended to this duty or that the Warner men ever came.

"The matter of locating on the hill, near Mr. Sutton's, was called up once after this, but was dismissed, and several other projects shared the same fate. We concluded that the work of reconstructing was going on at the time it was thought necessary to call in the Warner men; for, as you noted, those engaged in repairing were requested to suspend till the committee should report. We judge that after this, Mr. Greenough went on undisturbed in his work. The last mention we find of the matter is March 14, 1827, when it was voted to discharge the committee appointed to settle with the pew-holders.

"And now Canterbury has for the first time a town-house. In the earliest history, 1727–56, the town-meetings were held in the meeting-house at Oyster River Falls and Durham Falls (probably the same, as Oyster River flowed through the town of Durham), or in private dwellings. The first held in Canterbury was at the house of Captain Jeremiah Clough (near Mr. Pillsbury's), August 2, 1756; from 1756 to 1825, in this building, which, in the town records, was at different times designated as the meeting-house, the south meeting-house and the west meeting-house.

"It may have appeared to the young people that religious and secular affairs were in these early times strangely mixed; and so they were, in one sense. The town officers managed the affairs of the church, hired the ministers and levied a tax for their support. Robert Cutler, the first minister who preached in this house, 1756, was paid three hundred pounds in bills of credit (a pound was equivalent to twenty-five cents), three hundred pounds in provisions and had his cows pastured and his wood hauled. In 1760, Rev. Abiel Foster's salary was seven hundred pounds (six pounds to the dollar), the use of the parsonage and thirty cords of fire-wood. Mr. Prince, in 1780, had six bushels of Indian corn a Sunday.

"The varied history of our old building for the last sixty years, save that relating to town-meetings, no scribe has written, though much of it is fresh in the memory of our older inhabitants. It was often used as a church, for its creed embraced all faiths. When the new church was closed against preachers of other denominations than its own (for the Christianity of our ancestors was of the Puritanic type) the town-house swung wide its doors to welcome them. It called no one heretic, no one fanatic. It drew away many hearers from the new church and often the larger congregation assembled there.

"While the present school-house was in course of building, it accommodated our school. The teacher in the quaint, old-fashioned desk and the long rows of bright faces looking out from behind the rude and antiquated benches was indeed a picturesque sight for modern days. The selectmen's office was a convenient solitary, where the youthful culprit

were put to serve out their sentence of an added line in spelling or a double arithmetic lesson, for these were not the days of the rod and rule.

"To teacher or to preacher, to school or to meeting, has our venerable building never been known to shut its door. It has been a sort of omnivorous creature, taking in whatever could or could not find a place elsewhere.

"But the annual town-fair was, for the first four or five years, a real gala-day for the old house. Here were displayed the best products of farm and garden, of dairy and kitchen; traces of well-ripened corn, specimens of the blacksmith's skill, home-made carpets, rugs of various designs and workmanship, and quilts in curious patterns covered the dingy walls; apples, large and rosy cheeked, grapes in rich clusters, juicy pears, tomatoes, smooth and shining, and peaches in their woolly dress graced the fruit-tables; large yellow pumpkins sat on the front seats blandly smiling at the passers-by; huge cabbage-heads suggested a great amount of fragrance if not of brains; argus-eyed potatoes took their places on the back seats, looking around complacently on the whole scene; beets and their cousins, the orange-carrots, occupied conspicuous places; near by were the cereals, modest and quiet, but not less important. On the opposite side the cooks were wont to place specimens of their bread, unrivalled in whiteness and sponginess; the dairy women put their rich cheeses and butter,—sometimes suspiciously golden. In an obscure corner were found the products of the sugar-orchard and cans of fruit, tempting, but, alas! sealed. One corner was always reserved for the irrepressible sewing-machine man.

"But these good old days are forever passed, and we now come to a new period in the story.

"Our youthful students of history may form a truer idea of its age and hold in greater respect clean walls and fresh paint if we glance briefly at the events that have taken place in our nation since its heavy timbers were first laid. I have said nation, but you will observe that we were British subjects for the first twenty years of its existence. It was a youthful spectator in the French and Indian War. It silently witnessed the uprising when the odious Stamp Act was passed and the tax laid on tea and glass, and it saw seventy brave men from the sparsely-settled town leave their homes and families to fight the Revolutionary battles. It was past the age for doing military service when the War of 1812 took other strong men to the defense of national rights. Again, in 1861, when our nation was startled by the report of bloodshed at Fort Sumter, it was worn and old, and it could only stand as a mute witness while one draft of men was made after another, until it saw about one hundred and forty of our gallant sons go forth to quell the civil strife. It has taken part in twenty-seven exciting Presidential campaigns. It stood here in silent wonder while all the world talked of the first locomotive and steamboat, of the telegraph, the ocean cable and the telephone.

"History repeats itself, and human nature will be human nature to the end of all time; so in our town-house story, there came another year, 1833, when some thought the house needed repairing again, and the following year there began a war, which, in the to-be-written history of Canterbury, may be known as the third town-house war. The active brains of active men set to work devising the best plan for getting a substantial house. These timbers were examined and found firm and sound, —good for another half century,—so, as twice before, the old frame was spared. Now for the repairs. One party would have the outside made rain-proof and the inside remain intact; a second thought it better to renew both outside and inside, letting the building stand on the same foundation; some would raise it a few feet, others would move it forward on a line with the church; the party that prevailed (George P. Morrill originating the plan) would raise it enough to admit of horse-sheds underneath, and put the whole building in good condition.

"The work is done, and all now seem inclined to adopt the spirit of the proverb, 'All's well that ends well,' and so amiable and sensible a way have our people of submitting to the inevitable that the current of good-will seems now to flow on as smoothly as if nothing had ever disturbed its course.

"A good word for our new building will not, we trust, be thought out of place here. You remember how the early chroniclers used to ride on horseback from town to town and snatch history as it was making and write it down while it was yet in the heat of action and taking shape before their eyes. It would have been indeed a cheerful task in this way to have watched the progress of the work, but, unfortunately, we had no saddle-horse, and home duties prevented us from acting on the before-committee, so our opportunity to view the building came last week, when we took an hour from the study of musty record-books for this purpose.

"We were first shown to the basement. Here the foundation appears firm and solid enough to resist the effects of rain and frost and March meeting shocks for another fifty years; the space underneath will furnish a warm and convenient shelter for horses through the long months of our bleak winters (we will honorably except such weather as last Thursday evening furnished). It is raised enough to entitle it to the respect of its neighbors, and yet it is not inconveniently high; the steeper roof and projecting eaves give it a modern appearance; the double doors and wide stairway will prevent a crowd when our audiences are coming in or going out.

"But the inside, how changed! Transformed as if by magic! Have you ever read of the Turkish sultan who dipped his head into a tub of water at the direction of a miracle-working doctor and found himself in a strange land by the sea, where he married a wife, had seven sons and seven daughters, lived through years of vicissitudes, and at last, plunging into the sea to bathe, found himself by his own tub again, and was told that only a moment of time had passed? Such is the marvel wrought for us. We are glad that we can look out to-night upon familiar faces, to assure ourselves that we are still residents of our good old town. The hewn oaken braces remain, suggesting strength and at the same time serving as a bond to connect the past with the present,—the old with the new.

"But now we are done with history and with the past, for this evening our time-honored town-house enters on a new career. Nothing about it reminds us of the worn and blackened shingles and clapboards, the high, old-fashioned windows, the antique benches and the smoky walls and ceiling. Let us hope that with these ruins will be left whatever disfigures or mars or dishonors the manhood and womanhood of the present and coming generations.

"Many who have been actors in this work have toiled up the eastern slope, the meridian sun has shone on them and now they are fast descending the westward side of life. The young men are coming to the front.

"Would that it were in the power of pen and voice to speak to-night words that should echo and re-echo down the years. They would urge you to copy only the virtues of the men whose work we have been reviewing. They would entreat you to form correct ideas of truth, of honor, of honesty, of temperance, of morality and of religion. They would ask you, with all earnestness, to banish from political contests bribery and everything dishonest and dishonorable. They would beg you to regard the motto, so fitly chosen, 'Peace be within thy walls,' as a prophecy of a new and better day, for the fulfillment of which you are individually responsible. They would encourage you to seek the highest type of manliness.

"Would that it were ours to-night to dedicate these walls to pure political sentiment and action, to liberty of speech, to innocent amusements, to social intercourse (divested of insincerity and falsehood), to high intellectual culture, to whatever is pure and noble and good and true; and, if ever the house goes back to its primitive use, to the true and reverent worship of God!"

The first move for the dismemberment of the old town was the following vote in 1722:

"At a Regular Town Meeting held at the Meeting House in Canterbury on Monday y^e^ 5^th^ day of October 1772 — Then Agreable to the fourth article in the above Warrant—

"*Voted* that the Southeasterly end of the Town of Canterbury be Set off as a distinct Parish, begining at the corner of the Town, at the buckshorn beach tree, then runing Southwest acrost the Easterly end of Said Town to that corner bound—then Northwest upon the line between Canterbury and Bow, five Miles—then Northeast to Gilmantown Line—then southeast to the first bounds mentioned.

"A True Coppy taken from Canterbury Town Records

"Per Me ARCHELAUS MOORE *Town Clerk.*

"Canterbury December y^e^ 26^th^ 1772."

The following is the petition for the parish:

"To his Excellency John Wentworth Esq^r^ Governor and Commander in chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire The Honorable his Majesty's Council and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened the 5^th^ day of January, 1773

"The Petition of the Subscribers Inhabitants of the North East part of Canterbury in said Province humbly sheweth

"That your Petitioners live at the distance of ten and twelve Miles (as the Roads now go) from the Meeting House in said Town That the Roads are very bad and therefore they can't without great difficulty attend the public worship of God there nor any public affairs of the Town for which reason they have petitioned the said Town for their leave to be set off into a distinct parish in consequence of which the said Town have voted

at public Town meeting as follows viz^{t}. 'Voted that the South Easterly end of the Town of Canterbury be set off as a distinct parish begining at the Corner of the Town at the Buckshorn Beech Tree then running Southwest across the Easterly end of said Town to that corner Bound then Northwest upon the Line between Canterbury and Bow, five Miles then North East to Gilmanton Line then South East to the first Bounds.' Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that your Excellency and Honors would give your Petitioners liberty to bring in a Bill for erecting a distinct Parish with the Privileges of other Parishes in the Province within the Limits aforesaid. And your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray &c.

"John Danforth, Daniel Bachelder, Ezekiel Morrill, Jun^{r}, Marston Morrill, Eliphalet Rollins, Nath^{l} Batchelder, Samuel Danforth, Henry Moulton, Jethro Bachelder, Samuel Morrill, Isaac Morrill, Moses Ardna, Moses Ardna, Jun^{r}, George Barnes, Dudley Swanzey, Amasa Dow, Samuel Dow, Samuel Lock, Joseph M^{c}Goon, Jacob Towle, Enoch French, Solomon Sias, Benjamin Sias, William Davis, William Boynton, Charles Sias, John Glines, Jethro Bachelder, Jun^{r}, Samuel Rogers, Abraham Bachelder, Abraham Bachelder, Jun^{r}, John Sanborn, Philip Judkins, Samuel Sargent, Jonah Rines, Samuel Carter, Jonathan Smith, John Smith, Samuel French, Gershom Mathes, Stephen Perkins, Nathan Bachelder, Jonathan Clough, Joseph Tilton, John Drew, Abel French, Thomas Drake, Thomas Swett."

"To the Honourable his Majestys Council and House of Representatives in General Assembly—

"*Whereas* we the Subscribers have been notify'd according to your Honours Directions we therefore shew no Cause why the South Easterly End of Canterbury should not be set off as a Distinct Parish according to the Petition Laid before your Honours for that purpose—

"John Hoyt,
"William Ellison,
"Jonathan Clough,
} *Selectmen for Canterbury.*

"Canterbury, Jan. 12th, 1773."

The parish was set off by an act of the General Assembly, passed January 23, 1773, and erected into a parish by the name of Loudon.

Town-Meeting in 1773.

"At a Meeting of the Proprieiors of Canterbury Held at the Meeting house In s^{d} Canterbury on Day of may 1773

"M^{r} Ezekiel Merrill chosen Moderator for s^{d} Meeting David Forster Chosen Clerk to s^{d} Proprietors—

"*Voted* To Chuse a Committee to Serch the Proprietors Books of Records to See if there be any omission or Mistakes in them & to Collect any Papers Relative to s^{d} Proprietors that aught to be recorded & to get them Recorded & to make Report to s^{d} Proprietors & that the s^{d} Committee apply to the General Court if it shall be found Necessary for Power to Record any of s^{d} Proprietors Papers which have heretofore been neglected—

"*Voted* Col^{o} John Gage Archelaus Moore & m^{r} Asa Forster Committee for that purpose—

"*Voted* Jeremiah Clough Esq^{r} Cap John Gage & m^{r} Asa Forster be a Committee to Settle accompts with any person or Persons who have Transacted any business for s^{d} Proprietors which have not yet been Settled with—

"The meeting adjourned to Second wednesday in June Next at one o'clock afternoon—

"at a meeting of the Proprietors of Canterbury held by adjournment at the meeting house in s^{d} Canterbury on wednesday 9th of June the following Votes ware pas^{d}—

"*Voted* that John Gage Jun^{r} Esq^{r} be Chosen a Committee man in the Room of his honr^{d} Father Col^{o} John Gage who is unable to attend the business for which he was Chosen.

"*Voted* that archelaus moor Esq^{r} m^{r} Asa Forster & David Forster be a Committee to Call Proprietors meetings for the future—

"*Voted* that Meeting of s^{d} Proprietors Shall be Called upon Aplication of Sixteen of s^{d} Proprietors—

"*Voted* that a Warrant for s^{d} meeting Shall be Published in the New hampshire Gazzettee & also at the Meeting house in s^{d} Canterbury—

"*Voted* to Raise four Shilling on each original Right to Defray the Charges of the above mentioned articales into Execution—

"*Voted* that the Committee for Calling meetings be also a Committee to Raise the above mentioned Rate—

"*Voted* that m^{r} Ephraim Clough be a Collector to gather the above mentioned Rate—

"*Voted* to give the Collector Six Shillings on the hundred for Collecting s^{d} Rate—

"The meeting adjourned to the 4th of August next two oclock afternoon at the meeting in s^{d} Canterbury on the forth Day of August the Proprietors for s^{d} met at the meeting house according to adjournment & adjourned to the twenty fifth Day of Augnst 8 oclock the forenoon at the meeting house in s^{d} Canterbury—

"On the 25 of August the Proprietors met according to adjournment & Voted that the meeting of s^{d} Proprietors be further adjourned to the first wednesday in october next at one oclock afternoon—on the Sixth Day of october instant the Proprietors of Canterbury met according to adjournment & Voted as follows Viz.

"*Voted* to Except their Book of Records as they now stand & Confirm & Establish all Entries therein made by the Committee appointed for that purpose—

"The meeting adjourned to the first wednesday of Janewary Next ten o'clock in the afternoon

"On the fifth day of January the Proprietors afor^{sd} met according to adjournment & Voted as followeth

"*Voted* that the Rev^{d} Abiel Forster be a committee man or agent to Present a Petition to the General Court & to lay their Proprietors Books before s^{d} Court in order to get the Same Established—

"The meeting adjourned to the first wednesday of April Next at one oclock afternoon

"A True Coppy Test David Forster *Prop Clk.*"

Power of Attorney granted to John Melony.

"*Whereas* an advertizement has appeared in the New Hampshire Gazette of the 30th of July 1773 Notifying the Proprietors of Canterbury to meet at the Meeting House in said Canterbury on the 25th of august next and among other things to See if the Proprietors will vote to prosecute a Writ of Review in the Action originally brought by Richard Melony of the County of Clare in the Kingdom of Ireland against George Kezer of Hampstead in the County of Rockingham for Two Forty Acre Lots in Said Canterbury and (if voted then) to vote how they will raise Money for that Purpose. The Subscribers being Proprietors and owners of as many Rights of Land in Said Canterbury as set against our Respective names, having Considered the above mentioned Notifycation and think the Same if voted will be prejudicial to the Interest of the Proprietors, And not being able to attend said meeting personnally. Therefore we do appoint John Melony of Canterbury aforesaid yeoman to be our Lawful Attorney in our Behalf & stead to attend Said Meeting, and there to vote according to our Interest (in the same manner as if we were personally present) against the proprietors undertaking to Prosecute said Review or raising any money for that purpose or being anyways concern'd therein. In witness whereof we have hereunto Set our hands & Seals August the 9th and in the Thirteenth year of his Majestys Reign George the third King of Great Britain France & Ireland Annoque Domini one thousand seven hundred & Seventy three—

"witness for Jon^{a} Warner Esq^{r}
Chas. E. Warner

N^{o} rights
Tho Davis 1
Seth Jacobs for Nath^{l} Lomex 1 right
Sam^{l} Emerson 1 right
Ephraim Davis 1 right
Geo : Jaffrey 1 right
H Wentworth 2 Rights
Jonathan Warner 2 Rights
John Penhallow 2 Rights
E Russell two Rights
Peter Gilman 1 right
W^{m} Appleton 1 right

N^{o} rights
James Davis 1
Samuel Davis 1 D^{o}
Sarah Hicks, Joseph Hicks } 5 Rights
John Woodman 2½ Rits
Jonathan Woodman 1½ rights
Smith Emerson 1 right
Simon Rendel one Rit & a half
Benj Jones three Rights
W^{m} Jenkins one Rit
Rich^{d} Jenness one Right
Robert Leathers 1 Right
Joseph Stevens 1 Right

"Province of Newhampshire, Strafford ss } august y^{e} 10th 1773 Then Jam^{s} Davis Sam^{l} Davis Thom Davis Seth Jacobs Sam^{l} Emerson Ephraim Davis Widdow Sarah Hicks & Joseph Hicks all above and Within Subscribed Personally Appeared Before me the Subscriber and Acknowledged the Within Written Instrument to be their free act and deed

"Sol Emerson Just peace

"Province of New Hampshire, Strafford ss } augst 16th 1773 Then John Woodman, Jonathan Woodman, Smith Emerson, Simon Rendell, Benjamin Jones, and William Jenkins acknowledged the above and within Instrument to be their free act and deed

"Before Ebenezer Thompson Jus Peace

"Province of New Hampr Rockingham ss } Then George Jaffrey, Hunking Wentworth, Eleazer Russell Esqr, and John Penhallow Personally appeared before me and acknowledged the above and within Instrumt to be their voluntary act and Deed—

"before me DANIEL ROGERS Je Peace

"augst 12th 1773

"Then Jonathan Warner and Peter Gilman Esqr and Wm Appleton personally appeared before me and acknowledged the within Instrument by them Subscribed to be their free act & Deed

"DANIEL ROGERS Just Peace

"Province of New Hampr } Augt 20, 1773 then Richard Jeness and Robert Leathers appeared Before me and acknowledged their Instrument to be their free act and Deed

"JOSEPH ATKINSON Justt Peace

"Province of New Hampr Strafford ss } August the 21st 1773 Then mr Joseph Stevens personally appeared & acknowledged the foregoing Instrument to be his act and Deed

"before me JNo SULLIVAN Justt peace."

Proceedings of Town-Meeting, 1773.

"On the Twenty fifth day of August instant the Proprietors of Canterbury being Legally Warned Met at ye meeting house in Said Town and Pas'd the following Votes Viz—

"*Voted* That John Gage Esqr be Moderator for sd meeting

"*Voted* To Prosecute a writ of Review in the Action originally Brought by Rich'd Melony of the County of Clare in the Kingdom of Ireland against George Kezzer of Hampstead in the County of Rockingham for Two forty acre Lots in Canterbury So far as Sixty Dollars will go—

"*Voted* To Raise Sixty Dollars Toward Defraying Charges of the above Lawsuit—

"*Voted* that John Gage Esqr be a Committee man or agent to Prosicute the above said action & to take Care of the above sd money—

"*Voted* that John Gage Esqr hire said Money and the Proprietors pay him the Interest for the same till it Can be Rais'd—Then the Meeting adjourned to Wednesday the Sixth Day of October Next two o'clock afternoon—

"The Same Day John Melony Objected To the Foregoing Proceedings in Behalf of himself and a number of
Propritors absent as Illegal

"Canterbury august ye 25th 1773

"A True Coppy

"Pr me DAVID FORSTER Prop Clk.

"On the Sixth Day of October the Proprietors affor sd Meet at the meeting house aforesaid according to adjournment and Voted as followeth Viz.

"*Voted* that Lot No 5 in the forty acre Lots shall be Returned to Daniel Davis for his first Division Lot—

"*Voted* To Establish & Confirm the Transactions of former Votes and former Committees Except those Imployed in Chichester Lawsuit—

"*Voted* That Ephraim Clough be a Collector to gether the above Rates—

"Canterbury October ye 6th 1773—

"A true Coppy Pr me

"DAVID FORSTER Prop. Clerk."

Report of Committee Relative to Line between Canterbury and Chichester, 1779.

"The return of the division Line between Canterbury old Town & a Parish proposed to be set off at the North west part of sd Town, run by the Subscribers a Committee chosen for that purpose.—Begining at a Beech Tree standing by the southeast corner bound of a hundred acre Lot in the second hundred acre division laid out to Joseph Dearborn numbered forty two: runing south seventy seven degrees west, to a White Pine spotted standing by the turn of the River above Gerrishes Ferry—

"Canterbury June 24th 1779

"JOSIAH MILES
"EDWARD BLANCHARD
"ARCHs MILES
"DAVID FOSTER } Committee

"A true Coppy attest

"ARCHELAUS MOOR Town Clerk."

Abstract of Abner Miles' Petition, Soldier, 1778.—In a petition dated November 2, 1778, Abner Miles, of Canterbury, yeoman, states that he "Turned out as a Voluntier in the service of his Country on the Expedition to Rhode Island under the command of Capt. Benja Sias & served there untill the Company Came off the Island;" was taken sick and confined at the house of Joseph Goffe, at Rehoboth, and remained there until September 24, 1778. He asks that the bill of said Goffe, amounting to £39 14*s.* lawful money, and the bill of Dr. Joseph Bridgeham of £9 6*s.*, may be paid by the State, and the said bills were allowed by the committee on sick and wounded soldiers. Miles also states that he lost a horse valued at two hundred and fifty dollars in the service at Rhode Island, and Captain Sias certifies to said loss; and Miles introduces the following to prove the value thereof, which was sworn to before Archelaus Moore:

"CANTERBURY March ye 8th 1779

"We Jeremiah Hacket and Obediah Clough both of Canterbury being appointed by the select men of said Canterbury, to apprize a Horse which Abner Miles of said Town Rode to Rhode Island and Lost Last august when he went a Volenter in Capt Siases Company under Colo Moses Nichols in Genl Whiples Brigade—We therefore agreeable to the trust Reposed in us do truly honestly and Impartily apprize said Horse to the best of our Judgment at £75, Lawful Money as witness our hands

"JEREMIAH HACKET
"OBADIAH CLOUGH

"Consented to.

"NEHEMIAH CLOUGH } Selectmen for
"DAVID FORSTER } Canterbury."

"At an Annual Meeting held at Canterbury on the 18th of March 1779—

"Upon application of the Inhabitants of the Northwest part of the Town to be set off as a separate Parish—*Voted* to set off the sd Inhabitants accordingly, and that Capt Josiah Miles, David Foster, Capt Edward Blanchard & Ensn Archelaus Miles be a Committee to run a Line of division, & make return to the Town at the adjournment of this Meeting for their acceptance

"A true Coppy attest

"ARCHELAUS MOORE Town Clerk."

"The Number of Polls in Canterbury 21 years old & upwards paying for themselves a Poll Tax for 1783—143

"DAVID FORSTER } Selectman for Canterbury."

NORTHFIELD INCORPORATED.

Petition for a Division of the Town.

"State of New Hampr Rockingham ss. Canterbury March 30th A. D. 1780 The Humble Petition of ye Subscribers Inhabitants of ye North part of sd Canterbury to ye Honourable ye Presidant and members of Council & house of Representatives of Said State, we your Humble Petitioners Living at a great Distance from ye Center of ye Town Some of us at nine or ten Miles, & Consequently at a very great disadvantage in Joining with them in all Publick Town affairs, being encouraged Partly by our Living in that Part of ye Town that was Laid out for what was called ye upper Parish & Partly by ye Kind Reception our Request mett with which we made to ye Town for a dismission but more Particularly by our Confidence in your Honours desire to Promote ye Happiness of every part of this State Humbly Pray that your Honours would take our Case into your Serious Consideration and grant that we togather with all who Live in sd upper Part may be Erected & Incorporated into a body Politick & Corporate to have Continuance by ye name of Northfield—with all such Powers & Authorities Privileges Immunities and Franchises which other Parishes or Towns in this State in General hold & Enjoy which your Petitioners as is duty bound Shall forever pray

"Willm Kenistone, James Blanchard, Willm Williams, Jeremh McDaniel, Benn Blanchard, Thos Clough, Junr, Joseph Carr, Richard Blanchard, Simon Sanborn, Thos Gilman, Charles Glidden, John Dearborn, Joseph Levitt, Shubal Dearborn, Junr, Willm Forrest, Shubal Dearborn, Jacob Morrill, Aaron Stevens, Junr, Saml Miles, John Forrest, Natl whitcher, Thos Clough, John Cross, Jona Wadleigh, Abnor Miles, Jacob Heath, George Hancock, John Simons, Joseph Hancock, Benjn Collins,

Abra^{m} Dearborn, Will^{m} Hancock, Nat^{l} Perkins, James Lid Perkins, Archelus Miles, Edward Blanchard, Will^{m} ad Perkins, David Blanchard, Aaron Stevens, Reuben Whitcher, Will^{m} Sanborn, John M^{c}Daniel, Eben^{r} Kimball, Gedeon Levitt, Mathias Hains.

The petition was granted. The northwest part of the town was set off, and incorporated by the name of Northfield.

Petition to be annexed to Hillsborough County.

"State of New Hampshire. } To the Hon^{ble} the Senate & House of Representatives of said State in General Court convened.

"The petition of the Subscribers being Inhabitants of the town of Canterbury in the county of Rockingham humbly shews; that they labour under great disadvantages, by reason of their distance from Portsmouth & Exeter where the Courts are held & publick records kept for said County—Wherefore they pray that the town of Concord in said County togather with the said town of Canterbury may be annexed to the County of Hillsboro, & and that for the future half the Courts for said County of Hillsboro may be held at said Concord, and your petitioners, as in duty bovnd shall ever pray &c

"Jeremiah Clough, Archelaus Moore, Thomas Clough, David Morrill, Sam^{l} Eames, Laden Morrill, Gideon Bartlett, John Forrest (his X mark), David Foster, Jere^{h} Clough jr, John Sutton, Ezekiel Moore, John moore, Joshua Weeks, Nath^{l} Glines, Benjamin Sanborn, Zebadiah Sargent, Shubael Sanborn, Elijah Sargent, John Carter, William Hazeltine, Obadiah Hall, Simon Eames, John Bean, Joseph Clough, John Moore, jr., William Foster, Jonathan Bradley, Masten Morrill, Jesse Stevens."

Orders from several Soldiers, 1781 to 1785.

"Canterbury March 7th 1781.

To Nicholas Gilman Esq^{r} Treasurer for the State of New Hampshire. S^{r} plase to pay the Select Men for Canterbury the Sum Total of what shall be made up to Us in the pay Roll as Soldiers in the Six Months Service the Summer past and their Receipt shall Answer the same to the Subscribers.

"Thomas Hoyt, Ebenezer his × mark Chandler

"Benjamin Glines Ebenezer foss

"Thos. Hoit £9.17.6—order granted & Roll signed by A Foster—J Pearson

"Please to pay the ballance of the within order to Abiel Foster Esq^{r}

"David Foster } Select Men
"O. Mooney } for Canterbury"

John Sutton, of Canterbury, in a similar order, directs his wages to be paid to Captain Laban Morrill, —amount £5 5*s.* 2*d.*

Canterbury, March y^{e} 31st 1783

"To the Honorable Nicolas Gilman Esq^{r} State Treasurer for the State of New Hampshire, Sir Please to pay my Honoured father John Glines of Loudon the wages Doe to me on muster Role; made up by Cap^{t} Ebenezer Webster of Solsbury, for five months serving as a Soldier under him at Coass, in the year A. D. 1782, and this Indorsed shall be a Discharge for said wages p^{r} yours to Serve

"Eli Glines."

Samson Bates orders the amount due him for three months' service in Captain Nathaniel Head's company to be paid to James Norris. Date, January 15, 1785; amount, £4 16*s.* 4*d.*

Thomas Curry orders the amount due him for three months' service in 1781 to be paid to David Foster. Date, November 7, 1785; amount, £5 15*s.* 5*d.*

In a petition dated June, 1786, Noah Sinkler, of Canterbury, states "That when he was in the Continental Army at St. John's in June, 1776, he received two musket Balls through his wrist, by means of which he then lost the use of his hand." He asks the Legislature to "grant him such relief as a faithful soldier may dare to ask, or his ill fortune may demand," etc.

The committee reported that he be enrolled at the rate of fifteen shillings per month from the time his pay ceased, which report was accepted.

Abiel Foster petitions, December, 1788, to have the wages of William Ervine, who was three months in the service as a ranger, in Captain Ebenezer Webster's company, at Coös, in 1782, and who had deceased, paid to him for the benefit of the town of Canterbury. Amount, £8 19*s.*

Vote concerning Paper Money.

"At a Legal Town Meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitence of the Town of Canterbury held at the Meeting House in said Town on Munday the fourth Day of September A. D. 1786, Proceeded as follows Viz—

"*Voted* M^{r} Gideon Bartlet moderator for the well Regulating Said Meeting—

"Then it was put to Vote to See Wheather or no they would have a Paper Currancy Made or not, and better than two Thurds of the people Voted in the affirmative to have a paper Currancy made on Such footing as the General Court in there Wisdom Shall think best,—and the other part in the negative not to have a paper Currancy.

"A True Copy attest.

"Archelaus Moore Town Clerk"

Number of Ratable Polls in 1787.

"These may Certify whom it may concern that the Number of Polls, paying Taxes in the Town of Canterbury being carefully Numbered by us the Subscribers do find the Amount Thereof to be Two Hundred and Six as may more fully Appear by the Inventory of said Town for the Year 1787—

"Obadiah Mooney } Selectmen for
"Obadiah Hall } Canterbury

"Canterbury Feb^{r} 9th 1788."

Schools.—Previous to the year 1781 schools were kept in private houses. In that year the first schoolhouse was built, but it was not until 1793 that the town was divided into school districts. From this date educational matters received much attention, and before the year 1833 fifteen persons from this town had graduated from college, viz.: William Rolfe, graduated at Dartmouth in 1799; Ebenezer Greenough, Harvard, 1803; Samuel Haines, Dartmouth, 1803; Jonathan Kittëredge, Dartmouth, 1813; Charles G. Haines, Middlebury College, 1816; David Ames, Dartmouth University, 1817; Asa E. Foster, Dartmouth, 1822; Abiel Foster, Dartmouth, 1823; Henry Clough, Dartmouth, 1823; Cyrus Parker, Dartmouth, 1824; Alfred Kittredge, Dartmouth, 1827; Josiah Emery, Schenectady College, 1828; Adam Shepherd, Middlebury College, 1826; Galen Foster, Amherst, 1831; William P. Haines, Dartmouth, 1831.

Henry Parkinson, A.B., spent the latter part of his life in this town. He was a graduate of Princeton College, in 1765. He was a quartermaster in the Revolutionary War; died in May, 1820, aged seventy-nine.

Physicians.—The first physician in Canterbury was Josiah Chase, who located in about 1762, and remained here about fifteen years. He was in the War of the Revolution, and was surgeon's mate under Colonel Stark at Bunker Hill in 1775. He moved to Maine, and was drowned in the Saco River.

Jonathan Kitteredge commenced practice here in

1788, and continued until 1810. He subsequently removed to Salisbury.

Joseph M. Harper commenced practice here in 1810. He was a prominent citizen and held various official positions. He was several years a member of the Legislature, and in 1831, while president of the Senate, he was acting Governor of the State, Governor Harvey having resigned. He was a member of the Twenty-second Congress, and re-elected in 1833. Other physicians have been Thomas Cobbett, R. S. Morrill, etc.

Numerous cases of remarkable longevity in this town are mentioned. Captain John Palmer died here in 1846, aged one hundred and two years, and the last remarkable case was that of the late Mrs. Lovey Glover, who lived to a very advanced age, some claim one hundred and three years and others one hundred and eight.

For more than twenty years she prayed every morning and night that God would not allow her to become a pauper or be buried as one, and the intelligence of her death had no sooner got abroad in the town than the good people of Canterbury contributed a generous sum, which paid all the burial expenses, with some remaining over for the son.

Population.—The population in 1790 was 1038; in 1800, 1114; in 1810, 1526; in 1820, 1702; in 1830, 1663; in 1840, 1643; in 1850, 1614; in 1860, 1522; in 1870, 1169; in 1880, 1034.

CHAPTER III.

CANTERBURY—(*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Congregational Church—First Free-Will Baptist Church—The Shakers.

Congregational Church.[1]—The first appropriation by this town for religious purposes was made in the year 1735. In 1742 the proprietors were taxed three shillings and nine pence each.

The Rev. James Scales seems to have been the first minister of whose preaching at Canterbury there is any account. He graduated at Harvard College in 1733; he removed to Canterbury, from Concord, about 1743, in which year the town voted him twenty pounds for ministerial services. It is uncertain how long Mr. Scales preached in Canterbury, probably but a few years; he was afterwards ordained the first minister of Hopkinton, where he died July 26, 1776. He was town clerk of Canterbury for several years, and seems to have taken a great interest in the affairs of the town.

Some time about the year 1755 or 1756, the Rev. Robert Cutler preached in the town as a candidate, and received a unanimous call to settle there. In the convention of ministers, held at Newmarket, September 28, 1756, this call was considered by a committee of the convention. This committee reported that "we utterly disapprove of your choice of Mr. Cutler for your minister," and with this disapproval gave five reasons for it, either of which was good and sufficient. Mr. Cutler had previously been dismissed from the charge of the church in Epping. The result was that Mr. Cutler was never settled over the church in Canterbury.

Mr. Timothy Walker, of Concord, a graduate of Harvard College, in 1756 was employed as minister at intervals until 1760. Mr. Walker was licensed to preach at the association meeting held at Haverhill, Mass., September 11, 1759. It does not appear that he was ever settled over a church, but preached occasionally for about six years, supplying his father's pulpit in Rumford (now Concord) in 1762, while his father visited England, and also supplying other vacancies in the neighboring towns. Mr. Walker did not preach much after 1765, and in 1777 he was appointed justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He died in 1822.

A call was extended, in 1760, to Abiel Foster, another graduate of Harvard College, a native of Andover, Mass., born August 8, 1735, and graduated in 1756, who was ordained at Canterbury January 21, 1761, and preached there until 1779; he married, May 17, 1761, Hannah, daughter of General Joseph Badger, of Gilmanton. She died January 10, 1768. His second wife was Hannah Rogers, of Ipswich, Mass. In 1779, Mr. Foster retired from the ministry and entered on public business; he was chief justice of Rockingham County, and Representative to Congress from 1783 to 1786, and re-elected in 1789. He was a member of the first, fourth, fifth and sixth sessions. He was a man of acknowledged ability and rendered important service to the town and State; he died February 6, 1801. From this time, 1779 to 1791, the church appears to have been without a settled minister; several candidates preached to the people, but no one was selected until January 5, 1791, when the Rev. Frederic Parker was ordained and installed over the church. He was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., May 4, 1762, and was graduated at Harvard College, 1784. After graduating he was employed as teacher in Portland, Me., for about two years, during which time it is said that he read the service in the Episcopal Church in that city. He afterwards became attached to the Congregational form of worship, and was ordained at Canterbury as above stated. His successor, the Rev. William Patrick, said of him, that "his religious sentiments were moderate Calvinism." He died at Canterbury suddenly, April 21, 1802.

The Rev. William Patrick, the next settled minister, son of John Patrick, was born in Weston, Mass., July 4, 1773, and graduated at Williams College, September, 1799. He read divinity with Rev. Charles

[1] By Hon. Lucien B. Clough.

Backus, of Somers, Conn.; was licensed to preach in June, 1801; ordained and installed over the church in Canterbury, October 26, 1803. He was dismissed at his own request November 22, 1843; he, however, continued to preach a part of the time for some years after his dismissal. He died at Boscawen, October 25, 1862. His first wife was Mary Gerrish, daughter of Colonel Joseph Gerrish, of Boscawen; his second wife was Mary Mills, of Dunbarton.

The successor of Mr. Patrick was the Rev. Howard Moody. He was born in York, Me., May 4, 1808. Until he became of age he pursued his studies in the common schools and with the educated ministers in his neighborhood. He commenced teaching in 1829 and pursued this occupation for ten years; entered the Gilmanton Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1843. Rev. Corban Curtis, who died at Tilton, January 19, 1881, was a classmate of Mr. Moody at the Theological Seminary.

Mr. Moody was ordained and installed over the church November 22, 1843. He was dismissed at his own request December 19, 1860. After his dismissal he supplied the pulpit for two years. In 1862 he went to Ohio and supplied the churches in Amherst and Vermillion one year. He took charge of the church in Canterbury again in 1864, and continued acting pastor until 1869, when he commenced preaching at East Andover.

Rev. Josiah L. Arms, who supplied this church as pastor during the time Mr. Moody was in Ohio, was born in New Salem, Mass., January 22, 1811. He pursued his academical studies at the Leicester Academy and Hamilton College, New York. His theological studies were pursued under the Rev. Dr. Blake, of Mansfield, Mass. He was settled over the church in Plymouth, Mass., in June, 1841, and afterwards over the church in Wilmot. He commenced his labors in Canterbury April 1, 1863, and closed April 1, 1865.

Rev. James Doldt was settled over this church in February, 1870. Mr. Doldt was born in Groton, Mass., September 30, 1809, where he acquired his early education in the district school and at the Groton Academy. In 1827 he went to Lexington, Mass., and was engaged in mechanical employment for three years. He removed to Nashua about 1831, and in 1833 united with the Olive Street Church. He then immediately commenced his studies preparatory to the ministry at the Pembroke Academy, and with Professor Daniel Crosby, of Nashua, entered Gilmanton Theological Seminary in 1838, and graduated in 1841. He supplied the church at Ossipee Centre three months in 1841, after which he preached at Effingham for a year and a half. He was ordained and installed over the church at North Wolfeborough September 21, 1843, and in May, 1848, was dismissed at his own request, and in the same month took charge of the church in Milton, where he remained twenty-one years and eight months. At the close of his labors in Milton he took charge of the church in Canterbury, as before stated, in February, 1870, where he still continues.

First Free-Will Baptist Church.[1]—Few churches have struggled into being through greater conflicts than the one in Canterbury. The old church in 1779, was the first to declare free-will and free salvation. Some years after the Shakers' belief was accepted by pastor and a large part of the members, leaving only a small remnant who remained true to their faith. After this followed the Osgoodites, who drew large crowds after them, so that popular sentiment was decidedly against this little band, making it disrespectable to attend their meetings otherwise than from curiosity. As a sect they were regarded as religious outlaws, and their meetings were disturbed with impunity, making it necessary for the appointment of officers to keep order when gathered for worship.

June 29, 1796, a council from the Yearly Meeting, consisting of Whitney, Buzzell, Randall and Boody, assisted by Aaron Buzzell and John Shepherd as ruling elders, ordained Winthrop Young, who was, at this time, thirty-three years old; he was born in Strafford, taught school in early life, removed to Canterbury in 1787 and remained pastor of the church thirty-five years.

In 1819, Obadiah Morrill was received as minister of Christ, a revival following.

In January, 1821, Samuel Hill was ordained as ruling elder.

May 8, 1823, Jeremiah Clough, Amos Cogswell, Mark Davis and their associates formed into a church, to be known as the First Church of Christ in Canterbury.

March, 1829, Elder John Harriman was received as minister to baptize and receive members, and as an assistant to Elder Young.

April 10, 1838, Joseph M. Harper, Jeremiah Clough and Joseph Clough were set apart as evangelists; good revival interest and prosperity attended the church for a number of years, the members numbering nearly a hundred. We find on the church record items of interest, showing the church to be alive and active on the subject of temperance, passing strong resolutions against, and exercising rigid discipline of some of its members who did not count it sinful to traffic in spirituous liquors.

In 1842 and 1843 a great revival followed, and upwards of one hundred and fifty were added to the church.

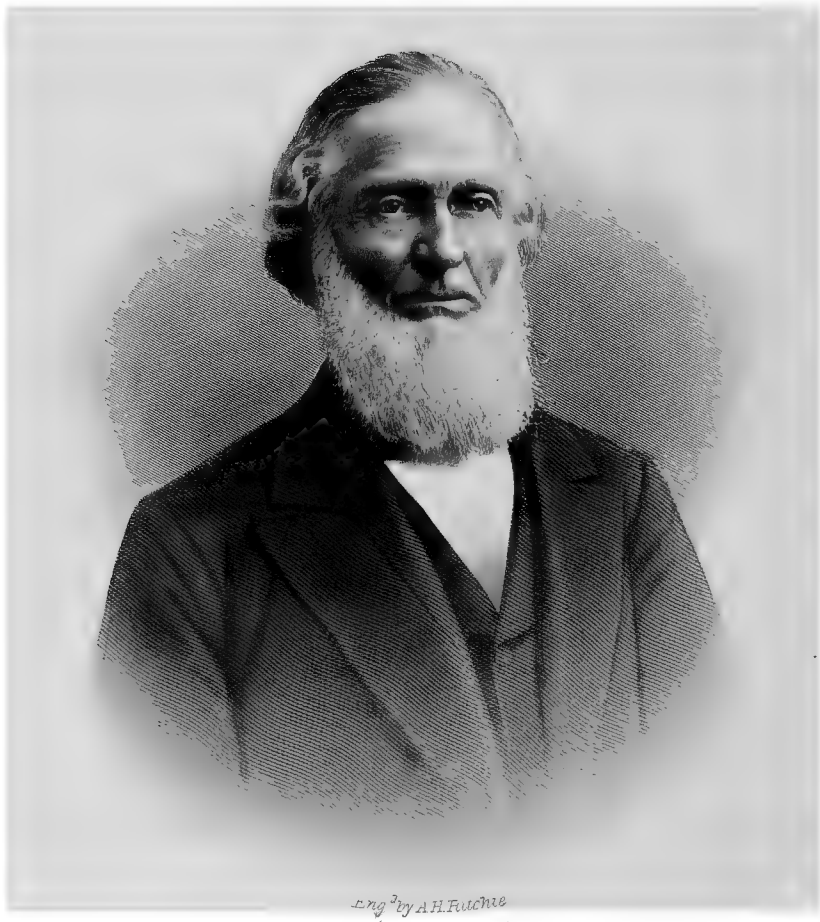
September, 1848, Jeremiah Clough was appointed pastor over the whole church, which consisted of three Sabbath Meetings and four Monthly Meetings.

In 1851 arrangements were made for building a new church; the following May the old church was sold at auction to John Keze for thirty-five dollars;

[1] By Rev. A. D. Smith.



Alphens D. Smith



Engd by A.H. Ritchie

Lorenzo Ames

it was moved a short distance and used for worship until the new church was completed.

June 22, 1852, the new Free-Will Baptist Church was raised; Rev. Jeremiah Clough made appropriate remarks and offered prayer. February, 1853, the first meeting was held in the new house.

Seasons of revivals alternating with times of declension, prosperity and trials, have been experienced.

Rev. Jeremiah Clough continued pastor until his death in 1879; during the last few years he was unable to preach, and the labors of others were secured as needed.

Rev. A. D. Smith commenced his labors in April, 1874, and has continued until the present time.

The Shakers.—In 1774, Ann Lee, the founder of a religious denomination called Shakers, came to this country from England, and a branch of the denomination was established in this town in 1792. Their first minister was Elder Job Bishop, who occupied the position many years. They are a frugal, industrious and temperate people, intelligent and successful tillers of the soil and breeders of stock, and are, at present, a prosperous community.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. ALPHEUS D. SMITH.

Rev. Alpheus D. Smith, son of Dr. Alpheus and Mehitable (Foster) Smith, was born in Lebanon, N. H., August 25, 1813. Dr. Alpheus Smith, of Rhode Island, was educated in Providence, and practiced medicine in Rhode Island some time previous to moving to Lebanon. He practiced medicine here about twelve years; was the physician to the Shakers. In June, 1813, he went with a New Hampshire regiment as assistant surgeon, and died in November of the same year at Chateaugay, near Plattsburg, N. Y. Mrs. Smith was born in Saulsbury, N. H., and died June 17, 1827. There were four children by this union—Foster, who left home in December, 1837, and was never heard from afterward; Solomon K., went to Oregon in 1832, lived and died there, (he was State Senator and president of the State Historical Society); Josephine, who died young; and Rev. Alpheus D., the subject of this sketch, was left fatherless when but two months old, and remained with his mother until eight years of age, from which time until he was fourteen years old, the time of his mother's death, he found a home with various families A short time previous to her death she made a contract for her son to remain at his then present home until he was of age. He found, as was customary in those days, plenty of work and but little opportunity for an education. He remained there until twenty years of age, when he made some little preparation for the ministry. On the evening of November 5, 1834, he preached his first discourse from the text: "For many are called and few are chosen." He was licensed the May following, after which time he spent a few months at N. Parsonfield's seminary, under the instruction of Rev. Hosea Quimby, D.D., holding meetings on the Sabbath several miles away; was ordained June 22, 1837, at Corinth, Vt., where he held his first membership. In July following became pastor of the First Free-Will Baptist Church in Dover, N. H. A precious revival followed; more than one hundred were baptized and united with the church. Mr. Smith's health failed the second year of his pastorate, and he returned to the hills of Vermont to recuperate, but he was soon able to resume his work.

July 2, 1838, he married Emily B. True, of Corinth, and they had two children,—Josephine E., who married S. W. Sanders, of Laconia, N. H., and Alpheus D., a practicing physician of Manchester, N. H. In 1839, Mr. Smith became pastor of the Second Free-Will Baptist Church of Corinth, which relation continued until 1844. He then spent one year in East Randolph, Vt.; then returned to Dover, N. H., and continued his labors for four years. Spent a few months at Farmington; from there he went to Concord, N. H., where he remained two or three years; assisted in raising a church-debt of twelve hundred dollars; from there he went to West Fairlee, Vt., where a new church was organized and he remained in charge for about two and a half years; from here Mr. Smith was called to Lyndon; from there he went West for some time, but not liking the climate, returned to New England, and was called to Laconia, N. H., the second Sabbath in July, 1857, where he remained nearly four years. Next to East Tilton for three years; but returned to Laconia, where he resided until April, 1873.

Mrs. Smith died in October, 1872. Mr. Smith found, after traveling for some time and supplying destitute churches, the need of a regular home and place of service. He married, for his second wife, Mrs. Mary E. Clough, of Canterbury, in January, 1874, and since that time he has supplied the First Free-Will Baptist Church of the town, with the exception of one-fourth part of the centre of the town. In 1883 his health failed and would not admit of his preaching, but he has been able to resume his labors in the last year. He is now interested in the Kezer Seminary, with a fund of fifteen thousand dollars to build the institution and pay expenses of running the same. Mr. Smith has ever had the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact, always trying to do all within his power to promote the welfare of his fellow-men.

LORENZO AMES.

Among the early settlers of Canterbury, and of its hardy stock of tillers of the soil, was (1) Samuel, the

great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The time of his arrival is not known, but it was probably about the year 1745. He became the possessor of a large farm near the meeting-house, and was noted for the thrift and energy displayed in the management of his business. He was born February 13, 1723–24, married Hannah Daloff, and died in Canterbury January 16, 1803. His wife, Hannah, was born January 18, 1728–29, and died January 23, 1804. From this union there were four children. (2) David, the grandfather of Lorenzo, was born May 27, 1749, and succeeded his father in the possession of the large farm in the "borough." He married Phœbe, daughter of Thomas Hoyt, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and they had ten children,—three sons and seven daughters. David died in Canterbury September 22, 1812, and Phœbe in 1836. (3) Samuel, the father of Lorenzo, was born at the old homestead July 29, 1784. He married Myra, daughter of Jonathan Ayres, of Canterbury, and lived on the homestead inherited from his father until his death, June 30, 1870. His wife, Myra, died October 14, 1873. From this union there were seven children, the eldest of whom was (4) Lorenzo, who was born at the homestead May 22, 1814. His boyhood was spent at home, assisting in farm-work in summer and attending the district school in the winter. That he might assist his father more effectually, and having a taste for trade, he, at an early age, went to Boston, and engaged in the wholesale mercantile business. Remaining there for a few years, during which time he developed a capacity for business, he returned to his native State, and was for a short time in business in Concord. In 1845 he went to Albany, N. Y., and with his brothers, Samuel F. and Jeremiah F., engaged extensively in the flour and grain business. They were successful, and won an enviable reputation for thrift and honesty. A local writer has recently said of this firm: "Some forty years ago there came over from New Hampshire three brothers of the name of Ames, and settled in Albany, where they have been carrying on an extensive produce business. They have well maintained the name of honest Yankees in an honorable and successful business. They are among the land-marks of the capital city, where they have made records which would form pleasant reading, not only for the young, but for men of every age." Business integrity and enterprise, fairly and fully established, insured social position in the city of their adoption.

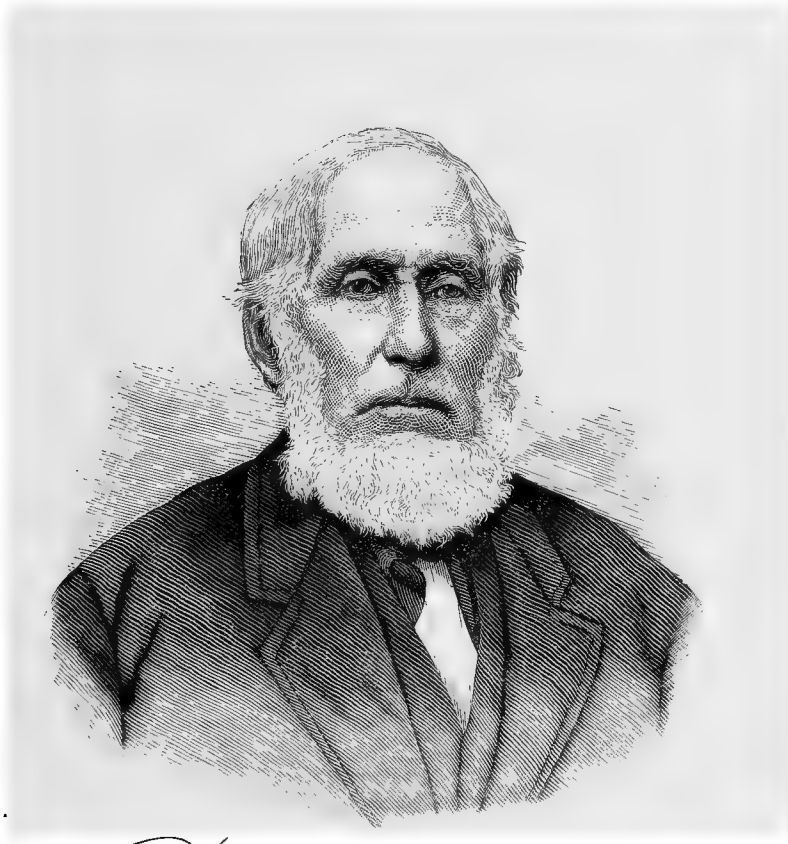
Lorenzo was deacon of the Congregational Church there, of which Rev. Ray Palmer, D.D., was pastor, and was interested in religious, educational and civil matters.

Mr. Ames has retired from the active business at Albany to his farm in Canterbury, where he is deacon of the Congregational Church and a much esteemed and highly-valued citizen.

October 14, 1852, Mr. Ames married Lydia Page, daughter of Hon. Ezekiel Morrill, of Canterbury. From this union there are four children. The youngest, (5) Samuel Patten, born May 29, 1865, alone survives.

DAVID MORRILL.

In the early history of Canterbury few names are more conspicuous than that of Ezekiel Morrill, who came from South Hampton to this place about the year 1750. He was a deacon of the Congregational Church, his name appears many times on the old record-books as town clerk, and he often served on committees appointed by the town to attend to matters of importance. To this Ezekiel Morrill, David, the subject of this sketch, traces his ancestry in direct line. Ezekiel was the father of fifteen children. His second child was David. David's eldest son was Reuben, who married Miriam Smith. These were the parents of Captain David, as he is familiarly called. He was born in Canterbury August 12, 1798, on the place where he now lives, and was the third of nine children. His education was obtained in the district school, which he attended till he was twenty-one years old. At this time he began to teach winters. His first school was in Northwood; here he taught two terms, then two winters in Pittsfield, one in Madbury, one in Londonderry, and three terms in District No. 1, Canterbury. In 1828 he built a saw-mill. The management of this and of his large farm have occupied him through his long life. He has a fine set of buildings; his farm is well situated, and by care and industry he has brought it to a good state of cultivation. Mr. Morrill is in many respects a man of the old school,—a working and thinking farmer. Without doubt, many a business problem has been thought out while his hands have been occupied with the hoe and scythe. In town matters the captain has always been on the side of progress and reform. He has held the office of selectman several times. In 1859 he represented the town in the Legislature. In 1860 and '61 he was a member of the Senate. While here his opinions were respected and even sought for by his colleagues. He is a Republican in politics, though not a partisan. He was early in the anti-slavery movement, being associated with Stephen S. Foster and his co-workers. He has always taken an active interest in the educational affairs of the town. Although a scholar of the olden time, he adheres only to what is good in the old methods. He is a Congregationalist in religious faith, having united with that denomination when a young man. Mr. Morrill has been twice married,—in 1825 to Comfort, daughter of Marsten Morrill, and in 1843 to Mrs. Sally Kimball. By the first marriage he had seven children, six sons and one daughter; by the second, two sons. Three of his sons were in the Civil War. He is a man of strict integrity, of sound judgment, of great firmness and of practical common sense. At the advanced age of eighty-six,



David Merrill



J. P. Kimball

his mind is clear and he retains an active interest in public affairs.

JOHN PEVERLEY KIMBALL.

Richard Kimball was born in Canterbury May 31, 1798. He married Sally Sanborn, daughter of John Peverley, of Canterbury, October 24, 1826. They moved to Boscawen the next day and settled on the Rolfe farm, near his brother Benjamin, where they resided until Mr. Kimball's death, which occurred September 30, 1829. Their only child, John Peverley, the subject of this sketch, was born in Boscawen December 23, 1827. After the death of his father he moved with his mother to his grandfather Peverley's, where he resided until he married Mary Eliza, daughter of Samuel Hill, of Canterbury, June 3, 1852, and settled on the homestead of her father, near the centre of the town. Here he resided until her death, November 6, 1874. Deprived of a father at the early age of three years, young John experienced many of the difficulties of other boys in like circumstances. At the same time there were advantages. His mother was a judicious, energetic woman, and he became industrious, persevering, resolute and self-reliant. These elements of character, thus early formed, have done much toward making him successful in all his business affairs. His education was gained mostly in the common school. After leaving this he attended Gilmanton Academy and the New Hampshire Conference Seminary two terms. During his partnership with his father-in-law, they devoted themselves chiefly to agriculture, and the fine exhibits of corn, grain and vegetables made annually at the town and State fairs were good proof of their success. Mr. Kimball has in recent years made stock-raising a specialty, and his excellent Herefords have attracted much attention. He has made great efforts to improve and multiply this stock in Canterbury and in neighboring towns. For several years past he has sent fine herds to the State and New England fairs. He has always been a fancier of good horses, and several of his own raising have made a very creditable record on the turf at the county and State fairs. With a view to comfort and convenience, the homestead buildings were, some years ago, put in excellent condition. A large barn was built, having modern improvements, and the house was made commodious and attractive. Mr. Kimball has always shown a good degree of interest in the educational affairs of the town, and has at all times advocated good schools. His disposition is social, he is prompt to do a kindness, and has many warm friends. He is a prominent member of the town and State Grange, and a member of other societies that have for their object social and educational improvement. He has contributed much to make Canterbury's annual fair successful and creditable to the town. He is a Republican in politics, and a Congregationalist in his religious sympathies. Mr. Kimball had, by his first marriage, four children. The eldest, George Edwin, died at the age of six years. The second and third, Frank Edwin and Ida Grace, were born May 13, 1859. The youngest, Georgianna Eliza, was born October 10, 1867. He married for his second wife Mrs. Mary A. Kilton.

Mr. Kimball traces his paternal ancestors back to the eighth generation. His grandfather's name was Richard. Richard's father's name was Caleb, then John, Joseph, another John, and still another, this last John making the eighth.

COLONEL DAVID MORRILL CLOUGH.

A town depends more upon the character of its inhabitants for fame than upon its natural advantages. Canterbury was originally settled by strong men, who have left their impress on the present generation. They were the Cloughs, Gibsons, Fosters, Blanchards, Morrills, Kimballs, *et al.*, of the present generation. Colonel David M. Clough is one of the most energetic, enterprising, successful and noted farmers within the Granite State, and has deservedly earned the title of "the Corn King" of New Hampshire. The colonel is the great-grandson of Jeremiah Clough, who settled in Canterbury in 1727 and built the old garrison. Here the hardy pioneer raised a family of five boys and three girls. He was a man of superior ability and great physical force and energy. The children all became prominent, and were noted for building large two-story houses, carrying on large farms and having much influence in their day. The oldest boy, Jeremiah Clough, succeeded to his father's home farm. Henry Clough joined the Shakers and became a leading man in that denomination, being one of the founders of Lebanon (N. Y.) Community. Thomas Clough settled on Bay Hill, in Northfield, and left no issue. Abner settled on "Clough Hill," in Loudon, giving name to that section of the town, and has left numerous descendants. Joseph Clough settled on the farm now owned by Colonel Clough; he married a Lawrence, from Epping; had no children, but adopted his wife's niece, who married a Gerrish and became owner of the farm. Leavitt, the grandfather of the colonel, settled on the farm lately owned by Edward Osgood. One of the sisters married a Gerrish, of Boscawen, and left a numerous progeny. Leavitt Clough married, first, Hannah Fletcher, of Loudon; second, Peggy Mason, of Chichester. Leavitt was a remarkable man—powerful physically, strong intellectually, energetic, prompt to keep his engagements, trusted by the community, a devout Christian, a successful and wealthy farmer. Sally, his oldest daughter, married Abner Clough, of Loudon Hill. Hannah, another daughter, married Josiah Haines, of Canterbury, and Susan, the third daughter, married Jeremiah Clough. Leavitt, Jr., was their only son. Leavitt Clough, Jr., was born October 30, 1778; married, October 27, 1800, Abigail Morrill, the youngest daughter of Deacon David Morrill, and aunt of Hon. David Morrill, a prominent citizen of Canterbury. She was born February 8, 1779, and died May 10, 1853. He was held in high esteem by his townsmen, was a justice of the peace, selectman and representative when he died, August 13, 1825. She was a woman of great natural ability and skill, and took great interest in all that

was happening in the outside world. Like his father and grandfather, Leavitt Clough was orthodox in creed and carefully attended to religious observances. Toward the close of her life Mrs. Clough was liberal in her views. The children of this couple were (1) Henry Clough, born September 17, 1801, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1823, and died in Maryland August 28, 1824; (2) William Patrick Clough, born October 25, 1802, married and settled first in Canterbury, but later in life moved to Andover, and for many years lived with his only daughter, Cornelia, who married the late Rev. Howard Moody; (3) Mary Ann Clough, born January 8, 1804, married, in April, 1825, Deacon Jonathan Brown, of Gilmanton; (4) David M. Clough; (5) Merinda Clough, born February 14, 1808, married Jonathan Prescott, of Gilmanton; (6) Leavitt Morrill Clough, born September 10, 1809, who went South and disappeared about the time of a noted steamboat explosion, and never having been heard from, was supposed to have been lost; (7) Thomas Carmel Clough, born February 16, 1812, a promising young man, who married Martha Emery, of Concord, and was one of the first settlers on the Western Reserve (Ohio), he died in early manhood, and left one daughter; (8) Daniel Webster Clough, born August 17, 1814, is unmarried and lives in Hill.

Colonel David M. Clough was born on his grandfather's farm June 9, 1805, and succeeded to the homestead on coming of age. His education was received at the district school, supplemented by three terms at Gilmanton Academy. What he was taught he was able to impart to others, for at the age of eighteen he was engaged in teaching winter schools; at the age of nineteen he was commissioned in the State militia, promoted to captain at twenty-one, and to the rank of colonel after five years' service. At his father's death it devolved upon him to help settle the estate, and thus early in life he became immersed in business. In 1832 he settled in Gilmanton, remaining there ten years, when he returned to the neighborhood of his old home. In 1848 he took a trip of inspection and discovery through the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and after an absence of several months returned with the firm conviction that New Hampshire offered as many inducements to the farmer as any State in the Union, and accordingly purchased a small farm near his early home, which he brought to a higher state of cultivation and sold in 1856. He bought, that very fall, the farm he now owns on the Merrimack Intervale, between the Canterbury and Boscawen stations, paying four thousand six hundred dollars, it being the same farm that his great-uncle, Joseph Clough, formerly owned.

To this farm of some five hundred acres he gave work and capital. In thirteen years he brought its market value up to seventeen thousand dollars, and its supporting capacity from twelve cattle to that of over one hundred. He has added outlying pieces as they have come into the market, until he now owns about twelve hundred acres of land. His average crop of corn on the ear is some three thousand bushels. He has now one hundred and twenty head of cattle, one hundred and fifteen sheep and six horses.

He has served the town of Canterbury as selectman for four years, and as representative two years. Three times he received the nomination of the Democratic party for member of the Governor's Council, and was elected during Governor Weston's first term. During his term in the Legislature he was a strong advocate for the establishment of the Agricultural College and was one of the board of trustees for several years. In politics the colonel has been a Free-Soil Democrat, attending the National Convention which nominated John P. Hale. After the abolition of slavery he gravitated into the Democratic party. In agricultural, rather than in political circles has Colonel Clough been most prominent. He was a charter member of the Merrimack River Grange and a charter member of the State Grange, of which he was treasurer for six years and for a long time one of the executive committee. He is a member of the Merrimack County Agricultural Society, for two years its president, and a life-member of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society.

A great aim and ambition of his life has been to give dignity to the farmers' vocation, and, by experiment, to develop the science of farming in his native State. By precept and example he has been a champion of the farmers' rights and a pioneer in every advance. He has been a prosperous and successful farmer; he has made two blades of grass grow where one grew before.

In 1832 he, with his wife, joined the Free-Will Baptist Church of Canterbury, and for many years was clerk of the society. He has always been a temperance advocate, abstaining from cider as well as from stronger drinks, and also from tobacco all his life.

As a citizen in his neighborhood, in his town, in the county and in late years throughout the State, he has enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He has been thoroughly upright in all his dealings, scorning dishonesty in politics and in business, and in his ripe old age is surrounded by comforts and luxuries well earned and well deserved. He married, first, October 25, 1828, Almira Batchelder, daughter of Ebenezer Batchelder, of Canterbury. She was born June 7, 1805; was the mother of five children; died November 5, 1851. He married, second, June 17, 1856, Mrs. Caroline (Gibson) Tallent. His children are as follows:

1. Ann Maria, born in 1830; died August 9, 1838.
2. Henry Leavitt, born February 17, 1834; has been prominent in business and political circles of Concord; a candidate for high-sheriff of Merrimack County, and now resides with his father; unmarried.
3. Mary S., born in 1836; died August 2, 1838.
4. Edwin Davis, born October 5, 1843; married Eliza Couch, daughter of Elder Couch, of Concord; has had two children (one of whom is living), and is a member of the firm of E. D. Clough & Co., of Concord.
5. Charles Newell, born January 15, 1849; married Emma T. Morrill, and has one child,—the colonel's only grandson, David Morrill Clough, Jr.



D. M. Clough

HISTORY OF CHICHESTER.

BY D. T. BROWN.

CHAPTER I.

CHICHESTER, Merrimack County, is bounded on the north by Pittsfield, on the east by Pittsfield and Epsom, on the south by Pembroke and on the west by Loudon. It is about six miles long and three miles wide, and contains about eleven thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight acres. Distance from Concord to centre of town, eight miles. It is watered by the Suncook River, which forms its eastern boundary for about one mile, affording excellent water-power at several points, only one of which is at present utilized. Another small stream, known as Lynxfield Brook, flows out of a pond by the same name, situated in the southwesterly part of the town, and furnishes the power to drive Sanders' board, shingle and lath-mills, and flows into the Suncook in the easterly part of the town. Another small stream flows through the northeasterly part of the town, known as Gilmanton Brook, and furnishes the power to drive Fellows' mills, and also flows into the Suncook. It was upon this stream that the first saw-mill in Chichester was erected by the early settlers. There are no mountains in town, and the only hills of note are Bear Hill, situated in the westerly part of the town, and Garvin's Hill, situated in the southerly part of the town, from the top of which, on a clear day, the White Mountains can be seen. The original growth of wood is pine, hemlock, chestnut, beech, birch and maple. When the town was settled, a large proportion of its surface was covered with a very heavy growth of wood and timber. For the first fifty years after its settlement the original owners devoted a considerable portion of their time to cutting down and burning up the growth of wood and lumber, preparatory to breaking the soil and fitting it for cultivation; and within the last twenty-five years, more especially, the lumbermen of this and other towns have invaded our forests, and are making sad havoc with the original growth of pine, hemlock and chestnut until, to-day, there is but little of it remaining in town. Looking from the summit of the surrounding hills, the surface of this town appears to be much broken and uneven; still, there are many highly-cultivated farms, especially that of Charles H. Carpenter, Esq., lying on both sides of Suncook River, which is one of the largest and most productive farms in Merrimack County. The soil is generally good, and in some parts is very fertile. Farming is almost the only employment; trade, manufacturing and mechanic arts are carried on to a very limited extent. Population, seven hundred and eighty-four; number of polls, two hundred and sixty-four.

ORIGINAL GRANT OF TOWN.

"George, by the Grace of God, of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"*To all People to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:* Know ye that we of our Special Knowleidge and meer motion for the Dew Encouragement of Setling a new Plantation By and with the advise and Consent of our Councill have Given and Granted and by these Presents as far as in us Lies do Give and Grant in Equall Shares unto Sundry of our beloved subjects whose Names are Entered in a Schedule hereunto anexed that Inhabit, or Shall Inhabit, within the Said Grant within our Provence of New Hampshire all that tract of land within the following bounds, viz.: To begin on the South west Side of the Town of Barnsted, and from thence Runing South westerly on the head of the Town of Nottingham untill Eight miles be accomplished, and then North west Eight miles, and then North East Eight miles, and then South East by the said Town of Barnstead to the Place where it first began, and that Ye same be a Town Corporate by the Name of Chichester to the Persons affore Said for Ever. To Have and To Hold the Said land to the said Grantees and their heirs and assigns for ever, and to such associates as they shall admitt upon the following Condition: (1) that the Proprietors within three years Buld, or Cause to be Bult, Sixty Dwelling Houses and Settle families in the Same and Cleare three acres of Ground Fitt for Planting or mowing, and that Each Proprietor Pay his Proportion of the Town Charges when and so often as occasion shall Require ye same. (2) That a meetting house be Built for ye Publick Worship of God within the Tearm of four years. (3) That upon Default of any Perticular Proprietor in Complying with the Conditions of this Charter upon his Part, such Delinquent Proprietor Shall forfeit his share of ye said land to the other Proprietors, which shall be disposed of according to the major vote of ye Said Proprietors att a Legall meetting. (4) That a Proprietor's share be Reserved for a Parsonage, and another for ye first minister of the Gospell that Shall be there settled and ordained, and another Proprietors Share for ye Bennifitt of a Scoole in ye Said Town, provided nevertheless that ye Peace with ye Indians continue for ye Space of three years, but if itt Should happen that a warr with ye Indians Should Commence before the Expiration of the affore Said Tearm of three years that then ye Said Terme of three years Shall be allowed the Proprietors after ye Expiration of the warr for ye Performance of ye affore Said Conditions Rendring and Paying therefor to us our heirs and Successors, or Such officer or officers as Shall be appointed to Receive the Same, the anuall Quitt Rent or Acknowledgment of one Pound of Hemp in ye Said Town on ye last wendsday in march yearly for Ever if Demanded. Reserving also unto us our heirs and Successors all mast Trees Growing on Said Tract of land according to acts of Parliment in that case made and Provided and for ye beetter order Rule and Government of ye Said Town we do by these Presents and for our Selves, our heirs and Successors, Grant unto the Said men Inhabitants, or those that Shall Inhabitt Said Town, that

yearly and every yeare upon the Second Wendsday in march for Ever Shall meett to Elect and Chuse by the major part of the Proprietors then Present, Constable, Selectmen and other Town officers according to ye Laws and useages of our afforesaid Province with Power, Priveleidges and authority as other Towns and Town officers within our afforesaid Province have and Enjoy, and for ye Notifiing and Calling of ye first Town meetting we do hereby appoint Peter Weare, Esqr., John Sanborn and Jacob Freese to be the first Selectmen, and thay to Continue in Said Respective office as Selectmen untill ye Second Wendsday in ye month of march, which Shall be in ye yeare of our Lord one thosand Seven hundred and Twenty Eight, and untill other Select men Shall be Chosen and appinted in thare Stead in Such manner as is in these Presents Expresed, In Testimony where of wee have Caused the Seale of our Said Province to be hereunto affixed.

"Wittness, John Wentworth, Esqr., our Liueftenant Governor and Comander in Cheife in and over our Said Provence att our Town of Portsmouth, in our Said Provence of New Hampshire, ye Twentieth Day of may, in the thirtenth of our Reigne, anno Domine 1727.

"By order of his honour the Leiftenant Governor with the advice of the Counsell.

"JOHN WENTWORTH.

"RICHARD WALDON, *Clerk of ye Counsell.*"

On the 13th day of March, 1728, the original proprietors of the town of Chichester held their first annual meeting at the house of Captain Wingate, in Hampton, and elected William Stanford clerk, and Benjamin Perkins, Benjamin Lambre and Jethro Tilton selectmen, chose Peter Gilman, Captain John Gilman and Nathaniel Healey surveyors, and Deacon Weare, John Sanborn, Peter Gilman, John Robinson and Samuel Martin a committee to lay out the town. For some reason this committee did not act. They held other meetings, and chose other men with no better success, until December 24, 1728, when they held a meeting at the house of Captain Wingate, and chose Simeon Martin, Samuel Martin, Jeremiah Sanborn, Captain Tilton and William Stanford a committee to lay out the town, and Ichabod Roby a surveyor; the committee to have ten shillings per day, and the surveyor fifteen. This committee, it seems, attended to the business assigned to them immediately; for we find them back to Hampton again January 28, 1729, when another meeting of the proprietors was held at the house of Captain Wingate, to pay them for services rendered. Their pilot, William Hill, received five pounds, seventeen shillings, Captain Tilton six pounds, Simeon Martin six pounds, Samuel Martin six pounds, Jeremiah Sanborn and William Stanford six pounds each. This committee run what they supposed to be the line between what was then Nottingham and Chichester, and Pembroke and Chichester. Beginning at a birch-tree at the south corner of Barnstead, which they found marked with "B" and other letters, they run eight miles southwest to a beech-tree; this tree they also marked. They then run eight miles northwest to a white oak tree; having marked this tree and others near by, they returned. This running, although according to their grant, took in a part or all of Epsom. We can account for this only in this way: When the county was mostly covered with forests, grants were made without any definite ideas of exact locations. Charters often overlapped each other or left irregular strips of land between them. In this case it seems that the same territory was granted to Epsom and Chichester; but as the grant to Epsom antedated that of Chichester by a few days, Chichester lost, and Epsom gained the land in dispute. It seems by the record that the proprietors of Chichester did not willingly relinquish their claim to this portion of the territory embraced within their grant; but it was the source of a great deal of perplexity and vexation, if not of actual litigation, and committee after committee were chosen to settle the matter with Epsom, and finally a committee was chosen to represent their situation to the Governor, and, if possible, get him to grant them new territory equivalent to what Epsom took from them; but their efforts in this direction seem to have been fruitless, as there is no record of any territory being annexed to Chichester afterward.

At their annual meeting, held March 12, 1729, a committee was chosen to lay out a bridle-path through the town of Nottingham to Chichester, and also select some desirable site for a settlement. This committee employed a surveyor, and reported as follows: They took their departure from the end of Bow Street, in Nottingham, at a great white pine tree; thence running northwesterly through Nottingham; thence northwest about two miles to little Suncook River (now Epsom); here they concluded was a desirable place for a settlement. Soon after the return of this committee the proprietors held a meeting, and appointed a day upon which to come up through the way just laid out, and fell the trees, and clear up the rubbish, and prepare a bridle-path, and those men who went were to receive six shillings, and those who remained were to pay six shillings. After the bridle-path had been prepared, Peter Weare, Jabez Smith, Ichabod Robey, Josiah Moulton and Jasper Blake were chosen a committee to fix upon a spot for a settlement, lay out house-lots and highways to accommodate them, locate a block-house, etc. This committee came up and laid out the following road:

"Beginning at the Suncook River, about forty rods below where little Suncook runs into the main river, and run east-southeast three hundred rods, thence southeast one hundred rods, thence east two hundred and forty rods, thence southeast one hundred and seventy rods, thence east-southeast four hundred and twenty rods."

They then selected a spot for a centre, or meeting-house lot, "about one mile upwards, on the fifth course of the above highway." They then laid out around this centre twenty-acre lots, one for each proprietor, and numbered them. This location for a settlement was in Epsom, but probably made before the proprietors were aware of the fact. The committee then returned to Hampton, made a plan of the highways and house-lots, with the numbers of each lot, submitted their plan to the proprietors, who accepted it, and immediately drew their lots; but none were allowed to draw their lots until they had paid their proportion of the expenses incurred in laying them out. At a meeting held at Hampton, March 11, 1730, it was voted that "ye proprietors build a

meeting-house thirty-five foot long and twenty-five foot wide, and to be eleaven foot stud;" said house to be completed on or before the last day of November next. "*Voted*, that Daniel Weare, Captain Wingate and Nathaniel Healey be a committee to let out ye meeting-house." January 30, 1731, it was voted "that the meeting-house should be twenty-five foot long and sixteen foot wide, with nine foot stud, being built with timber six inches thick, and shall be called a log house." The price to be paid for this house was fifty pounds. The proprietors found no difficulty in finding men who, for pay, would come up and survey house-lots and highways, locate meeting-houses and forts; but when they looked for men who were willing to leave their comfortable homes in Hampton and vicinity, and come up here into the forest to fell the huge trees, and break the untried soil, and build for themselves rude log houses, through the cracks and crevices of which the snows of winter and rains of summer would beat, surrounded, in many cases, by hostile savages, and endure all the privations and hardships of the frontier settlers, they were not very plenty. So we find them holding meeting after meeting and taxing their inventive faculties to the uttermost to devise some plan which should offer sufficient inducement to families to settle in the new town.

At one of the meetings they voted that if sixty men of the proprietors, or men procured by them, should forthwith settle in said town of Chichester, and continue here for the space of three years, they should receive two hundred pounds the first year, to be paid upon their first settlement, and one hundred and fifty pounds yearly for the next two years. May 3, 1733, it was voted "that if fifteen men, or under, would go and speedily settle in Chichester, they shall have a full Proprietor's share throughout ye town of Chichester." There is no evidence that any one accepted this offer of the proprietors. For several years we find them holding their annual and other meetings and discussing different plans for settling the town, also the difficulty with Epsom in relation to the dividing line between the towns. Finally a committee was chosen to petition the General Court to establish the line. The committee carried the matter to the court, and the line was established, which gave the original twenty-acre house-lots, meeting-house lot and highways which the proprietors laid out soon after the grant of the township to Epsom. This made it necessary for the proprietors of Chichester to start again; hence we find them, with characteristic zeal, pushing ahead and making preparations for another survey; and on the 26th day of June, 1749, they chose Obadiah Worth, James Prescott, Jeremiah Sanborn, Nathan Clough and Jonathan Swett a committee to come up and lay out a fifty-acre lot for each proprietor. The committee employed a surveyor, came up and laid out the first division of lots in Chichester as follows:

"We begun on Canterbury road, about three-fourths of a mile west of Suncook river, at a large white Pine tree, standing on the North East Side of said road, and pitch pine tree on the Southwest Side of said road, which trees Stand about fifty rods distant, about Northwest from a brook, and we numbered each of Said trees with No. one. Then from said trees, which trees are four rods distant each from the other, on a North East and by North and Southwest and by South Point of the compass, which is the course that divides one lot from the other through the whole division, We run Northwest and half of one point more Northerly up said Canterbury road, That being the course of said road nearest, and when we had so run fifty rods, then we marked a tree that stood two rods distant Northeast and by North from the aforesaid North West half North line with the number one again, and then four rods distant from said last mentioned tree South west and by South we numbered a tree number one; also then we went on Northwest half North fifty rods and marked a tree that stood two rods distant from said Northwest half North line with number two, and over against said tree, two rods from said line, we numbered another tree with number two, and then fifty rods and numbered two other trees standing, in course and distant as the trees as before described, with number three on each of said trees, all the numbers are in figures, and we layed out seventeen lots on each side of said Canterbury road, 'The numbers increasing from one to seventeen, as afore mentioned. Then we returned to the two trees first mentioned in this return, and run South west and by South one hundred and sixty six rods and there marked a tree with letters H. W. for a highway, then four rods for said way, then measured one hundred and sixty six rods, and then marked a tree again with the letters H. W., and then run up North west half North a tree before we began to run North west half North with the numbers one, two, both numbers on one tree, the number one on the North East side of said tree, and number two on the South west side of said tree, and then run fifty rods and marked another tree with one, two, as before, then fifty rods and marked another tree with the numbers three, four, then fifty rods and marked a tree five, six, and so on to number thirty four, and the road hereof four rods wide, it lays on the South west side of the numbered and spotted trees, and then we returned again to the trees first mentioned in this return standing on Canterbury road, and from the tree that stands on the North East side of said Canterbury road, we run North East and by North one hundred and sixty six rods, and marked a tree with the letters H. W., and then measured four rods on the road; all the roads that are upon the North East side of Canterbury road, which is the road between the third and fourth range, lays on the North East side of the spotted and numbered trees. All the eight ranges begin their numbers at the South East end thereof and increase their numbers as they go North westward. The fifth range are all eaven numbers from two to thirty four. The second from number one to thirty three all odd numbers. Range the third is numbered from one to seventeen, both even and odd numbers. Range number four is likewise. Range number five is numbered from two to twenty-eight, all even numbers. Range number six is numbered from one to twenty seven, all odd numbers. Range number seven is numbered from two to twenty eight, all even numbers. Range number eight is numbered from one to twenty seven, all odd numbers. All the lots are numbered at each end, and are one hundred and sixty six rods long and fifty rods wide. The ranges are numbered from the Southwest to the North East. Range number one is the South westerly range. Then next is range number two. Then next is range three, which lays on Canterbury road, on the South west side thereof, and so on North Eastward. The first cross road, which is four lots distant Northwestward from the South Easterly end of the ranges, is two rods broad. The second cross road, which is four lots distant from the road last mentioned, is four rods broad, and where said road crosses Canterbury road there is a center square, of about four acres, which takes off a corner from each of the four lots adjoining to said roads. The center square is to extend twenty five rods on the end of each of the four lots, and twenty five rods on the side of each of said four lots adjoining to said roads, and then extending a straight line from the end of said twenty five rods, in a triangular form. The third and last cross road is four lots distant North Westward from the last mentioned four rods road, and is two rods broad, and in all of this return we have regard to a Plan of said division drawn by Walter Bryant and received this day.

"Walter Bryant, Obediah Worth, James Prescott, Nathan Clough, Jeremiah Sanborn, Jonathan Swett, committee."

The following is a list of the original proprietors and the lots which they drew:

Nathaniel Gookin, range 6, lot 23; John Odlin, range 6, lot 25; Chris-

topher Page, range 8, lot 3; Peter Weare, range 5, lot 26; Edward West, range 2, lot 21; Nathaniel Healey, range 5, lot 12; Jabez Smith, range 6, lot 17; Josiah Bachelder, range 1, lot 32; Jonathan Fifield, range 1, lot 24; Pain Wingate, range 3, lot 17; Nicholas Gilman, range 8, lot 21; Nathaniel Locke, range 4, lot 12; William Stanford, range 2, lot 25; Shuball Sanborn, range 7, lot 24; John Webster, range 8, lot 11; Benjamin Thomas, range 4, lot 1; Joseph Taylor, range 2, lot 5; Samuel Martin, range 1, lot 4; Mathias Plant, range 3, lot 11; Jonathan Garland, range 2, lot 33; Jacob Freese, Jr., range 2, lot 15; Benjamin Sanborn, range 4, lot 15; Daniel Weare, range 1, lot 22; John Prescot, range 2, lot 9; Minister Whipple, range 2, lot 13; Joshua Wingate, range 6, lot 13; Nathaniel Weare, range 8, lot 27; John Sherburn, range 6, lot 11; Jonathan Philbrook, range 1, lot 28; Benjamin Perkins, range 7, lot 2; Charles Steward, range 4, lot 16; Charles Treadwell, range 5, lot 4; Nathan Longfellow, range 6, lot 7; John Swett, range 5, lot 14; Moses Blake, range 7, lot 26; Jacob Freese, range 3, lot 15; Abram Drake, range 8, lot 25; John Rodman, Jr., range 3, lot 11; Nathaniel Drake, range 5, lot 24; Samuel Thyng, range 1, lot 2; Samuel Gilman, range 1, lot 20; Thomas Webster, range 1, lot 12; Peter Gilman, range 8, lot 5; James Leavitt, range 7, lot 12; Joseph Dearborn, range 3, lot 6; John Robinson, range 5, lot 18; Benjamin Lambre, range 6, lot 19; Josiah Moulton, Jr., range 7, lot 6; John Bachelder, range 6, lot 21; Samuel Palmer, range 5, lot 16; Bezaleel Tappan, range 2, lot 31; Jarius Ringe, Jr., range 4, lot 14; Eben Weare, range 6, lot 15; Thomas Perce, range 2, lot 11; Winthrop Hilton, range 2, lot 29; Joseph Redman, range 1, lot 18; James Jaffrey, Jr., range 4, lot 11; John Redman, range 3, lot 14; Thomas Cram, range 4, lot 6; John Dearborn, Jr., range 4, lot 17; Henry Russ, range 6, lot 5; John Gilman, Esq., range 8, lot 15; Andrew Wiggin, range 7, lot 8; Captain John Gilman, range 1, lot 2; John Downing, range 8, lot 17; William Fellows, range 5, lot 20; Samuel Tibbets, range 8, lot 1; Epraham Dennis, range 4, lot 3; William Odion, range 3, lot 4; William Peperell, range 1, lot 34; Joseph Frost, range 3, lot 16; John Tuck, range 7, lot 4; Colonel Mark Hunking, range 1, lot 8; David Currier, range 3, lot 7; Cyprym Jeffrey, range 8, lot 9; Benning Wentworth, range 1, lot 14; Hunkin Wentworth, range 4, lot 13; John Wentworth, range 7, lot 18; William Wentworth, range 5, lot 6; Jeremiah Sanborn, range 8, lot 19; Jethra Tilton, range 5, lot 8; Batholomew Thyng, range 4, lot 5; John Cram, range 1, lot 12; Bradstreet Wiggin, range 6, lot 27; Steven Sanborn, range 6, lot 1; Benjamin Cram, range 7, lot 28; Richard Wibbard, Jr., range 6, lot 3; George Jeffrey, range 3, lot 10; Richard Waldron, Jr., range 3, lot 3; Benjamin Gamlin, range 8, lot 13; Jonathan Chusshing, range 2, lot 17; John Bradford, range 4, lot 7; John Jennis, range 7, lot 10; Hezekiah Jennis, range 3, lot 2; John Gerrish, range 2, lot 23; Peter Weare, Esq. range 3, lot 1; John Plaster, range 5, lot 10; James Davis, range 4, lot 4; Theodore Atkinson, range 1, lot 26; Eben Stevens, range 2, lot 19; Captain Paul Gerrish, range 6, lot 9; Richard Jennis, range 7, lot 14; James Jeffrey, range 4, lot 2; John Sanborn, range 1, lot 6; George Frost, range 8, lot 23; Col. Shattuck Walton, range 7, lot 16; George Jeffrey, range 5, lot 2; Richard Wibend, range 2, lot 27; Colonel Thomas Westbrook, range 1, lot 16; Archibald Mackphedus, range 8, lot 7.

John Frost, lot 30, first range; Jotham Odiorn, lot 7, second range; Henry Sherburn, lot 20, range 7; Governor Belcher, lot 10, range 1; each a proprietor's share, with a home lot and five hundred acres to Hon. Samuel Shute and Governor Wentworth.

The proprietors seemed anxious to know how much land they possessed up here; so, on the 19th day of March, 1750, they chose Jeremiah Sanborn, James Prescott, Jonathan Swett, Samuel Drake and Josiah Shaw a committee to run the line around the town, and also lay out two fifty-acre lots to each of the proprietors. This committee employed Simeon Dearborn as surveyor, who came up and laid out the second and third division of lots; but as this land, with the exception of one range in the third division, is now in the town of Pittsfield, it is not proper that I should give an account of the doings of this committee. A large proportion of the township was now surveyed and lotted off, but as yet no permanent settlement had been made, although the proprietors had offered, what seemed to them, very flattering inducements. The Indian wars in which the people had been engaged and other causes no doubt prevented an early settlement. But in 1756, Paul Morrill, for five hundred acres of land, was induced to come up into the woods and commence a clearing, and make for himself and his posterity a home and a name. The tract of land which he selected was in the southwest corner of the town, and has ever since been known as "Morrill's Grant." He cleared up a piece of land and built a house near the residence of John F. French. At the "Horse-Corner" Mr. Morrill cleared up a farm, upon which he spent the remainder of his days, He settled several of his sons near him,—one upon the place where John F. French now resides, another upon the place where James F. Towle lives, and still another on the C. H. Staniel's place.

John Morrill, one of the sons of Paul Morrill, was born about the time his father settled in Chichester, and is supposed to be the first child born in the town, as we find that the proprietors gave fifty acres of land to the first child of Paul Morrill, born in Chichester. The proprietors continued for several years their efforts to induce others to settle here, and thereby create a demand for their land, but very little was accomplished in this direction until about 1770, when John Cram, for a grant of land and the water-power which he had discovered on the great Suncook River, in what is now Pittsfield, built a saw-mill,—an institution of great importance in those days, and without which no extended settlement could be made.

The rich soil, favorable location and heavy growth of timber induced the ambitious young men of Hampton and vicinity to emigrate, and soon we find the Dows, Sanborns, Drakes, Davis', Hilliards, Browns, Hooks, Lakes and many other young men of pluck and strength coming up here, and settling in different parts of the town to hew peaceful homes and fruitful farms from the wilderness, and provide a competency for themselves and families by arduous toil and rigid economy. Those of the original proprietors who had not already sold or lost their shares in consequence of not paying their taxes still remained in Hampton, selling their lands as they had opportunity, and holding their annual meetings from year to year for the election of town officers, in accordance with the terms of their grant.

Colonel Simeon Hilliard came up and settled on Brown's Hill, near the residence of the late Abner P. Brown. He had a large family of children, but none of their descendants remain in town now. About the same time came Jonathan Leavitt, Esq., who purchased a large tract of land situated on both sides of Canterbury road, a portion of which is owned and occupied by his grandson, Hazen K. Leavitt. Captain John Langmaid settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Samuel W. Langmaid, and the farm has

been in the possession of the Langmaid family ever since. About the same time came David Brown, who bought the farm now owned and occupied by David T. Brown, who is the fourth generation from the original settler. Thomas Lake settled on the farm where J. T. Lake now resides, from which the large family of Lakes descended. Joseph Dow and his brother settled on Loudon road, the former on the farm now owned by Thomas Berry and sons, and the latter near "Kelley's Corner."

Joseph Dow was proprietors' clerk and afterwards town clerk, and thereby acquired the name of Clerk Dow. Soon after, Joshua Lane, Esq., and Jeremiah Lane purchased land in north part of town, and erected houses where Arthur Deering and S. R. Watson now reside. Captain Dyer Hook and Peter Hook purchased the intervale farm now owned and occupied by Charles H. Carpenter, Esq. The house, which Mr. Carpenter moved from its original location a few years ago, before building the new and elegant residence which he now occupies, was built by Captain Dyer Hook, and is thought to be the first frame house built in town. Deacon Ebenezer Lane came to Chichester in 1790, and settled on a part of the Governor Wentworth grant, in the southerly part of the town. George W. Lane, his grandson, still owns and occupies the farm. Joshua Lane, another grandson, resides near by, upon the farm formerly owned and occupied by his father, Eben Lane.

But in 1797, John Hilyard, Joseph Dow, Joshua Lane, Jacob Sanborn, John Bickford, Thomas Lake, Timothy Prescott, Asa Lane, Daniel Tilton, James Drake, Robert Tebbetts, Jonathan Perkins, Joshua Berry, Abram Greene, John Cram, William Chase, Enoch Butler, Joseph Sanborn represented to Abram True, a justice of the peace, that they were proprietors, owners and grantees of more than one-sixteenth part of the township, and requested him to call a meeting for the election of proprietors' officers at the house of Lieutenant John Hilliard, in Chichester. This meeting was held the 25th day of July, 1797. Joseph Dow was chosen clerk, and Robert Tebbets, Esq., and Abram True, Esq., were chosen a committee to bring the record-book of the proprietors up to Chichester. It was accordingly brought up by this committee on the 4th day of December following. Another meeting was called by Abram True, Esq., agreeable to a petition of proprietors, on the 29th day of May, 1800. A board of officers was chosen and an attempt made to raise a tax to pay up the indebtedness of the proprietors, but not much was accomplished, except to adjourn their meeting from day to day until they had adjourned nine times; the last adjourned meeting was never held. These adjourned meetings occupied about three years' time, during which a large part of the proprietors' rights had been sold to pay taxes and claims, Governor Shute's five hundred acres included. Thus ends the recorded doings of the original proprietors of our town. We have followed them from the time they obtained their grant, in 1727, to 1803,—a period of seventy-six years,—and given an epitome of their votes and transactions relative to the settlement of Chichester. We would be glad to give a more extended and particular account of them, but the limited space allowed us in this work forbids. We are fortunate in having in our possession the complete records of all meetings of the proprietors, written in a legible hand and in a good state of preservation.

Having said all that our limited space allows about the original proprietors, we will now go back several years and take up the "original settlers;" and we find that on March 18, 1773, they presented a petition to John McClary to call a meeting of the legal voters for the election of town officers. General McClary issued the following order:

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, ROCKINGHAM, SS.

"*Whereas*, application is made to me, the Subscriber, one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid, in a petition signed by a number of the freeholders and inhabitants of the township of Chichester, to call a town meeting as soon as may be, at some convenient place In Said Town, to Choose Town officers as the law Directs. Therein they Complain of never having had the advantage of any legal meeting in Said Town heretofore. Pursuant to the aforesaid application, I Do hereby notify and warn the freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the township of Chichester, qualified by law to vote at Said Meeting, to meet at the Dwelling house of John Loverin, in Said Chichester, on Thursday, the first day of April next, at ten of the clock, forenoon, then and there to Choose a Moderator to govern Said meeting, also Town Clark, Selectmen, Constable and all other town officers as the law directs, and to pass votes for the same.

"JOHN MCCLARY, *Justice Peace.*

Agreeable to the above order, the citizens of Chichester held their first town-meeting and "elected John McClary moderator and John Cram town clerk; John Cram, Samuel Davis, Ebenezer Barton, selectmen; Samuel Prescott, Jonathan Leavitt, assessors; John Worth, constable or collector together; Edward Sargent, Edmon Rand Leavitt, John Blake and Elijah Ring, they all surveyors of highways." The settlers had scarcely got started in the new town when the difficulties which had for a long time existed between the colonies and the British government assumed such formidable proportions that war seemed almost inevitable.

Already people in the lower towns of the State were almost driven to overt acts, but were restrained by the prudence of leading patriots. The settlers, though far removed from these scenes, caught the spirit and began to make preparations for the coming storm; for, early in 1775, they voted to enlist four Minute-Men to be ready at a moment's warning for any emergency, and to pay each man two shillings per day, and raised one pound, six shillings to purchase pork and bread, and store it in town for the use of the Minute-Men. January 23d of this year Elijah Ring was chosen as a deputy to go to Exeter to choose delegates to represent this province in a Continental Congress proposed to be held in Philadelphia in May next. On the 8th of May, John Cram was chosen

deputy to represent the town in the Provincial Congress to be held at Exeter on the 17th instant, with full power to "act and adopt everything according to a letter from the Provincial Committee." In 1776 the town chose Simeon Hilliard, Jonathan Stanyan, Thomas Johnson, David Knowlton, Israel Hook a Committee of Safety, and in 1777 voted to give thirty pounds, lawful money, to each man who enlists into the Continental army for three years, and chose Jonathan Leavitt, Jeremiah Sanborn and Jeremiah Garland a committee to hire the men. They also chose John Cram, William Chase, Elijah Ring, John Langmaid, Simeon Hilliard to regulate the prices of articles in town, so as to correspond with prices in other towns. They also voted to purchase a good supply of gunpowder, lead and flints, and store them at the house of Captain Dyer Hook for the use of the Minute-Men. In 1778 the town raised one hundred and fifty pounds, lawful money, to hire men to fill the quota of the town in the Continental army, and chose James Cram, Jonathan Leavitt, Edward Sargent a committee to look after the families of those who had gone into the army, agreeable to a resolve of the General Assembly.

In 1779 a convention of delegates was held at Exeter to draw up a new system of government, and John Cram, Esq., was chosen to represent the town. This convention met and proposed a new form of government, which was submitted to the people and rejected. This year a convention was held at Concord to regulate the price of articles, and Ensign Elijah Ring was chosen as a delegate from Chichester, who received twelve pounds, lawful money, for his services. In 1780 the people were thoroughly aroused, and determined to do all in their power to aid the Continental army and secure the independence of the colonies. They chose Captain Jonathan Leavitt and Ensign Elijah Ring a committee, with instructions to furnish all the men that may be called for during the year, from this town, as soldiers in the army; and the selectmen were also instructed to furnish the committee with the money to pay them and to assess a tax upon the ratable polls to raise it. It was no easy task for farmers, at this period, with but very little of their land under cultivation, with a distant market and the difficulties attending transportation, to raise money; yet they did raise it to the extent of their ability, and when they could not raise money, they furnished beef and corn, and conveyed it to Hampton with horses and oxen. The town furnished this year six thousand five hundred and twenty pounds of beef and delivered it. In 1781 the Continental Congress asked them to furnish eight thousand one hundred and fifty pounds of beef and forty-eight gallons of rum for the army, and it was raised and forwarded. They also voted to raise all the men wanted from this town for the army during the year, and passed the following very singular vote, which not only shows the ingenuity of the people, but shows to what extremity poverty and zeal in a just cause had driven them:

"*Voted* to go to raising young stock, and that each and every citizen of the town who enlisted for the term of three years, or during the war, and actually went into the service, should receive, at the expiration of his term of service, *twenty three-year-old heifers*, and chose Jeremiah Sanborn, Captain Jabez Haskel and Joshua Berry a committee to hire the soldiers, and voted to pay this committee forty dollars per day for time spent in furnishing the men, and thirty dollars per day for use of horse."

We do not know how many men accepted this offer and received the heifers; but we find the town, some time after, taking measures to procure them. This was the last vote passed by the town, as no more soldiers were called for after this year. The people of Chichester should ever remember that their ancestors performed well their part in the great struggle of the colonies for liberty, and that no town rendered more willing and efficient aid. If men were wanted, she furnished them without a murmur. If the families of volunteers needed help, their wants were supplied, and everything that the circumstances of the people would allow was done to bring about the glorious consummation of the war. The Revolutionary War left the country deeply in debt. Congress had no power to establish a system of imports; consequently heavy taxes were levied on polls and estates. This, in connection with other circumstances, produced a season of distress and suffering, from which Chichester did not escape. The war over, the settlers began to talk about dividing the town; for John Cram and his numerous friends, aided by that great civilizer, the saw-mill, had already built up quite a settlement around the water-power (now Pittsfield village). Paul Morrill and his family and friends had settled in the extreme southerly portion of the town; so, when an attempt was made to fix upon a centre for a church, etc., a difficulty arose which they could not surmount. The people at the north part of the town wanted it there, and those at the south wanted it there. So, on the 26th day of December, 1781, they voted to divide the town as follows: That the second division of land below Suncook River in Chichester, with that part of the third division below the river, and the six northerly ranges above said river in the third division, with all the privileges and proportion of public land belonging to said divisions, may be incorporated into a town or parish by themselves, with all town privileges as other towns in this State. And John Cram, William Chase and Jonathan Leavitt were chosen a committee to petition the Legislature to confirm the above vote. This was done, and in 1782 the General Court created the town of Pittsfield, in accordance with the previous vote of the town. During this year the town business of both towns was carried on together; but in 1783 they divided their books. The town of Pittsfield took the "law-book," which had been the guide of the town officers hitherto, and Chichester took the record-books of the selectmen and town clerk. These books are in the town clerk's

office in Chichester, and are in a good state of preservation. In 1784 the town voted to purchase lot No. 3, in sixth range and first division, for a town centre and parsonage, upon which to build a house for the transaction of town business and public worship on the Sabbath. This lot was purchased, and twenty acres of trees were felled preparatory to building; but they afterwards decided to build elsewhere, and sold all but two acres, which they reserved for a town cemetery.

In 1785, Simeon Hilliard was chosen as a representative to represent the towns of Pittsfield and Chichester in the General Assembly. In 1788 the new Constitution, which had been formed at Philadelphia the year before, was presented to this State for adoption. Considerable opposition was manifested toward it. A convention was called at Exeter to consider it, and Benjamin Sias was chosen as a delegate to represent this town. This convention, after considerable discussion and delay, ratified it, New Hampshire being the ninth State to accept it. Thus the number necessary to put it into operation was complete. We have now brought our "Historical Sketch" down to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. From this time onward, for many years, the town steadily progressed in wealth and population and all that adds to the comforts of civilized life, though we are sorry to say that there were then, and have ever been, those who were unable to support themselves and families. We think that the first man to apply to the town for help was Daniel Perkins. The town immediately held a meeting and chose a committee to aid him at the expense of the town. Other applications followed. The town, for several years, either aided them at their own homes or furnished small farms for them to live upon. Afterwards, for several years, they were set up at auction, and their board for the current year struck off to the lowest bidder. In 1839 the town voted to purchase a town farm, upon which to support their paupers, and chose a committee to select a suitable one. This committee recommended a farm on Canterbury road, now owned by James B. Towle & Son. The farm was purchased by the town, and fitted up for the convenience of the poor. An agent was employed annually by the town to carry on the farm and take care of the paupers. This custom was continued until 1866, when the town farm was sold to its present owners, since which time the town has had but very few paupers, and these few have since then been boarded in town.

In 1845 the town voted to build a town-house, the old meeting-house having become ruinous and unfit to hold meetings in, but for a long time were unable to agree upon a location. Several meetings were held, and considerable excitement engendered. It was finally voted to locate it on the "centre lot," near the Methodist Church. A committee was chosen, and the building framed and erected; but before it was finished, the people at the north part of the town rallied the voters and got the former vote rescinded, and the location changed to where it now stands. Accordingly, it was taken down, moved back, erected and finished, and has ever since been used for town purposes.

The next event of importance in the history of the town is the War of the Rebellion, and on the 14th day of December, 1861, the town passed the first vote in relation to soldiers, viz.: "*Voted* to aid the wives, children or parents of any inhabitants of the town who have enlisted into the military service of the United States agreeably to an act of the Legislature of New Hampshire, authorizing towns and cities to aid the families of volunteers, and also instructed the selectmen to pay a bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer who may enlist up to September next, to fill the quota of this town under the call of the President for volunteers." At a meeting held September 21, 1862, the town voted to pay a bounty of three hundred dollars to all those who may hereafter enlist to fill up old regiments, and two hundred and fifty dollars to all those who may enlist into new regiments prior to September 15th, and one hundred dollars to those enlisting for nine months to fill the quota of the town. September 20, 1862, "*Voted* to raise twelve thousand dollars to encourage voluntary enlistment, and voted to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to those who may or have enlisted for nine months to fill the quota of the town under the last call of the President." September 12, 1863, "*Voted* to raise a sum of money to pay a bounty of three hundred dollars to those who may be drafted to serve in the military service of the United States, or to his substitute who shall be mustered into the army of the United States, and that the selectmen be authorized to borrow, on the credit of the town, the sum of five thousand dollars therefor."

December 8, 1863, "*Voted* to raise six thousand dollars to encourage voluntary enlistment in the town of Chichester, and that the selectmen are authorized to apply the same, or such parts thereof as they may think proper, to pay bounties to soldiers to fill any quota that may be assigned to this town."

June 14, 1864, "*Voted* to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars to encourage voluntary enlistment in this town, to fill any quota of the town under any call of the President during the present political year, and that the selectmen pay such bounties as they think proper to each volunteer who may, at any time during the year, enlist into the military service of the United States, and also that the selectmen pay a bounty of three hundred dollars to all persons who have been, or may be, drafted or conscripted into the military service from this town, during the existing rebellion, or to any substitute for such conscript." "*Voted* to raise fifteen thousand dollars in addition to the sum already raised, and that the selectmen be authorized to enlist twenty men immediately, and put them into

the service, for a reserve to fill any quota of the town during the current year."

August 24, 1864, "*Voted* to raise twenty-five thousand dollars to encourage voluntary enlistments in the town of Chichester, and that the selectmen be authorized to pay a bounty of one thousand dollars to each and every man who shall enlist from this town, and be mustered into the service of the United States for the term of one year, to fill the quota of the town under the call of the President of July 18, 1864." Sixteen men of the town enlisted under this vote, and received one thousand dollars each.

December 10, 1864, the town passed its last vote in relation to raising men for the army. "*Voted* that the selectmen be authorized to pay a bounty of three hundred dollars to any one who has been since the date of this warrant, or may be hereafter, mustered into the military, naval or marine service of the United States for three years, as a substitute for any enrolled man in the town of Chichester."

In accordance with the above vote, Jacob S. Sanborn, David T. Brown, S. W. Langmaid, C. C. Shaw, John Shaw, James B. Clifford, Thomas B. Lane, Hosea B. Langley and James Hook furnished substitutes. Drafted men who furnished substitutes,—Geo. M. Munsey, Abram M. Drake, Stephen P. Perkins, John Y. Lane, Freeman H. Fogg, Moses R. Lake, Edward Langmaid, Jr., Franklin O. Kelley, George W. Towle, James P. Hook, John W. Severance, Ira Sanborn and Nathaniel S. Edmunds.

Citizens of the town who enlisted and were mustered into the service of the United States during the Rebellion,—

George S. Sanders, Elbridge G. Locke, James McGuire, Albert Hook, William H. Jackson, John P. Haines, Hiram E. Locke, William Spiller, Joseph C. Munsey, Frederick Brown, William Buzzell, Chellis E. Call, Charles H. Edmunds, Joseph C. Perry, Samuel M. Perry, Ira B. Perry, Henry M. Sanborn, James Stanyan, Charles H. Towle, Cyrus Sanborn, James H. Haines, Thomas Haines, Peter Mehier, Thomas Ames, William Stanley, Hugh Burns, Alfred Langmaid, Charles Robey, Charles H. Staniels, John A. West, Hiram Hook, Levi Hook, James M. Meserve, Joseph Cilley, Warren Langmaid, Jonathan H. Leavitt, William Sanborn, Hiram Stanyan, Edward West, George H. Haines, Herbert T. Sanborn, Charles L. Brown, Charles H. Greene, Alonzo P. Hall, James P. Hook, George P. Haines, Charles H. Johnson, James Bachelder, George A. Lear, Sewel B. Bailey, John M. Haines, James J. Locke, Joseph M. Walker, True Sanborn, Jr. (enlisted September 20, 1861, Fourth Regiment, second lieutenant; promoted to first lieutenant June 12, 1862; promoted to captain November 9, 1864), Jonathan D. Leavitt.

The following is a list of men who were hired by the selectmen to fill the quotas of the town, under different calls of the President, and substitutes for drafted and enrolled men,—

William Walker, George H. Pearson, John Ames, Thomas Eagan, John Friar, Edward Morris, Joseph Miller, William Robertson, James Noble, William R. Fleming, Charles Hogan, John Smith, James Johnson, John Thomas, Elbridge L. Swain, Edward Anster, Joseph O. Perkins, Charles H. Marston, William Stearns, Edgar L. Carr, George Johnston, Joseph Johnston, Benjamin Johnston, Joseph G. Johnston, Lewis Woodbury, John Wilson, Orrin H. Weeks, William Sinclare, George W. Dwinnel, Patrick R. Garitis, Joseph Murry, Minor Smith, Peter White, Andrew J. Gilman, James Wilson, Martin Johnson, James Smith, Richard Rodgers, Charles Anderson, John Rodgers, Thomas Williams, Nathan Munsey, George W. Fitch, Francis Dolan, William D. Locke, William Cook, John Cate, John Ames, John F. Stanyan.

The town responded to every call of the President of the United States for men to go into the Union army, and promptly filled every quota assigned to it, paying bounties ranging from one to ten hundred dollars to each man. To do this, the town borrowed the money from year to year, as it was needed, and at the close of the war had incurred a debt of thirty-six thousand six hundred dollars. This amount was in notes, ranging from fifty to three thousand dollars. The interest and part of the principal was paid each year until 1881, when it was found that about sixteen thousand dollars of the original indebtedness of the town remained unpaid. The town, this year, voted to fund the town debt, and authorized the selectmen to issue bonds bearing four per cent. interest annually, with one thousand dollars payable each year until the debt should be paid. The bonds were issued and sold; hence, in about twelve years the war debt of Chichester will become extinct.

Schools and School-Houses.—The people of Chichester early turned their attention to the subject of education. We find, that a few years after the settlement of the town, when there were but few houses, and these very much scattered, that a few pounds were appropriated "for schooling." There were then no school-houses in town, and the scholars met at private houses, and were taught to "read, write and cipher" by Joseph Dow, one of the first settlers of the town, who also filled the office of town clerk for many years, and is now remembered by the old people of the town as "Master Dow and Clark Dow." It does not appear that the subject of education was ever lost sight of, though the poverty and distress of the people, occasioned, or at least increased, by the heavy taxes imposed upon them to raise men for the Continental army during the memorable struggle of the colonies for independence, prevented the full accomplishment of their laudable design. In 1788 the town built four school-houses,—one near the mouth of Loudon road, one on Bear Hill, one on Canterbury road and one near the settlement of Paul Morrill. The school-house last mentioned was burned in 1840, and the present one in that section of the town (District No. 5) was erected in 1841. A school-house in the Lane District was built about 1790, which was burned in 1815, and the present house erected in 1816. In 1842 a union district of Chichester and Epsom was formed, and in 18—, a union district of Loudon and Chichester was formed, and a school-house located on Pleasant Street. Another union school district of Chichester and Loudon was formed and a school-house built on Canterbury road, making eight school districts with as many school-houses. The money appropriated for the support of schools is divided among the several districts, according to the appraised value of property in each district.

The Revolution.—The following men were furnished by the town for the Continental army:

Josiah Barton, Ephraim Garvin, Jonathan Locke, John Bickford, Nathaniel Martin, James Ahearn, Benjamin Brown, Benjamin G. Berry, Jacob Abbott, Ephraim Conner, Daniel Paige, Neil Cate, Joseph Morrill Daniel Seavey, Joseph Brown, Joseph Dow, Joseph Goss, Jeremiah Abbott, Eliphalet Conner, Simeon Lovering, Dudly Swain, Joshua Smith, Richard Smith, John Chase, John Maxfield.

War of 1812.—The following men were furnished by the town for the War of 1812:

Joseph Dearborn, Isaac Stanyan, Samuel Drake, Theophilus Mason, Christopher Page, Jonathan Maxfield, Benjamin W. French, David P. Shaw, Edward Edmunds, David M. Carpenter, Mathew Sanborn.

POPULAR VOTES OF THE TOWN.

In 1800.—For Representatives to Congress: Abel Foster, 33; Michael McClary, 40; Samuel Tenney, 40; George B. Toppan, 36.

1810.—Jonah Bartlett, 80; Samuel Dinsmore, 80; John A. Harper, 80; David Morrill, 80; Obed Hall, 80; George Sullivan, 33; William Hale, 33; James Wilson, 33; Roger Vose, 33; Daniel Blaisdell, 33.

1820.—For Governor: Samuel Bell, 173. For Counselor: John Bell, 173. For Senator: Isaac Hill, 87; Ezekiel Morrill, 83; John McClary, 1. For Treasurer: William Pickering, 173. For Register: Seth Walker, 173.

1830.—For Governor: Mathew Harvey, 136; Timothy Upham, 36. For Counselor: Francis N. Fisk, 137; John W. Parson, 36. For Senator: Joseph M. Harper, 135; Samuel Morrill, 37. For Treasurer: Jonathan Eastman, 136; John Wilson, 37. For Register of Deeds: Samuel Coffin, 133; John West, 34.

1841.—For Governor: John Paige, 147; Enos Stevens, 34; Daniel Hoyt, 10. For Counselor: Moses Norris, 146; Arthur Breams, 35; Frederick Sanborn, 9. For Senator: Peter Renton, 144; Simeon B. Little, 35; Samuel Forrest, 9. For Treasurer: Caleb Morrill, 147; D. K. Foster, 35; Samuel Morrill, 9. For Register of Deeds: Mitchel Gilmore, 147; Joseph Morrill, 35; John T. Morton, 9.

1850.—For Governor: Samuel Dinsmore, 133; N. S. Berry, 37; Levi Chamberlin, 15. For Counselor: Greenleaf Clarke, 133; Edmund Worth, 33. For Senator: Samuel Montgomery, 133; John S. Furnald, 15; Charles E. Bartlett, 15.

1860.—For Governor: Asa P. Cate, 143; Ichabod Goodwin, 88. For Railroad Commissioner: Frederick Vose, 143; Jeremiah C. Tilton, 88. For Counselor: James Butler, 143; Reed P. Clarke, 88. For Senator: Henry P. Rolfe, 142; David Morrill, 88.

1870.—For Governor: John Bedell, 70; Onslow Stearns, 74; Lorenzo Burrows, 5; Samuel Felm, 73.

1880.—For Governor: Frank Jones, 137; Charles H. Bell, 90; George Dodge, 1.

Congregational Society.—From the settlement of the town until 1791 but little is known concerning the preaching of the gospel in Chichester. We find that before and after the Revolutionary War appropriations of a few pounds were made occasionally at their annual meetings to hire a gospel minister to preach a part of the year, but who was employed or where they preached we have no means of knowing; but as the business meetings of the town were held alternately at private houses in different parts of the town, the presumption is that the religious meetings were held in the same way. But during the memorable struggle for independence through which the colonies passed, although the subject was brought up at almost every annual meeting, the people were so much engaged in furnishing men for the military service, and were taxed so heavily to raise funds to procure these men, that no appropriation was made for the support of the gospel. In 1791, Rev. Josiah Carpenter, a Congregational minister, came here from Vermont and preached a part of the time, and the town raised fifteen pounds to pay him for his services; and on the 7th of June of this year the people, who for several years had contemplated building a house for public worship, but could not agree upon a location, decided to build a meeting house, which should be used for the preaching of the gospel and the business meetings of the town; the house to be forty feet wide and fifty feet long, and fixed upon a spot a few rods east of where the town-house now stands for a location. The building committee were Abram True, Captain James Marden and Jeremiah Sanborn.

The records do not tell us just when the house was completed, but they do tell us that the pews were sold at auction in 1794 to the highest bidders, at prices ranging from two to fifteen pounds.

At a meeting held at the barn of Captain John Langmaid, July 23, 1791, it was voted to set apart August 3, 1791, as a day of humiliation and prayer to Almighty God for his direction and presence with them in all their undertakings; also, to call a council of neighboring ministers to establish a church in this town, in order to have an ordained minister, and Jonathan Leavitt, Hillyard Shaw and Joseph Morrill were chosen a committee to call the council and make preparations for their entertainment.

The council convened August 3, and was held in connection with the exercises of fast-day. This council established the Congregational Church in Chichester. On the 3d day of September following, the town voted to extend a call to Rev. Josiah Carpenter to settle with them in the gospel ministry upon the following terms: Salary for the first year, fifty pounds; for the second year, fifty-five pounds; for the third year, sixty pounds; for the fourth year, sixty-five pounds, and that the last-named sum of sixty-five pounds should be his stated salary each year during the time he should remain with them in the gospel ministry; said salary to be paid yearly, as follows: One-third part in specie, computing six shillings to the dollar; the other two-thirds in beef, pork, corn and grain at the following rates: Good grass-fed beef, at seventeen shillings nine pence per one hundred pounds; stall-feed beef, at twenty-five shillings per hundred; pork weighing from nine to twelve-score, four pence per pound, from twelve-score upwards, five pence per pound; corn, three shillings per bushel; rye, four shillings; and wheat at six shillings per bushel. That until the parsonage lot should be cleared and put in condition to produce grass sufficient to winter and summer two cows, one horse, six sheep, the town would furnish Mr. Carpenter annually and every year with six tons of good English hay and pasturing sufficient and convenient for the above stock; then he was to cultivate the parsonage lot himself and to have all of the income. They also agreed to furnish him annually with twenty-five cords of good birch-wood, delivered at his house; also to give him boards, shingle and clapboards to the amount of fifteen pounds and labor to the amount of forty

pounds, towards building him a house. Mr. Carpenter accepted the call and was soon ordained, and remained in the gospel ministry about thirty-five years. During these thirty-five years a tax was assessed annually, and in a majority of cases cheerfully paid, to pay his salary, but from the start there had been dissenters, some on account of the location of the meeting-house, and some on account of conscientious scruples, not believing in compulsory support of the gospel; these dissenters became more numerous as time rolled on. The town had been accustomed to abate the minister tax of those people who furnished certificates from Rev. Ebenezer Knowlton and Rev. Benjamin Sargent, Free-Will Baptist ministers of Pittsfield, that they were regular attendants upon their meetings.

After the law was passed by the State allowing individuals to form religious societies, with power to admit members, make rules and by-laws for their government, assess and collect taxes of its members for the support of a minister of their own denomination, it became exceedingly difficult to collect the taxes assessed for the support of Mr. Carpenter, some positively refusing to pay their taxes, and there is a tradition that in several cases the goods and chattels of delinquent tax-payers were taken by process of law and sold to pay their proportion of the minister's salary. It now became evident to the people that something must be done to dissolve the contract made in 1791 between the town and Rev. Josiah Carpenter, as his salary was still going on and the town already in arrears with him. Consequently, the town, in 1826, chose a committee to make a final settlement with him. The committee attended to their duty, and on the 11th day of December of this year the following agreement was signed by both parties:

"*Know all men by these presents:* That I, Josiah Carpenter, of Chichester, County of Merrimack, and State of New Hampshire, Minister, for and in consideration of five hundred dollars paid by the Selectmen of Chichester, do give up, relinquish and forever abandon the contract made with me, the said Josiah Carpenter, and the town of Chichester in the year 1791, being in full for my support for the term that I have remained the minister of said town of Chichester.

"ABRAM DRAKE,
"BENJ. EMERY,
"JAMES BLAKE.

"JOSIAH CARPENTER."

Thus ended the long and successful pastorate of the Rev. Josiah Carpenter in this town. Of the particular results of his public and private ministrations we know but little, as our ancient records of the church are supposed to have been burned in 1840; but we have no doubt that the religious sentiment that has existed in our town during the present century is largely attributable to the pure life and wise counsels of this godly man, who for so many years "went in and out before the people." During these years the population of the town nearly doubled, and we have no doubt that the number of church-going people correspondingly increased. It is said that the people came from all sections of the town to attend church on the Sabbath, some of them coming four or five miles, and as there were no carriages in those days, they either walked or rode on horseback, not unfrequently two or three upon the same horse, and in winter to sit all day in a cold house, without any fire or any other means of artificial warmth, except in some cases the ladies carried a little tin stove, about ten inches square, in which were deposited a few coals, which diffused a little heat in their respective family pews. Those of our people who ride to church in richly upholstered sleighs, to sit only half a day upon a nicely-cushioned seat, in a warm room, hardly realize the hardship and physical endurance it cost our ancestors to attend church.

The contract between the town and Rev. Josiah Carpenter being dissolved, and universal taxation to support *the Church* done away with forever, we trust, the people of different religious proclivities were left free to form societies of their own, admit members, adopt rules and regulations for their government, assess and collect taxes for the support of a minister of their own denomination, build and repair churches, etc. Consequently, a few individuals, who were in favor of forming a Congregational society in Chichester, met at the hall of David M. Carpenter, in said town, on the 20th day of December, 1826, and chose Nathan Marden, Benjamin Emery and Nathaniel Sherburne a committee to designate a title by which the society should be known. At a subsequent meeting the committee reported, and the meeting adopted the following title: "The Union Congregational Society of Chichester, in the County of Merrimack."

At this meeting John Chandler was elected clerk, Abraham Drake, Nathaniel Sherburne and Abijah Lane were elected assessors. For several years the church was without a settled pastor; money was raised by the society almost every year, and expended by the committee in supplying the pulpit in the old meeting-house. Although during this time several candidates were tried, it was not until 1832 that a call was given to any one to settle in the ministry. This year Rev. Rufus A. Putman preached for a while, and the church and the society were so much pleased with him that the church, on the 30th day of July, 1832, voted to give him a call to settle with them in the gospel ministry, and chose Deacon Enoch Tilton, Deacon Ebenezer Lane and Joshua Lane, Esq., to present the call. On the same day the society voted to concur with the church in regard to giving a call to Rev. R. A. Putman and settling him in the ministry, and chose D. K. Foster, E. K. Webster and John Marden to act in unison with the committee chosen by the church.

On the 6th day of August following, the Rev. Rufus A. Putman accepted the call, and remained the settled pastor of the church and society for twelve years, and with the exception of his illustrious predecessor, Mr. Carpenter, the longest pastorate any minister ever had in Chichester. Mr. Putman is

remembered by the old people of the town as a man of sterling qualities and undoubted piety, and noted more for his depth of thought than for brilliancy of oratory. The old edifice, which had been used for so many years as town-house and church, was now in rather a dilapidated condition, and must either be repaired or a new church built. As is always the case under such circumstances, the society were divided in opinion, some being in favor of repairing the old house and others in favor of building a new one; finally, the latter class triumphed, and David M. Carpenter, J. N. C. Leavitt and Simeon Stevens were chosen as a building committee. But here again the question of location, which had disturbed the fathers so much almost a half-century before, when contemplating building the old church, presented itself again; but after holding several meetings and discussing the matter thoroughly, Stephanus Kelley, Chas. H. Staniels, Jonathan Marden, Benjamin Farrington and Samuel S. Moulton were chosen a committee to select a location for the new church. This committee, after considerable delay, reported in favor of the spot where the Congregational Church now stands. A plan was procured and estimates made, and the contract to build awarded to Newell Sanborn for one thousand eight hundred dollars. The house was finished the latter part of 1838, the majority of the pews sold, the bills paid, and from that day to this the society have had no debts of any amount existing against them. Although the church has had new blinds and been several times painted and otherwise repaired, the bills have always been paid by the society.

In 1843, the people no longer desiring the services of Rev. Rufus A. Putman, he was dismissed. In 1844, Rev. Ezekiel Dow preached a part of the year, and on September 1st of that year Rev. Chas. Willey commenced preaching, and preached one year on trial, when the church and society gave him a call to settle with them in the gospel ministry. He accepted the call, and on October 15, 1845, he was ordained, and continued to preach and labor among us until December 3, 1850, when a council was called and he was regularly dismissed. The church and society were without a settled pastor for several years. During this time several candidates were employed, among them Rev. Thomas Kidder, until, in 1853, Rev. Silas Blanchard commenced preaching, and preached for about four years. In 1858, Rev. Joshua Gay commenced preaching, and preached for five years. The society was without a pastor for some time. In 1865, Rev. Mark Gould commenced preaching and preached until 1872. In 1873, George A. Foss preached for a while, when the church and society, on January 26, 1874, voted to give him a call to settle with them in the gospel ministry. He was ordained February 24, 1874, and preached for about three years, when a council was called to convene at Chichester September 7, 1877, and dissolve the pastoral relations existing between pastor and people. The church was without regular preaching for a time, during which time several candidates were tried, when the assessors secured the services of Rev. John F. Aiken, who commenced preaching in 1879 and preached until August, 1880, when, after a brief illness, he died. This was a sad day for the Congregational Society in Chichester, for, within my recollection at least, no man in our town ever had the respect and love of the people, which amounted almost to adoration, that was manifested for Rev. John F. Aiken. The church was without a pastor until 1882, when Rev. H. W. L. Thurston commenced to preach, and remained until the fall of 1884, when he resigned and went away.

Free Baptist Society.—In 1824 and 1825 an extensive revival of religion prevailed in Chichester, as the result of a series of meetings held in different sections of the town by Rev. William Swain, a Free-Will Baptist minister from Pittsfield. Up to this time there had been no Baptist society in town, although there were many favorable to that denomination, who had attended meeting at the Baptist meeting in Pittsfield, at which Rev. Ebenezer Knowlton and others preached. During this revival, at the meetings and on other occasions, the expediency of forming a Free-Will Baptist Church in Chichester was discussed. Finally they laid the subject before the Elders' Conference of the New Durham Quarterly Meeting, held at Loudon in May, 1825. The Conference, after duly considering the matter, decided in favor of forming a church, and appointed Elders Winthrop Young, Samuel Dyer, Ebenezer Knowlton, Arthur Caverno to organize the church. On the 27th day of May the above-named elders, with the exception of Elder Dyer, met the people at the house of Benjamin Kaime and organized by choosing Elder Winthrop Young as moderator and Elder Arthur Caverno as clerk. A church was here formed, consisting of the following baptized members: Benjamin Kaime, Ebenezer Fellows, Stephen Robey, John Fellows, Samuel B. Miller, Dearborn Mason, Levi Staniels, Sarah Fellows, Mary Miller, Sally Kaime, Rhoda Page, Mary Mason. At this meeting Benjamin Kaime was chosen clerk of the church.

The church was now organized and ready for Christian work, but had no church edifice in which to hold their meetings. So the next thing to claim their attention was the raising of funds for this purpose. They set about it with characteristic zeal. Benjamin Kaime gave the land upon which to set the church, and many others contributed generously according to their means, so that in 1826 the house was built and dedicated, Elder Caverno preaching the dedicatory sermon. Jeremiah Lane, Joshua Lane, Stephen Perkins, Stephen Robey, Benjamin Kaime, Simon Mason, Edmund Mason, Nathaniel Bachelder, Josiah Page, Obadiah Marston, Ebenezer Fellows, John Fellows, Henry Robey, John Berry and Amasa Kelley were the principal contributors. The church

completed, they then set themselves to work in earnest to procure a minister, but it was not until December, 1827, that they succeeded in obtaining one. Then Elder William Swain, of Pittsfield, was settled as pastor, who continued to preach and labor among them for six years, at the close of which, although he ceased to be their pastor, he continued to preach occasionally in the church during the remainder of his life, and also attended many funerals of former parishioners and friends, and to the close of his life was always deeply interested in the prosperity of the Baptist Church in Chichester. He spent the last years of his life on a farm on Canterbury road, now owned by William Carroll, and died September, 1865. For the next four years the church was without a pastor, although they had preaching occasionally. But in 1837, Elder Silas Bean was engaged to preach one-half of the time; he remained with them until some time in 1840, since which time there has been no settled pastor, although every year there has been more or less preaching at the church. Elders Garland, McCutchins, Knowles, Holmes, Quimby, Brown, Mack, Harvey and others have preached there from time to time during the last forty years. Elder Joseph Harvey has held more meetings in the church and at private families, and preached more funeral sermons in that section of the town, than any other minister; in fact, he seems to have had the general supervision of the church and society for the last forty years.

In 1883 the old church had become so much out of repair, and assumed such an old and antiquated look, that the good people, not only of that section of the town, but others who did not worship there and some former residents,—children of those who built the house,—determined that the old church should not, in their day at least, crumble and fall, but be put in condition to compare favorably with other buildings in that locality. James W. Smith, and others took hold of the matter, clapboarded and painted it, projected the eaves, put in new windows and doors. Charles H. Carpenter, an active member of the Congregational Society in Chichester, gave the windows, so that the old Baptist Church near Kelly's Corner and the new school-house standing near by give the neighborhood a thrifty look.

Methodist Episcopal Society.—The first germ of Methodism seems to have been planted in 1819 by Rev. John Lord, who visited the town and preached in different localities. The subsequent history of Methodism in Chichester proves how faithfully he did his work. For the next nine years there seems to have been no material progress made, though of what efforts were put forth to establish a Methodist Church in Chichester, or by whom, we know but little. But in 1829 another movement was made to continue the work already begun. This year Rev. Ezekiel Stickney preached half of the time. Chichester then, and for many years after, formed a circuit with the surrounding towns. The class which existed at that time in Chichester was composed of the following members: John Mason, leader; Hannah Winslow, Nancy Bachelder, John Morrill, Betsey Seavy, Hannah Drake, Josiah Knowles, Deborah Marston, Amos Barton and Mehitable Barton. At the session of the New Hampshire and Vermont Conference held at Barre, Vt., June 23, 1830, Rev. Orlando Hinds was appointed to Pembroke Circuit, in which circuit Chichester belonged. Mr. Hinds then came to Chichester and spent the remainder of his long and useful life among the people. In 1830 a great revival took place in the Methodist class under the ministrations of Mr. Hinds; a four days' meeting was held in the Old Congregational meeting-house and many were converted. In November of this year a meeting was held in the Centre School-house to see how many wished to join the church, and as the result, about sixty persons of both sexes united with the church, which was then in reality formed, for that which existed before was a class and not a church. The members were divided into three classes, and the leaders were Elijah Sanders, John Baily and Hiram Chase.

In 1831 no special interest was manifested among the people, yet the church was becoming more and more firmly established. The circuit of this year embraced Pembroke, Epsom, Northwood, Loudon and Chichester. In 1832, Mr. Hinds was a supernumerary preacher, but was still pastor of the church, though he preached in Chichester but half of the time. The church now began to feel the need of a church edifice, and steps were taken to erect one, for previous to this they had had no stated place for public worship, but the school-houses in town had been used for this purpose. The foundation for the new church was this year put in, and some of the building material secured and a sufficient sum of money raised so that work upon the church could be commenced. In the spring of 1833, Rev. Mr. Hinds went to Boston to solicit funds towards building, and obtained from Hon. Lee Claflin one hundred dollars. Rev. Amos Binney also contributed something; this, with what the citizens of the town paid themselves, enabled them to complete the house that year without incurring any debt of the society. The building committee were Abraham Drake, Elijah Sanders and Cheney Reed; the contractors were True Sanborn and Hiram Chase; the master-workman was Caleb Beede, a local preacher. According to tradition, the house was dedicated November 23, 1833. The Rev. George Stores preached the dedicatory sermon. With the close of 1833 ended the pastorate of Mr. Hinds, and it is safe to say that no minister of this church ever had a greater public respect or a deeper personal affection. Next came Rev. William S. Locke, who remained one year; from 1835 to 1836, Rev. William S. Kidder; from 1836 to 1837, Rev. Warren Wilber; from 1837 to 1839, Rev. Arnold Adams; from 1839 to 1840, Rev. B. D. Brewster; from 1840 to 1841, M. A.

Howe; from 1841 to 1842, Rev. Rufus Tilton; from 1842 to 1843, Rev. Lewis Howard; from 1843 to 1844, Rev. J. G. Gale; from 1844 to 1845, A. H. Worthing; from 1845 to 1846, Rev. C. F. Bailey; from 1846 to 1848, Rev. F. A. Hewes; from 1848 to 1849, Rev. A. Folsom; from 1849 to 1850, Rev. A. Heath; from 1850 to 1852, Rev. G. W. T. Rogers; from 1852 to 1854, James Adams; from 1854 to 1855, Elijah Wilkins; from 1855 to 1857, John Gould; from 1857 to 1858, Rev. A. Kidder; from 1858 to 1860, J. Fawcett; from 1860 to 1862, Rev. William D. Cass; from 1862 to 1864, Rev. M. T. Cilley; from 1864 to 1866, Rev. C. H. Smith; from 1866 to 1868, Rev. S. F. Lougee; from 1868 to 1869, Rev. H. H. Hartwell; from 1869 to 1872, Rev. George Beebe; from 1872 to 1874, Rev. Samuel Bedle; from 1874 to 1875, Rev. Lorenzo Draper; from 1875 to 1876, no preacher; from 1876 to 1878, Rev. A. R. Lunt; from 1878 to 1881, Rev. A. A. Caswell; from 1881 to 1882, Rev. S. Holman supplied; from 1882 to 1883, Rev. A. Twichel; from 1883 to 1885, J. W. Bean.

Advent Society.—We hardly know when, or under what circumstances, the Advent Society in Chichester came into existance; but since 1843, the time fixed by the Advents, generally, for the final consummation of all terrestrial things and the end of the world, there have been a few of these people in town, who held meetings occasionally, in school-houses, until 1864, when Mr. Eneas Ordway, one of the most enthusiastic of the sect, determined to erect an Advent chapel in which to worship; but not being able to bear all of the expense himself, solicited aid from those who favored the enterprise. Several responded cheerfully to his call, and a small sum was subscribed and paid to Mr. Ordway, who built the chapel and paid the balance of the expense himself, and in 1864 the house was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, and the following very singular notice posted in the vestibule: "All seats free, and no politics or slavery to be preached in this house." The society has never had a settled pastor, although there has been more or less preaching in the house every year since by ministers of different denominations of this and other towns. In 1884, Mr. Ordway died, and in 1885 the chapel was sold by his administrator to Mr. George H. Haines, who proposes to use it as a storehouse for carriages and sleighs, of which he is an extensive manufacturer and dealer. As the leading members of the society are either dead or removed from town, and the church turned into a carriage mart, the Advent Society is in a fair way to become extinct in Chichester at no distant day.

Physicians.—Amasa Kelley, the first physician in Chichester, was born at Amesbury, Mass., in 1765; studied medicine with Dr. Cogswell, of Atkinson; practiced medicine in Pittsfield from 1795 to 1799; came to Chichester in 1799 and settled at Kelley's Corner, the place subsequently occupied by his son, Daniel R. Kelley, Esq., who died upon the old homestead. Dr. Kelley practiced medicine forty years in Chichester, and died April 7, 1847, at the age of eighty-two.

Dr. Kelley was considered a very successful physician, and universally respected by all. In his religious belief he was decidedly orthodox, and held firmly to that doctrine. He was conscientious and upright in all his dealings, constant in his attendance upon public worship while his age and strength would permit, and an example of temperance, faith and charity.

Dr. James A. Tilton was born in Canaan, N. H., December 1815; graduated at Dartmouth College; entered the Medical Department and graduated October 26, 1841, and soon came to Chichester and commenced the practice of medicine. While here he was married to Miss Sarah T. Stanyan, daughter of Abram Stanyan, who died at Newburyport, Mass., April, 1881. After practicing here for several years he removed to Pembroke, N. H., and thence to Amesbury, Mass.; remained there twelve years and established a good reputation as a physician. From Amesbury he removed to Newburyport, where he remained in successful practice until his death, which occurred in 1861. Dr. Osborn came here in 1793 and practiced a while. Dr. Samuel Sargent commenced to practice in 1818 and died in 1851. Dr. Wilder also practiced here a while. Dr. W. A. Mack was born at Haverhill, N. H., October 3, 1824; fitted for college at Gilmanton Academy and graduated from the Academic Department of Dartmouth College in 1844; entered the Medical Department and graduated from there in 1847; practiced medicine in company with the late Dr. Tenney in Pittsfield two years; he then came to Chichester, where he was in active practice for seven years; he then removed to Pittsfield, and practiced medicine several years; he then gave up the practice of medicine and went into the apothecary business, in which business he still remains.

Dr. Moses Hill was born at Warner, N. H., May 5, 1805; graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1831; began the practice of medicine in Chichester the same year; removed to Northwood, thence to Manchester, and in 1849 went to California; returned in 1852, then removed to Louisiana, where he died in 1875.

Dr. John Fellows came to Chichester in 1862 and practiced medicine several years, also held the office of town clerk one year; he then removed to Concord, where he also practiced medicine until his death.

Dr. Bradley H. Bartlett was born at Grantham, N. H., March 18, 1829; removed to Pittsfield when a young man; served in the Union army in the War of

the Rebellion; studied medicine; graduated at the Philadelphia Medical University February 21, 1866. Commenced the practice of medicine in Chichester in 1868; remained nearly two years; he then removed to Amherst, where he had an extensive practice until his death, which occurred December 29, 1878.

Dr. Whidden came to Chichester in 1869; practiced medicine a short time and died.

Dr. George Beebe came to Chichester in 1870, and practiced medicine three years, and also preached to the Methodist Church and society; also held the office of superintending school committee.

Orrin Strong Sanders, M.D., was born in Epsom, N. H., September 24, 1820. He is the son of Colonel Job and Polly Sanders, being the eldest of four sons. He was educated at the district school in his own town, and at Gilmanton and Pembroke Academies in New Hampshire, paying his expenses by teaching schools in his own and neighboring towns, and it is said of him that, as a teacher, he was eminently successful. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Hanover Dickey, of Epsom, and in 1841 he attended his first course of medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College. He afterwards continued his studies with Dr. Haynes, of Concord, N. H., and also with Drs. Chadbourne and Buck. In the spring of 1843 he went to Lowell, Mass., and completed his studies with Drs. Wheelock, Graves and Allen. In the fall of 1843 he graduated at the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, and commenced the practice of medicine in Effingham, where he remained until 1847, when he came to Chichester; he remained here about a year and a half in successful practice; he then moved to Boston, Mass., and from that time to the present Dr. Sanders has followed his profession in Boston, and has been from the first conspicuous among the physicians of that city for his extensive and lucrative practive and his successful treatment of disease.

Civil List.—The following is a list of the proprietors' town officers:

1728.—William Stanford, clerk; Benjamin Perkins, Benjamin Lambre, Jethro Tilton, selectmen.

1729.—William Stanford, clerk; Jabez Smith, Charles Stuart, Jacob Moulton, selectmen.

1730.—William Stanford, clerk; David Weare, Jonathan Garland, Nathan Longfellow, selectmen.

1731.—William Stanford, clerk; Jabez Smith, Josiah Moulton, Josiah Batchelder, selectmen.

1732.—William Stanford, clerk; Benjamin Lambre, Charles Treadwell, Edmund Rand, selectmen.

1733.—William Stanford, clerk; Ichabod Roby, Nathaniel Drake, Christopher Page, selectmen.

1734.—William Stanford, clerk; John Sherbourn, Jonathan Cram, Joseph Freese, selectmen.

1735.—William Stanford, clerk; Rodger Shaw, Abram Drake, Benjamin Moody, selectmen.

1736.—William Stanford, clerk; Rodger Shaw, Abram Drake, Benjamin Moody, selectmen.

1737.—William Stanford, clerk; Shubal Sanborn, John Dearborn, William Stanford, selectmen.

1738.—William Stanford, clerk; John Batchelder, Benjamin Hilliard, Samuel Palmer, selectmen.

1739.—William Stanford, clerk; Ichabod Roby, Jonathan Garland, Benjamin James, selectmen.

1740.—William Stanford, clerk; Christopher Page, John Dearborn, Benjamin James, selectmen.

1741.—William Stanford, clerk; Joseph Worth, Benjamin James, Edmund Rand, selectmen.

1742.—William Stanford, clerk; Thomas Cram, Jonathan Garland, Samuel Martin, selectmen.

1743.—William Stanford, clerk; Thomas Cram, Jonathan Garland, Edmund Rand, selectmen.

1744.—William Stanford, clerk; William Stanford, Nathan Tilton, Josiah Moulton, selectmen.

1745.—William Stanford, clerk; Josiah Moulton, Abram Drake, William Stanford, selectmen.

1746.—William Stanford, clerk; Christopher Page, Edmund Rand, Solomon Page, selectmen.

1747.—William Stanford, clerk; Edmund Rand, Jabez Smith, William Stanford, selectmen.

1748.—William Stanford, clerk; Christopher Page, Josiah Moulton, William Stanford, selectmen.

1749.—William Stanford, clerk; Jonathan Garland, Christopher Page, Nathaniel Ward, selectmen.

1750.—William Stanford, clerk; John Sherburne, Jacob Moulton, Abram Drake, selectmen

1751.—William Stanford, clerk; Jabez Smith, Abram Drake, Thomas Rand, selectmen.

1752.—William Stanford, clerk; Abram Drake, Jeremiah Sanborn, Obediah Worth, selectmen.

1753.—William Stanford, clerk; Edward Shaw, Jeremiah Sanborn, Obediah Worth, selectmen.

1754.—William Stanford, clerk; William Stanford, Jonathan Leavitt, Nathaniel Drake, selectmen.

1755.—William Stanford, clerk; Joseph Johnson, Jonathan Towle, Obediah Worth, selectmen.

1756.—William Stanford, clerk; Joseph Johnson, Jonathan Towle, Jonathan Cram, selectmen.

1757.—Jonathan Leavitt, clerk; Samuel Garland, Joseph Johnson, Benjamin Moulton, selectmen.

1758.—Jonathan Leavitt, clerk; Joseph Johnson, Samuel Garland, Jonathan Towle, selectmen.

1759.—Jonathan Leavitt, clerk; Joseph Johnson, Jonathan Towle, Jonathan Shaw, selectmen.

1760.—Jonathan Leavitt, clerk; Jonathan Leavitt, Jonathan Shaw, Joseph Wood, selectmen.

1761.—Jonathan Leavitt, clerk; Jonathan Leavitt, Jonathan Towle, Samuel Garland, selectmen.

1762.—Jonathan Leavitt, clerk; Jonathan Leavitt, Jonathan Towle, Samuel Garland, selectmen.

1763.—Jonathan Leavitt, clerk; Jonathan Leavitt, Jacob Moulton, Jonathan Towle, selectmen.

1764.—Jonathan Leavitt, clerk; Jonathan Leavitt, Josiah Moulton, Jonathan Towle, selectmen.

1765.—Jonathan Leavitt, clerk; Josiah Moulton, Joseph Johnson, John Moulton, selectmen.

1766.—Jonathan Leavitt, clerk; John Moulton, Josiah Moulton, Jonathan Leavitt, selectmen.

1767.—John Moulton, clerk; Jonathan Leavitt, John Moulton, Josiah Moulton, selectmen.

1768.—John Moulton, clerk; Josiah Moulton, Jonathan Leavitt, Thomas Rand, John Moulton, Joseph Johnson, selectmen.

1769.—John Moulton, clerk; Josiah Moulton, Jonathan Leavitt, Thomas Rand, John Moulton, Joseph Johnson, selectmen.

1770.—John Moulton, clerk; Josiah Moulton, John Moulton, Thomas Rand, John Lamprey, Cotton Ward, selectmen.

1771.—John Moulton, clerk; John Moulton, Jonathan Leavitt, John Moulton, selectmen.

1772.—John Moulton, clerk; Christopher Tappan, Micajah Morrill, John Lamprey, selectmen.

1773.—John Moulton, clerk; John Moulton, Josiah Moulton, John Lamprey, selectmen.

1774.—John Moulton, clerk; John Moulton, Josiah Moulton, John Lamprey, selectmen.

1775.—John Moulton, clerk; Josiah Moulton, John Moulton, John Lamprey, selectmen.

1776.—John Moulton, clerk; John Lamprey, Samuel Drake, John Moulton, selectmen.

1777.—John Moulton, clerk; John Lamprey, Samuel Drake, John Moulton, selectmen.

1778.—John Moulton, clerk; John Lamprey, John Moulton, Edward Shaw, selectmen.

1779.—John Moulton, clerk; John Lamprey, John Moulton, Edward Shaw, selectmen.

1780.—John Moulton, clerk; John Lamprey, Edward Shaw, John Moulton, selectmen.

1781.—John Moulton, clerk; John Moulton, Joshua James, John Lamprey, selectmen.

1782.—John Moulton, clerk; John Moulton, Joshua James, John Lamprey, selectmen.

1783.—John Moulton, clerk; John Moulton, Joshua James, John Lamprey, selectmen.

1784.—John Moulton, clerk; John Moulton, Joshua James, John Lamprey, selectmen.

1785.—John Moulton, clerk; John Moulton, Joshua James, John Lamprey, selectmen.

1786.—John Moulton, clerk; John Moulton, John Dearborn, Joshua James, selectmen.

1787.—John Moulton, clerk; John Moulton, John Taylor, Benjamin Sanborn, selectmen.

1788.—John Moulton, clerk; John Moulton, Joshua James, Jeremiah Lane, selectmen.

1789.—John Moulton, clerk; John Moulton, Joshua James, Jeremiah Lane, selectmen.

1790.—John Moulton, Josiah James, David Bachelder, selectmen.

1791.—John Moulton, clerk; William Chase, John Moulton, Joshua James, selectmen.

1792.—John Moulton, clerk; John Dearborn, John Moulton, Joshua James, selectmen.

1793.—John Moulton, clerk; John Dearborn, John Moulton, Joshua James, selectmen.

1794.—John Dearborn, John Moulton, Joshua James, selectmen.

1795.—John Moulton, Benjamin Sanborn, Joshua James, selectmen.

1796.—Joseph Dow (first proprietors' clerk in Chichester), John Hilliard, Samuel Brown, Ebenezer Prescott (proprietors' first Board of Selectmen in Chichester).

The following is a list of the first town officers:

1773.—John Cram, town clerk; Ebenezer Barton, Samuel Davis, John Cram, selectmen.

1774.—John Cram, town clerk; Ebenezer Barton, Samuel Davis, John Cram, selectmen.

1775.—John Cram, town clerk; John Cram, David Knowlton, Jonathan Stanyan, selectmen.

1776.—John Cram, town clerk; Jonathan Leavitt, John Brown, Jeremiah Sanborn, selectmen.

1777.—John Cram, town clerk; Jeremiah Sanborn, Jonathan Leavitt, Jeremiah Garland, selectmen.

1778.—John Cram, town clerk; Jonathan Leavitt, Dyer Hook, Samuel Philbrick, selectmen.

1779.—John Cram, town clerk; Dyer Hook, Jonathan Leavitt, Samuel Philbrick, selectmen.

1780.—John Cram, town clerk; Simeon Hilliard, James Cram, selectmen.

1781.—Dyer Hook, town clerk; Simeon Hilliard, James Cram, Elijah Ring, selectmen.

1782.—Simeon Hilliard, town clerk; Benjamin Jackson, Jeremiah Sanborn, selectmen.

1783.—Simeon Hilliard, town clerk; William Seavey, Jonathan Leavitt, Dyer Hook, selectmen.

1784.—Simeon Hilliard, town clerk; Elijah Ring, Simeon Hilliard, Benjamin Jackson, selectmen.

1785.—Simeon Hilliard, town clerk; Elijah Ring, Edmund Leavitt, Simeon Hilliard, selectmen.

1786.—Simeon Hilliard, town clerk; Elijah Ring, Edmund Leavitt, Simeon Hilliard, selectmen.

1787.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; Elijah Ring, Edmund Leavitt, Simeon Hilliard, selectmen.

1788.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; Jonathan Leavitt, Abram True, Nathaniel Morrill, selectmen.

1789.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; Abram True, Nathaniel Morrill, Simeon Hilliard, selectmen.

1790.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; Simeon Hilliard, Abram True, Nathaniel Morrill, selectmen.

1791.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; Abram True, Nathaniel Morrill, Zebulon Hilliard, selectmen.

1792.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; Abram True, Nathaniel Morrill, Zebulon Hilliard, selectmen.

1793.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; Dudly Sanborn, Joshua Lane, Edmund Leavitt, selectmen.

1794.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; Edmund Leavitt, Joshua Lane, Moses Seavey, selectmen.

1795.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; Edmund Leavitt, Joshua Lane, Moses Seavey, selectmen.

1796.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; Moses Seavey, Abram True, Joshua Lane, selectmen.

1797.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; Moses Seavey, Abram True, Joshua Lane, selectmen; Nathaniel Morrill, representative.

1798.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; Moses Seavey, Abram True, Joshua Lane, selectmen; Nathaniel Morrill, representative.

1799.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; Joshua Lane, Moses Seavey, Abraham True selectmen; Nathaniel Morrill, representative.

1800.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; Joseph Dow, Jonathan Leavitt, Asa Lane, selectmen; Nathaniel Morrill, representative.

1801.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; Moses Seavey, Abram True, Moses Lane, selectmen; Nathaniel Morrill, representative.

1802.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; George Seavey, Enoch Tilton, Jeremiah Lane, selectmen; Nathaniel Morrill, representative.

1803.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; George Seavey, Jonathan Stanyan, Joseph Dow, selectmen; Nathaniel Morrill, representative.

1804.—Joseph Dow, town clerk; Enoch Tilton, George Seavey, Jeremiah Lane, selectmen; Nathaniel Morrill, representative.

1805.—Moses Seavey, town clerk; John Marden, Asa Lane, Joseph Sanborn, selectmen; Nathaniel Morrill, representative.

1806.—Moses Seavey, town clerk; George Tilton, Moses Seavey, Joseph Dow, selectmen; Nathaniel Morrill, representative.

1807.—Moses Seavey, town clerk; Ebenezer Cate, Joseph Sanborn, Asa Lane, selectmen; Nathaniel Morrill, representative.

1808.—Moses Seavey, town clerk; Ebenezer Cate, Joseph Sanborn, Asa Lane, selectmen; Abram True, representative.

1809.—Moses Seavey, town clerk; Joshua Lane, Jacob Moulton, Jacob Sanborn, selectmen; Abram True, representative.

1810.—Moses Seavey, town clerk; Joshua Lane, Moses Seavey, Jacob S. Moulton, selectmen; Abram True, representative.

1811.—Moses Seavey, town clerk; Joshua Lane, Jacob Moulton, John Marden, selectmen; Abram True, representative.

1812.—Moses Seavey, town clerk; selectmen same as previous year; Abram True, representative.

1813.—Moses Seavey, town clerk; selectmen same as two previous years; Moses Seavey, representative.

814.—Jacob Moulton, town clerk; Joseph Sanborn, Jacob S. Moulton, John Marden, selectmen; Moses Seavey, representative.

1815.—Jacob Moulton, town clerk; selectmen same as last year; Moses Seavey, representative.

1816.—Jacob Moulton, town clerk; Joshua Lane, Asa Lane, John Marden, selectmen; Moses Seavey, representative.

1817.—Joshua Lane, John Marden, James Hook, selectmen; Samuel Langley, representative.

1818.—Jacob Moulton, town clerk; selectmen same as previous year; Samuel Langley, representative.

1819.—Jacob Moulton, town clerk; Joshua Lane, Enoch Tilton, Moses Seavey, selectmen; Joshua Lane, representative.

1820.—D. M. Carpenter, town clerk; Joshua Lane, James Hook, James Blake, selectmen; no representative.

1821.—D. M. Carpenter, town clerk; Josiah Mason, Jacob S. Moulton, Nathaniel Sherburne, selectmen; Joshua Lane, representative.

1822.—D. M. Carpenter, town clerk; Henry Robey, James Batchelder, Ephraim Leavitt, selectmen; David M. Carpenter, representative.

1823.—D. M. Carpenter, town clerk; Henry Robey, James Batchelder, John Marden, selectmen; D. M. Carpenter, representative.

1824.—D. M. Carpenter, town clerk; selectmen same as previous year; D. M. Carpenter, representative.

1825.—D. M. Carpenter, town clerk; Henry Robey, James Batchelder, Caleb Parker, selectmen; D. M. Carpenter, representative.

1826.—D. M. Carpenter, town clerk; Joshua Lane, James Batchelder, John Marden, selectmen; D. M. Carpenter, representative.

1827.—Cheney Reed, town clerk; Benjamin Emery, James Batchelder, Daniel Kelley, selectmen; no representative.

1828.—Cheney Reed, town clerk; selectmen same as last year; D. M. Carpenter, representative.

1829.—D. M. Carpenter, town clerk; Henry Robey, James Batchelder, David Drake, selectmen; Samuel Sargent, representative.

1830.—D. M Carpenter, town clerk; David Drake, John True, Henry Robey, selectmen; Samuel Sargent, representative.

1831.—D. M. Carpenter, town clerk; Benjamin Kaime. James Batchelder, Abram Drake, selectmen; Henry Robey, representative.

1832.—Nathaniel Sherburn, town clerk; Abram Drake, John True, Benjamin Kaime, selectmen; Henry Robey, representative.

1833.—Nathaniel Sherburn, town clerk; Henry Robey, John True, Abram Drake, selectmen; Nathaniel Sherburn, representative.

1834.—Nathaniel Sherburn, town clerk; J. N. C. Leavitt, James Batchelder, Henry Robey, selectmen; Nathaniel Sherburn, representative.

1835.—Nathaniel Sherburn, town clerk; D. R. Kelley, D. M. Carpenter, J. N. C. Leavitt, selectmen; John True, representative.

1836.—Nathaniel Sherburn, town clerk; selectmen same as previous year; John True, representative.

1837.—Nathaniel Sherburn, town clerk; D. K. Foster, G. S. Mason, William Swain, selectmen; James Batchelder, representative.

1838.—Nathaniel Sherburn, town clerk; selectmen same as previous year; James Batchelder, representative.

1839.—Nathaniel Sherburn, town clerk; Nathaniel Sherburn, John Baily, H. C. Knowlton, selectmen; J. N. C. Leavitt, representative.

1840.—E. Langmaid, town clerk; selectmen same as previous year, J. N. C. Leavitt, representative.

1841.—E. Langmaid, town clerk; D. R. Kelley, James Batchelder, H. C. Knowlton, selectmen; John Bailey, representative.

1842.—E. Langmaid, town clerk; D. M. Carpenter, Nathaniel Seavey, D. R. Kelley, selectmen; John Bailey, representative.

1843.—E. Langmaid, town clerk; G. S. Mason, D. M. Carpenter, H. C. Knowlton, selectmen; Nathaniel Seavey, representative.

1844.—E. Langmaid, town clerk; E. Langmaid, D. M. Carpenter, G. S. Mason, selectmen; Nathaniel Seavey, representative.

1845.—E. Langmaid, town clerk; H. C. Knowlton, Malachi Haines, George S. Mason, selectmen; Hosea C. Knowlton, representative.

1846.—H. C. Knowlton, town clerk; E. Langmaid, Malachi Haines, G. S. Mason, selectmen; Hosea C. Knowlton, representative.

1847.—H. C. Knowlton, town clerk; E. Langmaid, D. R. Kelley, J. N. C. Leavitt, selectmen; George S. Mason, representative.

1848.—H. C. Knowlton, town clerk; selectmen same as previous year; George S. Mason, representative.

1849.—H. C. Knowlton, town clerk; H. C. Knowlton, Peter J. Hook, G. S. Mason, selectmen; Edward Langmaid, representative.

1850.—H. C. Knowlton, town clerk; H. C. Knowlton, Peter J. Hook, Joseph C. Greenough, selectmen; Edward Langmaid, representative.

1851.—H. C. Knowlton, town clerk; D. K. Foster, G. S. Mason, J. C. Greenough, selectmen; Peter J. Hook, representative.

1852.—George P. Haines, town clerk; G. S. Mason, H. C. Knowlton, Joshua Lane, selectmen; Peter J. Hook, representative.

1853.—E. Langmaid, town clerk; E. Langmaid, Joshua Lane, Thomas Berry, selectmen; John Lake, representative.

1854.—E. Langmaid, town clerk; E. Langmaid, Thomas Berry, John S. Durgin, selectmen; John Lake, representative.

1855.—E. Langmaid, town clerk; H. C. Knowlton, James Blake, Benjamin F. Leavitt, selectmen; Charles H. Carpenter, representative.

1856.—E. Langmaid, town clerk; H. C. Knowlton, B. F. Leavitt, Hiram Bachelder, selectmen; Charles H. Carpenter, representative.

1857.—William F. Locke, town clerk; Charles H. Carpenter, Hiram Bachelder, Madison Bailey, selectmen; Benjamin F. Leavitt, representative.

1858.—William F. Locke, town clerk; C. H. Carpenter, Madison Bailey, J. L. Bachelder, selectmen; Benjamin F. Leavitt, representative.

1859.—William F. Locke, town clerk; J. N. C. Leavitt, J. L. Bachelder, Charles H. Carpenter, selectmen; Joshua Lane, representative.

1860.—John Fellows, town clerk; J. N. C. Leavitt, J. L. Bachelder, J. S. Sherburn, selectmen; Joshua Lane, representative.

1861.—John Fellows, town clerk; J. N. C. Leavitt, J. S. Sherburn, Stephen Perkins, selectmen; Thomas Berry, representative.

1862.—David T. Brown, town clerk; J. L. Bachelder, Amos Hoyt, Stephen Perkins, selectmen; Thomas Berry, representative.

1863.—David T. Brown, town clerk; J. L. Bachelder, C. H. Carpenter, Amos Hoyt, selectmen; Moses R. Lake, representative.

1864.—David T. Brown, town clerk; C. H. Carpenter, G. S. Mason, D. A. Farrington, selectmen; Moses R. Lake, representative.

1865.—Charles Lake, town clerk; C. H. Carpenter, D. A. Farrington, G. S. Mason, selectmen; Madison Baily, representative.

1866.—Charles Lake, town clerk; D. A. Farrington, David T. Brown, C. S. Stevens, selectmen; Madison Baily, representative.

1867.—Charles Lake, town clerk; David T. Brown, C. S. Stevens, Augustus Leavitt, selectmen; Hiram Bachelder, representative.

1868.—Charles Lake, town clerk; A. Leavitt, Charles C. Shaw, John Fellows, selectmen; Hiram Bachelder, representative.

1869.—John C. Leavitt, town clerk; selectmen same as previous year; John S. Sherburn, representative.

1870.—John C. Leavitt, town clerk; A. Leavitt, Charles Lake, L. W. Towle, selectmen; John S. Sherburn, representative.

1871.—G. W. Lane, town clerk; Augustus Leavitt, Charles Lake, Lewis W. Towle, selectmen; no representative.

1872.—G. W. Lane, town clerk; Charles Lake, James S. Greene, L. W. Towle, selectmen; Samuel Langmaid, representative.

1873.—George W. Lane, town clerk; Augustus Leavitt, S. Ambrose Brown, Asa F. Hutchinson, selectmen; Samuel W. Langmaid, representative.

1874.—G. W. Lane, town clerk; S. Ambrose Brown, Asa F. Hutchinson, Jeremiah L. Perkins, selectmen; John Fellows, representative.

1875.—Charles Lake, town clerk; David T. Brown, Hiram Bachelder, Jacob S. Sanborn, selectmen; John Fellows, representative.

1876.—Charles Lake, town clerk; J. S. Sanborn, John Shaw, George M. Warren, selectmen; Carpenter S. Stevens, representative.

1877.—C. A. Langmaid, town clerk; John Shaw, George M. Warren, Horace Carpenter, selectmen; Charles Lake, representative.

1878.—C. A. Langmaid, town clerk; D. T. Brown, G. Munsey, Horace Carpenter, selectmen; Charles Lake, representative.

1879.—C. A. Langmaid, town clerk; D. T. Brown, George Munsey, Stephen R. Watson, selectmen; George W. Lane, representative.

1880.—C. A. Langmaid, town clerk; A. Leavitt, Albert Sanborn, Jacob S. Sanborn, selectmen; Geo. W. Lane, representative.

1881.—C. A. Langmaid, town clerk; Augustus Leavitt, Jacob S. Sanborn, Albert Sanborn, selectmen; David T. Brown, representative.

1882.—C. A. Langmaid, town clerk; G. M. Warren, Noah Edmunds, Benjamin Shaw, selectmen; David T, Brown.

1883.—Nathaniel Bachelder, town clerk; George M. Warren, Noah G. Edmunds, Benjamin Shaw, selectmen; Hiram Hook, representative.

1884.—Nathaniel Bachelder, town clerk; Noah G. Edmunds, Benjamin Shaw, Nathan Fitts, selectmen; Hiram Hook.

1885.—Walter S. Langmaid, town clerk; N. G. Edmunds, John S. Sherburn, Abram M. Drake, selectmen; Charles C. Shaw, representative.

Manufacture of Carriages and Sleighs.—About 1857, Mr. Reuben Locke and four sons, all journeymen carriage-painters, came here from Gilmantown and erected a commodious shop for the manufacture of carriages and sleighs, and for some five years carried on quite an extensive business in that line, especially in the department of carriage-painting; but the war for the suppression of the Rebellion coming on, the sons all enlisted into the Union army; the father, left alone, soon sold out and left town. Not much was done in the carriage business for several years, but, in 1867, Mr. George H. Haines, a Union soldier, began the carriage business in a small way in the shop formerly occupied by the Lockes. From the commencement Mr. Haines' business steadily increased, so that in 1869 it became necessary to occupy more commodious and convenient buildings; he therefore erected his main shop, the lower story of which he uses for a wood-shop and the upper story for a paint-shop and trimming-room; also erected a blacksmith-shop, and soon after built a large two-story building for storing stock and finished carriages, in which can be found at all seasons of the year a large variety of carriages and sleighs of different styles and values. A few years ago Mr. Haines built a second blacksmith-shop, and more recently purchased the old Advent Chapel and fitted it up for a salesroom

for his wares, making in all five large buildings, all of which are used to their uttermost capacity in his increasing business. Mr. Haines not only has a home trade, but is shipping his goods to Boston and other cities of New England.

Turnpike.—The construction of a turnpike road from Concord to Piscataqua bridge, in Durham, through the town of Chichester, was one of the greatest events of the eighteenth century to the original settlers. For, previous to the building of this turnpike, Canterbury road had been the great thoroughfare upon which the people traveled, who had occasion to pass through the town. The road was very cheaply built, and without sufficient bridges, so that at times it was almost impracticable for travel. This was the first constructed turnpike in New Hampshire. The company building it was incorporated in 1797. Upon its completion and for many years afterward there was an extensive travel upon it. Merchants from Central New Hampshire and Vermont transported their goods from Portsmouth up over this road, and immense quantities of lumber, beef, pork and farm produce was carried down to exchange for goods. Toll-gates were established at different points along the line of the road, and gate-keepers appointed to collect toll of travelers using the road.

The extensive travel upon the road made a demand for hotel accommodations. Consequently one was erected in Chichester, and kept by John T. Leavitt, who did a flourishing business. This house is still standing and owned by Charles C. Drake. After Leavitt, Benjamin Emery and John Langly kept the house. In 1817, when President Monroe passed down the turnpike from Concord to Dover, he halted here for a while to rest his horses; and many were the calls made by Daniel Webster and other distinguished jurists and public officials when going to and from Portsmouth. General Lafayette, when he visited this country (1824), passed over this road. In 1807, General James Blake erected a hotel and blacksmith-shop, and carried on an extensive business until 1838, when he left, and his son, James M. Blake, continued the business until 1844, when he closed up. The lucrative business which hotel-keepers and toll-gate keepers had done on the turnpike was now at an end; for other routes and means of transportation had been discovered. The railroad and steam-engine were already taking the place of the turnpike and horses and oxen. The company that built the turnpike gave it up; the town took it up, and have ever since kept it in repair. A. J. Sherburn kept a hotel here, on the Blake place, from 1862 to 1868, when his hotel was burned.

Country Stores.—The first store was kept on the turnpike by a Mr. Bradley, in 1800. Next came Benjamin Emery, in 1817, who remained for several years. Then Jonathan Pierce and Olive Smart commenced keeping store in 1825, and did business four or five years, who were succeeded by Philip Rodgers, who also remained four or five years. Then Jonathan Pierce again, from 1833 to 1839. Benjamin Leavitt & Son kept a grocery-store for a while about 1870. Nathaniel Seavey commenced keeping store in 1833, and did a successful business until December 4, 1851, when he was suddenly seized with violent hemorrhage in his store and died. Mr. Seavey was a man who carried into the business transactions of every-day life all the Christian virtues, and was known, far and wide, as the honest merchant. Messrs. Fisk & Fellows kept a grocery-store at the Pine Ground from 1830 to 1835. Mr. Charles Hopkinson also kept a store a while there. Henry Robey did business for several years; then Sumner Spaulding traded a while, when Joseph Morse purchased the store and goods in 1863, and has kept a country store since. George P. Haines commenced trading at the Pine Ground in 1847, and carried on the manufacture of matches, in connection with his store for several years; then kept hotel for a while; he also carried on quite an extensive shoe manufacturing a number of years, since which time he has continued his store only. Mr. Haines is a veteran merchant, having been in trade longer, and sold more goods than any of his cotemporaries or predecessors, and is celebrated throughout this section of the county for honesty and fair dealing.

In 1857 a union store building was erected at Chichester Centre, near the Methodist meeting-house, and Carter Wilder kept a country store for several years, when John S. Drake bought the goods and continued the business for three or four years, when he sold out to Jonathan H. Leavitt. Mr. Leavitt remained in the grocery business several years, when Charles L. Brown purchased the stock of goods and continued the business for a while. Next came Jonathan Kendall, Jr., son of Jonathan Kendall, of Lowell, Mass., who remained several years in trade, when Augustus Sheldon purchased the goods and leased the store building. Mr. Sheldon kept a grocery-store and also the post-office for two or three years, when Herbert T. Leavitt, son of Hazen K. Leavitt, came here from Tilton, N. H., where he had been in successful business for several years, and purchased the stock in trade of Mr. Sheldon, filled up the store with a choice line of groceries and dry-goods, and has ever since done a flourishing business for a country merchant. Mr. Leavitt is quite an extensive dealer in corn and flour, having last year leased a building erected for the purpose, at the Chichester railway station, for storing his corn, flour, grain and other heavy goods which he is constantly receiving from the West by the car-load.

Cemeteries.—There are five public cemeteries, besides several private ones, in town. For the first fifty years of the town's history the dead were buried upon their own land or that of their neighbors, or, in some cases, several families would unite in inclo-

sing a small piece of ground for a cemetery. One of these is located on Brown's Hill, in the north part of the town, in which many of the early settlers in that section of the town are buried. We find that one hundred or more are buried in this cemetery. Many of these graves will forever remain unknown, as no marked stone has been erected. In fact, we find upon no grave-stone in town an earlier date than 1804, and this upon the grave-stone of Jonathan Leavitt, Esq. Another cemetery is located near the hearse-house, on Canterbury road, in which were buried several of the early settlers of the town. The first settled minister of the town, and several members of his family, including Hon. David M. Carpenter, were buried here, and a fine marble monument marks their final resting-place. Very few persons have been buried here during the past forty years. Another cemetery is located near the former residence of H. C. Knowlton, Esq., in which were buried the early settlers of that section of the town,—the Leavitts, the Lanes, the Staniels and others. The yard has recently been enlarged and improved. The town cemetery, situated at the Pine Ground (so called), containing two acres, was set apart by the town for a public burial-place, and is one of the most suitable locations for such a purpose to be found in town. There are over one hundred and fifty persons buried here, a large proportion of whom have died within the last twenty-five years; and about a dozen marble and granite monuments are erected. Among the most expensive and beautiful, are the granite ones erected by Charles H. Carpenter, Esq., and Charles C. Shaw, Esq. Reuben Lake and the Hook family have fine marble monuments.

The new cemetery, situated on a beautiful swell of land, a few rods west of the Methodist Church in Chichester, was built by a stock company incorporated at the session of the Legislature in 1854. The original stockholders were Hazen K. Leavitt, Solomon Leavitt, Jacob P. Leavitt, Benjamin F. Leavitt, G. W. West, Moses W. Page, Richard Locke, True Sanborn, True Sanborn, Jr., and Benning Sanborn. This company purchased several acres of land, inclosed it with a neat and substantial fence, constructed a beautiful drive-way across a valley to it, divided it off into lots, set out shade-trees and otherwise improved it. Many of the lots have been sold, and one hundred and thirty persons of all ages are buried here. Some very fine monuments have recently been erected, notably those of Hazen K. Leavitt and Benning Sanborn.

The following persons paid taxes to the amount of ten dollars and over in 1812:

John Berry	$10.97	Jonathan Leavitt	$10.89
Peter Hook	19.40	Edmund R. Leavitt	14.91
James Hook	15.40	Samuel Sargent	13.63
Malachi Haines	11.06	Thomas Lake	13.44
Joshua Lane	12.76	Abram True	11.17
Jeremiah Lane	11.69	Samuel Langley	15.88
William Lake	13.03	John T. Leavitt	11.30
John Maxfield	$11.70	Caleb Pearson	$10.66
Ebenezer Lane	10.00	Jacob Stanyan	10.47
David Miller	12.96	Josiah Shaw	11.27
Micajah Morrill	13.03	John Stanyan	12.73
Stephen Perkins	12.26	David Brown	12.34

The following persons paid taxes to the amount of ten dollars and upwards in 1820:

Abram True	$10.27	Benjamin Shaw	$11.20
Moses Seavey	10.61	Jeremiah Sanborn	11.00
John Stanyan	11.49	Caleb Parker	10.27
Stephen Perkins	10.90	Samuel Langley	10.19
John T. Leavitt	10.41	Jonathan Leavitt	11.32
Thomas Lake	12.55	William Lake	18.48
Simeon Lane	11.20	Jeremiah Lane	14.35
Joshua Lane	13.74	Philip C. Kelley	13.74
Amasa Kelley	10.33	Malachi Haines	11.27
James Hook	11.26	Peter Hook	12.35
David Brown	11.78	James Brown	10.72
James Blake	12.03		

The following persons paid taxes to the amount of ten dollars and over in 1830:

James Blake	$13.52	Peter Hook	$20.12
David M. Carpenter	10.69	William Lake	13.97
Samuel Langley	11.32	Stephen Perkins	14 61
Jacob Perkins	13.33		

The following persons paid taxes to the amount of ten dollars in 1840:

John Berry	$13.39	Peter Hook	$20.12
James M. Blake	15.06	Jeremiah Lane	11.50
David M. Carpenter	19.54	Isaiah Lane	10.44
Abram Drake	10.83	William Lake	16.88
I. C. Greenough	13.75	Thomas Lake	11.13
John Lake	12.27	J. N. C. Leavitt	11.27
John Lake (2d)	10.99	Jacob Perkins	20.62
David P. Shaw	11.69	John True	13.73

The following persons paid taxes in 1850 to the amount of ten dollars:

James Brown	$11.58	Joshua Lane	$11.41
Thomas Berry	11.32	Moses G. Lane	13.53
Nathaniel Bachelder	10.57	Isaiah Lane	15.50
James Blake	12.76	Edward Langmaid	11.18
Charles H. Carpenter	12.42	William Lake	21.15
Abram Drake	10.85	John Lake	12.26
Edward Edmunds	12.17	True Lake	15.73
Nathaniel Edgerly	10.11	J. N. C. Leavitt	15.20
Jesse Garvin	12.08	Richard Locke	17.91
Wilson D. Garvin	11.85	Harris Marden	11.08
Joseph C. Greenough	22.13	Nathan Marden	11.35
Peter J. Hook	23.06	Daniel P. Maxfield	10.43
Malachi Haines	12.31	Robert Munsey	10.51
Chandler Hutchinson	14.37	Nathaniel Messer	12.08
Benjamin Kaime	10.27	Jacob Perkins	37.32
Stephen Perkins, Jr	24.32	Stephen Perkins	14.88
David P. Shaw	20.70	William Swain	10.80
John Shaw	10.64	Abram Stanyan	11.51
Samuel Stanyan	12.66	J. S. Staniels	10.79
Simeon Stevens	10.50		

The following persons paid twenty-five dollars taxes in 1860:

Thomas Berry	$29.04	J. C. Greenough	$32.18
Charles H. Carpenter	76.65	Stephen Perkins	72.21

The following persons paid taxes to the amount of fifty dollars in 1870:

S. Ambrose Brown	$56.07	L. A. Foster	$54.81
Thomas Berry	104.24	William Lake	72.07
Charles H. Carpenter	272.50	M. R. Lake	78.54
Chandler Hutchinson	50.50	Josiah Lake	65.50
E. Langmaid	52.12	Nathan Marden	50.85
Samuel W. Langmaid	66.86	Oliver Messer	55.90
John Shaw	69.55	Stephen Perkins	139.40
J. S. Sanborn	64.01	Benjamin Shaw	60.05



Chas. H. Carpenter

The following persons paid taxes to the amount of fifty dollars in 1880:

Thomas Berry	$73.00	Charles H. Carpenter	$396.42
Josiah Lake	60.18	Charles Lake	123.26
Stephen Perkins	99.40	John Shaw	68.36
Benjamin Shaw	55.46	J. S. Sanborn	53.00
Joseph Moore	68.96	Samuel W. Langmaid	50.46
Isaiah Lane	50.60		

1845.—Amount of money tax, $1375.19; school money, $363.22; poll tax, $1.73; salaries of town officers, $94.18.

1850.—Amount of money taxes, $1532.54; school money, $370.83; poll tax, $1.75; salaries of town officers, $111.37.

1860.—Amount of money taxes, $1887.03; school money, $626.32; poll tax, $1.39; salaries of town officers, $123.06.

1870.—Amount of money taxes, $5934.76; school money, $604.80; poll tax, $3.00; salaries of town officers, $283.70.

1880.—Amount of money taxes, $4867.86; school money, $726.38; poll tax, $1.62; salaries of town officers, $356.75.

1884.—Amount of money taxes, $3833.43; poll tax, $1.26; salaries of town officers, $279.92; amount of school money, $907.03, divided among the several school districts as follows: District No. 1, $127.77; No. 2, $125.18; No. 4, $115.24; No. 5, $105.76; No. 6, $178.31; No. 7, $63.03; No. 8, $139.16; No. 9, $52.58.

Town property: Town-house at cost, $475; hearse-house and hearse, $500.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES H. CARPENTER.

Charles H. Carpenter was born in Chichester, December 18, 1818. He had an illustrious and patriotic ancestry, which is traced in a direct line to William Carpenter, who emigrated from England in 1638, and settled in Weymouth, Mass. From his son Joseph the line of descent is easily traced to Josiah, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was born in Stratford, Conn., October 6, 1762. Though but fourteen years of age at the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, himself and three brothers served in the patriot army, and one of the brothers was killed at Roxbury Neck. After the war Josiah entered Dartmouth College and graduated in the class of 1787. He then studied for the ministry, and on November 2, 1791, he was installed as pastor to the first organized Congregational Church in Chichester, where he remained for nearly forty years, when he died, beloved and respected by all. He ever labored earnestly and diligently for the public good, and was highly esteemed as a citizen and minister of the gospel. He married, April 13, 1790, Hannah Morrill, of Canterbury. They had six children, David Morrill being the second one. He was the father of Charles H.

David Morrill Carpenter was born in Chichester November 16, 1793. He received a good academic education and commenced active business in his native town as a country merchant, and followed it, with much success, for a number of years. He then turned his attention to agriculture, purchased an extensive farm and cultivated it for several years in a most successful manner. Nothwithstanding the constant demands of his private occupation, his services were constantly claimed by his fellow-citizens, and for twenty-five years he held one or more of the various town offices and for several years represented his native town in the State Legislature. He discharged all his official duties with ability and fidelity. He also held county office as one of the commissioners for Merrimack County. He was for a long time one of the directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Concord, and for more than thirty years one of the trustees of the Merrimack County Savings-Bank, in the same city, and rarely failed to attend the weekly meetings of the boards of both institutions. He was married, January 13, 1818, to Mary Perkins, daughter of Jonathan Chesley Perkins, who settled in Loudon in 1788, where he cleared a large farm and became a prosperous and influential citizen. The children of David M. and Mary (Perkins) Carpenter were Charles H., Josiah, Clara A., Sarah L. and Frank P., besides two daughters, who died in early life. Subsequently, Mr. Carpenter removed to Concord, where he died December 9, 1873, his wife having died seven years before, on November 4, 1866, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was a man of wide influence and universally respected in the community where he was known.

Charles H. Carpenter, whose engraving appears on another page, received a common-school and academic education. When he was ten years of age his father gave up his store and bought a farm at Chichester Centre, where young Carpenter remained till he was of age, working on the farm summers, attending school at other seasons, and teaching school for several winters. The homestead where he was born has since been used as a parsonage. Young Carpenter possessed the military, patriotic spirit of his ancestry, and became actively interested in military affairs while yet a young man. He received a lieutenant's commission at the age of nineteen, and was subsequently commissioned a captain in the Thirty-eighth Regiment. He had his company uniformed, and it became an object of much pride to the young captain as well as to the whole regiment. When he became of age he went to live with his uncle, Jacob Perkins, a brother of his mother, who lived on the large farm that, as it happened, Rev. Josiah Carpenter moved to in 1791, and where he lived until the parsonage had been erected. Mr. Carpenter has always continued to reside there.

Mr. Perkins was one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the town or county. He was an active, energetic business man, and accumulated considerable property for those times. Although he carried on a large farm, his principal business was in connection with trading and financial matters, and he largely engaged in the cattle business, buying in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont and driving them on foot over the Indian trail by Baker's River and the valley of the Pemigewassett and along the turnpikes and highways to a market at Brighton. Behind large

droves of cattle, young Carpenter would walk from beyond Montpelier to Boston, gaining health and strength with every day's exertion, and strengthening and improving a naturally good constitution.

When the Pittsfield Bank was formed, in 1851, Mr. Carpenter was chosen its cashier and acceptably held the position for about five years, when Mr. Perkins' failing health compelled him to resign his position and devote a larger share of his time to the duties at his home in Chichester. He has always maintained a connection with the Pittsfield Bank, either as cashier, director or president, having held the latter office since 1870.

For the last thirty years Mr. Carpenter has been placed in responsible positions in the interests of the town. He was called to represent the town in the State Legislature in the years 1855 and 1856, and acquitted himself with honor and credit. He is a lifelong Democrat, and has ever taken a deep interest in national affairs, always anxious that true men should triumph and right measures prevail. During the trying days of the War of the Rebellion he stood manfully at the helm in directing the affairs of the town, providing the town's quota of troops and meeting the extraordinary burdens which the war produced. During nearly all those years he served as chairman of the Board of Selectmen and town treasurer, and received all the money paid into the town, and disbursed the same with rigid honesty and correctness. He was one of the projectors of the Suncook Valley Railroad. He contributed of his means to the first survey of its route, was actively interested in locating and building it, and contributed five hundred dollars of his private means towards its completion, and has served on its board of directors since its organization, where his judgment and business experience have proved of value to the interests of the corporation.

Mr. Carpenter has a model farm in the rich valley of the Suncook,—the homestead farm, consisting of seven hundred broad acres in one body, with over one thousand acres in woodland and pasturage outlying. He cuts one hundred and fifty tons of hay and winters one hundred head of choice cattle. For the past twenty years a cross between the Devon and Durham has been his favorite breed of stock, and his beef animals find a ready market at good prices. Though he has carried on farm operations extensively, he is largely engaged in financial matters and in trading in live stock, besides doing a large lumber business, buying on the stump and manufacturing and handling annually large amounts of lumber. He has large interests in Pittsfield, where he has invested considerably in real estate. He was actively interested in starting the Pittsfield Aqueduct Company, and holds much of the stock, and he is part owner of the New Opera-House Block. He was one of the promoters of the Farmers' Savings-Bank of Pittsfield, chartered in 1883, and is one of its trustees. His farm buildings are models in their way, being among the finest in the State. His residence is newly erected, spacious and elegant, commanding a fine view. With all his business and multitudinous cares he finds time to entertain his friends and give valuable advice and counsel to many who often seek it from a man of his large business experience and ripened judgment.

Mr. Carpenter is an active member of the Congregational Society, though he has never connected himself with the church. He takes a deep interest in its affairs, and contributes liberally for preaching the gospel and forwarding its philanthropic works.

Mr. Carpenter married Joanna Maxfield, the adopted daughter of his uncle, on October 28, 1841. She died July 5, 1882. She was noted for her generosity and hospitality. She was an exemplary wife, an efficient help and adviser to her husband and a tender and loving mother to her children, of whom there were five, viz.: John T., Mary J., Electa A., Sally P. and Clara A.

The Carpenter family has been prominent in the political, social and business circles of Chichester and the county of Merrimack for three generations. They have been the leading citizens of the town, strong, energetic and successful.

Charles H. has done his full share towards helping achieve this reputation for the family name.

CHARLES C. SHAW.

The first of the Shaw family in Chichester was Benjamin Shaw, who was born in Hampton, N. H., December 25, 1766, and came to Chichester when a young man. He was twice married—first to Abigail Paige, who was born 1773 and died January 17, 1831. She had two children—John and David P. John died March 6, 1819. Benjamin married as his second wife Ruth Sherburne. She died May 4, 1849, leaving no issue. In politics Mr. Shaw was a Democrat. He was a member of the Congregational Church of Chichester.

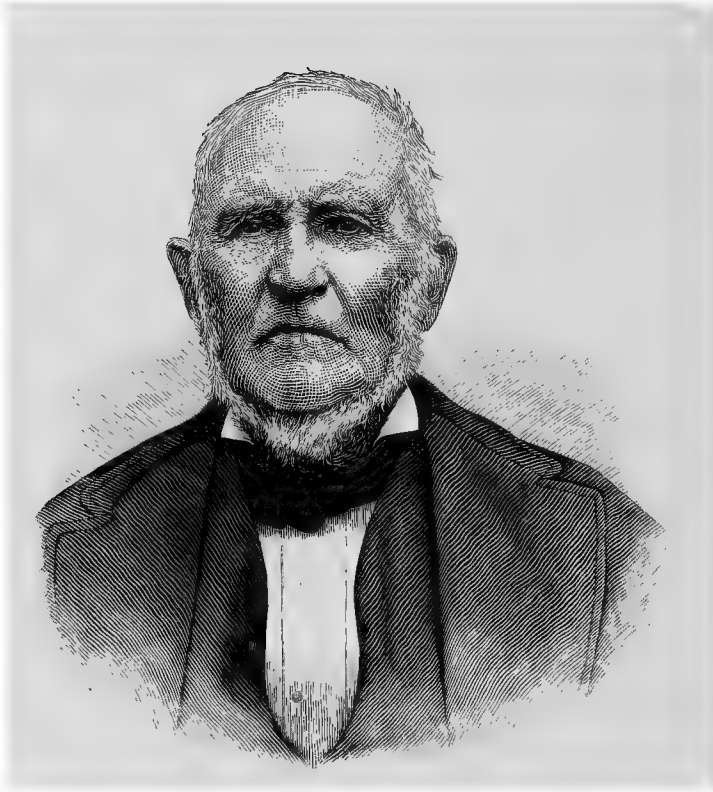
David P. Shaw was born May 27, 1797; was educated at the common schools of Chichester and at Pembroke Academy. He married Clarissa, daughter of Rev. Josiah and Hannah (Morrill) Carpenter, of Chichester.

Rev. Josiah Carpenter was a native of Connecticut; born October 6, 1762. He came to New Hampshire and was installed first pastor of the First Congregational Church of Chichester, and retained that pastorate for a period of nearly forty years. He married Hannah Morrill, of Canterbury, April 13, 1790.

David P. Shaw was much interested in militia matters, and was appointed, April 17, 1826, captain of militia in the Thirty-eighth New Hampshire Regiment. He also served in the War of 1812, and was stationed at Portsmouth. He was like his father, a member of the Congregational Church and a Democrat.



C. C Shaw



H. C. Knowlton

He married Clarissa Carpenter, October 16, 1823. Their children were: *John*, *Josiah C.*, *David C.*, *Charles C.* and *Benjamin*. Josiah C. and David C. live in Concord, while John, Charles C. and Benjamin own large farms in Chichester, on which they reside.

Charles C., the fourth son of David P. and Clarissa, was born at the old Shaw homestead in Chichester May 4, 1830. He received his education at common school and at New Hampshire Seminary, at Sanbornton Bridge (now Tilton), N. H.

He learned the trade of machinist and was employed in that capacity in the Concord Railroad shops nine years. Previous to this—in the years 1851 to 1853, inclusive—he was employed as a machinist in Sandusky, Ohio. Returning to Concord, he remained there until 1862, when the declining health of his aged parents induced him to return to the ancestral home and assume their care—a duty which he faithfully performed to the close of their lives. Mrs. Shaw died November 9, 1881, and Mr. Shaw, April 2, 1884.

Charles C. married Sophia F., daughter of Hon. Aaron and Arieannah S. (Barstow) Whittemore, of Pembroke, N. H., June 2, 1861. They have one (adopted) son, John Langdon.

Mr. Shaw is one of the most prosperous farmers and most highly respected citizens of Chichester. He is a large owner of real estate, and, in addition to his farming operations, has been engaged several years in lumbering. He has served as justice of the peace several years; was selectman of his town in 1869 and 1870, and November 4, 1884, he was elected from Chichester to represent the town in the State Legislature. In politics he has not departed from the faith of his fathers, but is an earnest Democrat. He attends the Congregational Church. He is of an earnest, sanguine temperament, active, pushing and enterprising, and is one of the solid, successful men of his town.

HOSEA CHASE KNOWLTON.

Hosea Chase Knowlton, whose portrait, which accompanies this sketch of his life, was taken when he was in the eighty-seventh year of his age, was born in Northwood, county of Rockingham, State of New Hampshire, March 31, 1799. He comes of a hardy, long-lived family; was one of nine children, himself being the seventh, and on the paternal side is of English descent. His grandfather, Thomas Knowlton, came from England to Portsmouth and settled in Hampton, afterwards in Kensington, and in 1769 moved with his family to Northwood, where he was one of the first pioneers and settlers; that region, until his day, being a wild, unbroken forest.

Ebenezer, the father of the subject of this sketch, at the time of this removal to Northwood, was about ten years of age, and fifteen years later, in 1784, then at the age of twenty-five, he married Elizabeth Rawlins, of Vermont, built a log cabin on his fifty-acre lot of wild land in Northwood, a short distance from his father's, commenced clearing, and in time had it converted into a productive farm, with improved and substantial buildings. Upon this farm Hosea C. was born, and here he worked as a farm-boy until the age of sixteen, receiving in the meantime the facilities and privileges of the district school, which, at this early period, was limited to yearly terms of but three months. He then desired of his father aid in acquiring an academical education. But his father refused all help, though he gave him liberty to go and try his fortunes at any institution he pleased on his own responsibility. Hosea readily accepted this condition, and on the morning of April 10, 1816, with his little pack of clothes and not a dollar in cash nor promise of help from any one, he started afoot and alone to Hampton, a distance of thirty miles, and there procured a boarding-place with Mr. Simeon Shaw, and entered the academy. Being penniless, he borrowed money of his new-found friend, Mr. Shaw, with which to purchase books and pay his tuition, and this money, together with his board-bill, was due Mr. Shaw when Hosea was through at the institution. Soon after this academical term at Hampton he commenced teaching school in the town of Brentwood, where he taught four months at twelve dollars per month, eagerly pursued his private studies in his spare time, received his forty-eight dollars, returned to Hampton and applied it in payment of his obligations to his kind benefactor, Mr. Shaw.

In the month of April, 1817, he commenced teaching in the town of Kensington a term of ten months, and at the close of his school entered the Academical Institution at Newmarket, under the care and tuition of Martin Reuter as principal and Moses White assistant, and there completed his English studies, attending especially to trigonometry and the art of surveying.

In the following April, 1818, he returned to Kensington, where he resumed and followed teaching for two years, a calling for which, by natural gifts and acquirements, he was eminently adapted and fitted. He then engaged himself for one year as clerk in the store of Ebenezer Coe, of Northwood; but he loved the school-room, and in the next two years was engaged in teaching in his native town of Northwood.

For one year, about 1823–24, he was employed as book-keeper and clerk with Captain Obadiah Wright, a retired sea-captain, in a wholesale store of general merchandise, on Long Wharf, Boston, where he gave the highest satisfaction to his employer, and could have remained at increased wages; but he returned to Northwood, where for some years he followed school-teaching and farming.

For two years—1832–33—he was employed as head clerk in the counting-room of Hon. Isaac and Horatio Hill, editors and publishers at Concord. Here, aside

from his official hours in the counting-room, he edited and compiled "Welch's Revised Arithmetic," which, in the vastly improved edition, found great acceptance with the best teachers of New England.

May 26, 1825, he married Betsey Seavey, daughter of Moses Seavey, Esq., of Chichester, and resided at Northwood (except his two years' counting-room service at Concord) till the autumn of 1834, when he purchased the right and interest of the heirs to the estate of his father-in-law, in Chichester, and moved upon this farm with his family that same fall of 1834. Here he not only actively and successfully worked his farm and improved his home, but for a number of years taught school winters, and in all public and educational matters ever took a prominent, active interest.

In 1832, while in the employ of the Hill Brothers, at Concord, he was duly appointed justice of the peace, and by regular renewals of his commission has held this office continuously to the present writing,—a period of fifty-three years. His services as a most reliable and accurate surveyor of land were largely sought, not only in Chichester, but also in all the adjacent towns. He served twelve years on the Board of Selectmen and as town treasurer, five years as town clerk, two years as representative in the State Legislature and two years as county commissioner. Besides these positions of public trust and confidence, ever most faithfully and ably filled, he executed a great many deeds, wills and other public and private documents, was executor and administrator of numerous estates, and all to the entire satisfaction of all his patrons. He had born to him four children, —Eben, Melissa, Alonzo and Sallie S., only the latter of whom survives.

His estimable wife, Betsey, died December 1, 1861, and on January 1, 1863, he married Adaline B. Sherburne, relict of Uriah Sherburne, late of Chichester.

By energy, economy, fidelity and perseverance he has acquired a very respectable competence, the comforts and benefits of which he lives to enjoy in a good degree of health, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-seven years.

Religiously, he is of the Congregational faith, and a professor; a Democrat politically. His first Presidential vote was cast for James Monroe, and every Democratic candidate for the Presidency since, to the election of Grover Cleveland, has unwaveringly received the aid of his vote. Yet,—

"I am not old, though my friends and my foes
Alike have gone to their graves;
And left me behind to my joys and my woes,
Like a ship in the midst of the waves.

For youthful memories round me throng,
Old times, and manners, and men,
As I look away on my journey so long
Of near four-score years and ten.

I look back o'er the past and my life seems a dream;
A strange, *sweet* dream forsooth,
For old as I am and old as I seem,
My *heart* is full of *youth*."

OLIVER DRAKE.

The family of Drake is of Saxon origin and one of great antiquity, extending back previous to the time of the Norman conquest of England.

Adown the centuries some references to the name have survived the general wreck of time.

As early as the year 1272 one John Drake is recorded as holding lands by grant from Edward I. of England. In 1313, Edward II. gave permission to John Drake "to go beyond sea." Other ancient members of the family by the name of John are mentioned in history.

The name of Robert was also a very prominent one among the Drakes. On April 23, 1556, one Robert, minister of Thundersby, in Essex, England, with five others, suffered martyrdom by burning at the stake in Smithfield, in the reign of Mary. His memorable reply to the bishop, when exhorted to renounce his heresy, was in these decisive words,—"As for your church of Rome, I utterly deny and defy it, with all the works thereof; even as I deny the Devil and all his works."

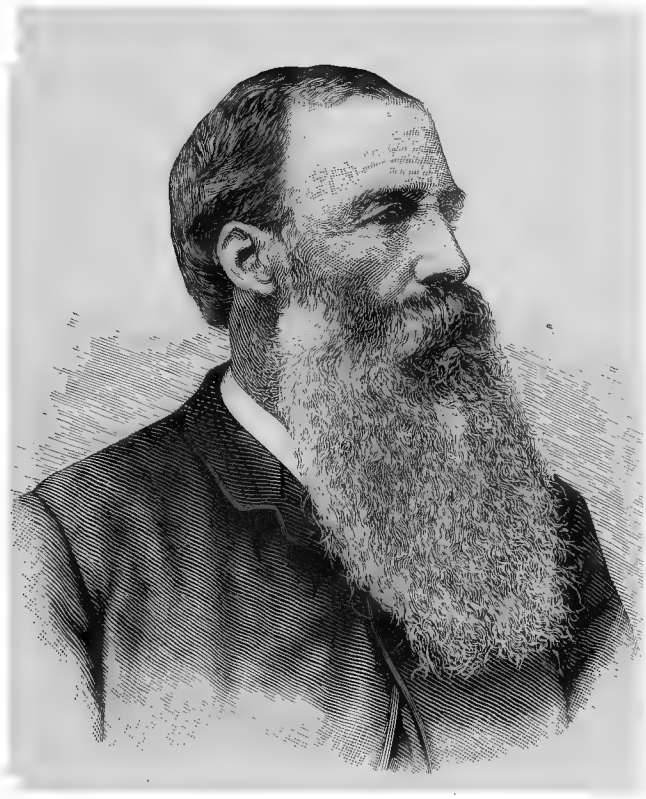
He then had laid nearly a year in prison, and immediately thereafter was ordered to execution.

English records also contain various titled names of Drake, as Sir John Drake, of Ashe, in 1360; and, in later years, Admiral Sir Francis Drake, who circumnavigated the globe when English navigation was comparatively in its infancy. His father's name was Robert, Sir Francis being one of twelve brothers, most of whom followed the sea and died in foreign parts. Several other Drakes have also been named Robert.

Among the illustrious Drakes of England may be mentioned Samuel Drake, D.D., of eminent literary attainments, who died in 1673, and whose equally eminent son edited Archbishop Parker's works; also Roger Drake, D.D., of St. Peter's, London, an author and most excellent man, who suffered much for his non-conformity; Francis Drake, M.D., surgeon of York, F.R.S., and who was a great antiquary; Nathan Drake, M.D., of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, the well-known essayist and most skillful and successful annotator and biographer of Shakspeare; and before him in point of time was Dr. James Drake, F.R.S., whose discoveries in anatomy are not surpassed in importance to those of Hervey.

From this old English stock, notably a branch of the family of Ashe, came John Drake, a member of the Council of Plymouth, England, who was one of the original company established by King James, in 1606, for settling New England, and from whom sprang most, if not all, the earlier families of Drake in America. Several of his sons came to this country. It is known that one of them, John, reached Boston in 1630, with two or more sons, who finally settled in Windsor, Conn.

Also, Robert, brother of John, with two or more sons and one daughter, who was settled in Exeter some time



Oliver Drake

prior to 1643; for that year the name of Abraham Drake, son of Robert, with twenty others, was signed to a petition to the General Court of Massachusetts against the encroachments of settlers, and it is therein set forth that those people "knew we long since purchased these lands and quietly possessed them."

We can learn but little of Robert Drake's personal history, except that he was born in Devon, England, in 1580; came to this country before 1643 (possibly, we think, with his brother John in 1630, or with Rev. John Wheelwright's company in 1638); that March 15, 1650, he bought of "Francis Peaboddie house and lands lying and being within the bounds of Hampton," and removed thereto from Exeter early in 1651, and acquired in Hampton a considerable estate; that he was then called "auld Mr. Drake;" that he left a will—a full copy of which is extant—dated May 5, 1663; that he was a man of eminent piety and highly respected, and "departed this life" January 14, 1668, at the great age of eighty-eight years. His son, Abraham, already mentioned, was also a very prominent man of his time, capable of any business, a good penman and forward in all public service. In 1663 he was chosen to lay out four thousand acres of land "west of Hampton bounds and away to the great pond;" and in 1668–69 was chosen to run the town lines; also in 1673 was appointed marshal of the county of Norfolk, in which office he probably continued till the separation of New Hampshire from Massachusetts, in 1679. He lived to a very advanced age, being alive in 1712 and at that time eighty-four years old. But the year of his death is not definitely known.

Dim and distant as this early period of New England may seem, it is known that most, and probably all, the Drakes of New Hampshire are the direct descendants of Robert Drake (1), of Hampton, N. H., through his son, Abraham (2), already named, and so on in the generations that have followed to the present time. Many members of the family name have been very prominent and leading citizens of their times, in the varied affairs of church, military and civil life.

The generations of one branch of the Drake family in New England have descended, as shown by the indices, in the following order: Robert (1), Abraham (2), Abraham (3), Abraham (4), Thomas (5), Josiah (6), Thomas (7), Oliver (8).

Passing over the third and fourth generations, of whom much could be laudably written, we have to say of Thomas (5) that at some period of his life he was settled in Epping, N. H., where he owned lands adjoining the farm of his brother Simon; but finally removed to Chichester,—though in what year the writer has been unable to determine,—where he owned a farm and lived some years, and where he died August 16, 1816, aged eighty-three years.

Josiah (6), grandfather of Oliver, was a life-long resident of Chichester, and succeeded to the farm of his father in the southeasterly quarter of the town, where he led an exemplary life and died August 8, 1832, aged seventy.

Thomas, Jr. (7), Oliver's father, was born in Chichester October 12, 1796, and reared to farm-life, which in his day, even more than now, implied hard, persevering labor and the closest economy. A few years, however, in his early manhood he worked at last-making and nail-cutting in Malden, Mass. He fixed the "Jr." to his name, and was so known by his townsmen, because of another Thomas Drake (a senior cousin of his), who also lived in Chichester. He was a careful, painstaking man in all he did, and withal of a mechanical, ingenious turn of mind; was a great lover of music, an excellent player on the violoncello and had a rare musical voice, with which he ever loved to aid in the services of the sanctuary. He was an upright, public-spirited citizen, ever ready with his share of effort in the furtherance of any good object or purpose. About the year 1829 he bought the farm next south of his father's in Chichester (now owned by Mr. Wilder Hall, in School District No. 4), and soon had his future home improved by the erection of the good buildings which have since been further improved and are still thoroughly preserved. He married Mehitable Seavey, youngest daughter of Daniel Seavey, of Chichester, of Welsh extraction—a man of less than medium stature, but possessing a genial, happy spirit, and of a tough, hardy constitution, which prolonged his years in general soundness of health to the end of his life, which occurred December 27, 1853, at the great age of ninety-two years and eight months. They soon moved to their new home referred to, where they spent the remainder of their lives, devoted to their young and growing family, which, in 1839, when all were living, consisted of three sons and three daughters, and in whose young minds they sought, by precept and example, to inculcate truthfulness and rectitude of conduct and character. The parents lived and died consistent members of the Congregational Church. In the midst of his days the father came to his death by quick consumption, April 11, 1844, aged forty-seven years and six months; and on November 5, 1847, the devoted mother died of pleurisy fever, also at the age of forty-seven and one-half years.

Oliver Drake was born in Chichester, Merrimack County, N. H., August 18, 1830, and, as already shown, is of the eighth generation of the family name in this country. His brothers were Simon S. and Francis, though the latter in his adult years is called Frank; his sisters were Samantha T., Sallie and Joanna M. Two of the family are no longer of earth,—Sallie, who died in 1839, aged two years, and Simon S., a most estimable man, who died February 22, 1885, at his home in Vallejo, Cal., in the fifty-fourth year of his age, lamented by all who knew him.

By the death of their parents the children were called to meet the stern realities of life at an early, untried age. Up to the death of his father, young

Oliver, then thirteen, had been raised a farm-boy and so was inured to toil. By his comrades he was called a strong boy, and was seldom sick or ailing. The little farm, at his father's death left to his mother, was indeed a precious home for the family. His brothers mainly did the work at home with their mother and young sisters till the mother's decease, while for two years Oliver worked out at farming, except winters, when he was at home attending the district school. In the spring of 1847, the year of his mother's death, in November, he apprenticed himself to Deacon Jacob S. Sanborn, of Chichester, with whom he faithfully worked and learned the trade of shoemaking, intending to set up shop for himself at the old home with his mother, when through with his apprenticeship, for this was in an age of shoe manufacturing, when little single and double-handed shops were scattered all about this part of the State, with Lynn, Mass., as the head-centre, and not, as now, merged into the general factory system of manufacture with machinery. It was then a leading, lucrative trade for many hundreds of young men at their homes in the country. But the death of his mother shattered the fond hopes of Oliver's coming home, and so the little family was soon scattered, and to Oliver, the oldest of the family, there came a burden of solicitude and care not often experienced by one of his age.

Continuing his residence in Chichester, he followed his trade steadily till December, 1849, when he went in search of a better education than he had as yet had the privilege of obtaining; and his aim was to do so at as small expenditure of his limited means as possible. December, 1849, found him at the Walnut Grove Boarding-School of the veteran teacher, Moses A. Cartland, in Lee, N. H., a most excellent school, wholly unsectarian, though rather of the Quaker persuasion, where the willing mind was led and vastly aided in broader, deeper channels of thought than those contained in the text-books. Here Oliver obtained board and tuition till the following March, paying his way by all sorts of work nights and mornings, while in all respects making good progress with his studies.

Returning to Chichester, he worked at his trade till December, 1850, and then took up his studies again at Walnut Grove School, in Lee, where he remained continuously till August, 1851, working, as before, for his board and tuition to the full amount, excepting four dollars, which he thankfully paid in cash. October, 1851, he commenced his first school as teacher in Strafford, N. H., in what was known as the "Caverly District," a term of nine weeks; and while here he was engaged by Prof. J. C. Cram (the veteran singing-school teacher) to take the school of his district, in Deerfield, N. H. He commenced teaching on Monday following the close of the school at Strafford, the Friday previous, and taught the winter term of eleven weeks, thus making for him a continuous run of twenty weeks. In both of these schools he met with the happiest success. Immediately following these, he taught a private school at the "Pine Ground" (so-called), in Chichester.

A few weeks later, while on a visit to friends in Lee, Oliver received by letter, from his old Walnut Grove School "chum" and esteemed friend, Benjamin Chase, Jr., of Auburn,—who now for many years has been an active citizen and prosperous manufacturer in Derry, N. H.,—a proposition that they "take a voyage at sea." They had together read Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," and in their young enthusiasm had discussed many an "ocean tale," till, with their natural love for adventure, they felt a strong desire to be upon the "rolling wave" and tread another shore across the "ocean blue."

The proposal of his friend was readily accepted. As a matter of business combined with their pleasure sought, and also to learn about real sea-life, they planned to go as part of some ship's crew. It would have seemed too tame to have gone otherwise; at all events, one object of the two adventurers was to meet expenses. An able seaman's pay was then fourteen dollars per month.

Going to Boston and donning their young sailor rig, they at last succeeded in shipping as "boys," at ten dollars per month, "before the mast," on the noble, square-rigged, one-thousand-ton ship "William Wirt," commanded by Captain Erastus Samson—one of "nature's noblemen" and one of the best officers that ever trod a quarter-deck. The points of destination were not fully known to the men before sailing, only "to one or more southern ports of the United States, thence to one or more European ports."

They set sail April 27, 1852, and the voyage proved to be to Mobile, Ala., loading there with cotton,—slave cotton, no doubt,—thence to Liverpool, Eng., and then returning to Boston with a load of two hundred and eighty-seven immigrants, in the old shipping line of Enoch Train, arriving in Boston, Oct., 1852. The "boys'" duties of course, were those of common sailors before the mast, with whom they lived in the forecastle and worked the voyage through. It was to them a new phase of life with but slight embellishments. Resolutions repeatedly formed, however, during the trip, not to "follow the sea" as a calling, alone or chiefly, resisted the fascination of making, as sailors say, "one more voyage." The voyage was devoid of serious accident, but replete with many a lively incident. Lying six weeks in the docks of Liverpool, though living and working aboard ship during the day, the privilege of evenings and Sundays, and now and then a "liberty day" ashore, gave fair opportunity for seeing much of English life and considerable of its scenery.

Returning to Chichester from his sea-voyage, Oliver was soon called by his old teacher, Moses A. Cartland, to assist him in a school that he had recently opened in North Weare, N. H. Here Oliver remained most of that winter (1852–53) and spring, pushing on with his

own studies as well as acting as tutor in the school. With an aptness for learning, a great love of study has been a marked feature of his life. The following May (1853) he became a student at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, at Northfield (since moved across the river to Tilton), and continued here till the close of the fall term, November 9, 1853, when he took a very creditable part in the examination exercises. He was a member of the V. A. S. Association (a literary society of the seminary), and was ever an earnest factor in promoting its welfare, New Hampshire's future United States Senator, Henry W. Blair, being at the same time an active brother member, whose talents and sterling qualities gave bright promise of his future career.

Returning from the seminary, Oliver taught a prosperous private school in his native district, No. 4, in Chichester, and continued his services with the winter term of the district; and then immediately followed with the school in the adjoining district, at the "Horse Corner" (so called); after which, and running into the spring of 1854, he taught the term in the Union District of Chichester and Loudon, on the Chichester north road.

Teaching was to him a pleasure, and the best of success rewarded his efforts. But as a business, he desired some more lucrative calling.

During these years of 1852, '53, '54 the Northeast Protective Union stores were having their day. One was organized in Chichester in 1854, and opened in the present store building on the corner opposite the Methodist meeting-house. Oliver Drake was chosen its agent. But organizations of this class all through New England, though for a time popular, were waning, and in some two years after, or a little longer, had all gradually passed into private hands. As agent, he conducted the affairs of the store to the best advantage possible, under the impracticable circumstances that prevailed, till the spring of 1856, when he resigned.

With regrets to himself and many friends, he then left his native town to try his fortunes in a broader sphere. For a year thereafter he was employed as book-keeper by the large teaming firm of Critchett & Gilman, in East Boston, Mass.

The three following years, 1857, '58, '59, he was variously engaged in the grocery and provision trade in Boston, where for a time he worked in Faneuil Hall Market.

In 1860 and '61, till spring of '62, he was employed as first accountant in the wholesale grocery business of John G. Kaulback, Jr., 196 Water Street, Boston. Here, from the sedentary confinement of the counting-room, his health became much impaired, for which reason, as a more physically active employment, he betook himself again to the market.

But that autumn (1862) he was taken down with a slow, lingering fever, from which the following spring did not find him fully recovered. He then accepted a situation as book-keeper for the ship-building firm of Curtis & Tilden, of East Boston, actively engaged at that time in building war steamers for the United States government. He remained here till the autumn of 1863, and then became proprietor of the West Lynn Market, in the city of Lynn, Mass., and at once entered upon this branch of trade, which he steadily and successfully followed for the succeeding six years.

Just at this period (1868–69) the White Pine mining excitement of Nevada was at fever heat, such, probably, as the world before never saw. The famous Eberhardt, in which his brother Frank was a fifth owner by location, was turning out its hundreds of thousands of silver. Naturally of an active, hopeful temperament, Oliver was thus drawn westward. September 1, 1869, he sold out his West Lynn Market, and soon completed arrangements for an inspection of the Nevada mining business. He reached Treasure City, Nev., where his brother was, on November 5, 1869, and from that date to the present has been actively connected with mining interests, sharing with others some of its vicissitudes as well as its fortunes.

"White Pine" was first the name of the mining district, but has since become the name of the county including the district. Except a three months' visit home in the fall of 1870, Oliver remained at White Pine till November, 1871, when, with his family, he moved to Greenville, Plumas County, Cal., where he soon became superintendent of the Indian Valley Gold Mine, having in that vicinity also mining interests of his own. He was thus engaged till September, 1875, when he was called to become secretary and cashier of the Eberhardt Mill and Mining Company, which was extensively and prosperously engaged in silver-mining at Eberhardt, White Pine County, Nev., his brother Frank having been appointed the company's manager,—positions of great responsibility and trust in which the two brothers have been retained continuously to the present writing (August, 1885,) except the years 1879–80, when Oliver had withdrawn himself to engage in an extensive milling enterprise of his own.

The Eberhardt Company (Limited), with which the Drake brothers so long have been connected, is an English incorporation, with its directors and head office in London.

August, 13, 1862, Oliver Drake married Sallie S., youngest daughter of Hosea C. Knowlton, Esq., of Chichester, whose likeness and sketch of life are given in this book. Four children have been born to them,—one son and three daughters,—the youngest of whom, Alma K., born in California, alone survives. Save in the loss of children, his domestic life has been eminently a happy one. Religiously and constitutionally, he is a Congregationalist, regarding the polity of this church as possessing the very spirit of genuine democracy. Whether East or West, he has ever allied himself in some way with church life, so long as it

visibly existed in his community. Music has been to him one cherished source of recreation and delight. Of a cheerful, social turn of mind and heart, and in all respects of correct and abstemious habits, his generally excellent health through life has been but little disturbed, and his near associates and warm friends have been of the good and true.

Though politically an ardent Republican, he is no partisan. His only votes for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency were for Stephen A. Douglas, who was defeated, and James Buchanan, which vote he has ever since regretted. Political office he never desired, sought nor accepted, though repeatedly urged to consider it.

As inculcated by his venerated parents, one trait and motto of his life has been, that "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do," do it well.

The amities of life, with strict fidelity in all positions of trust, have brought their reward in the confidence and respect of his fellow-men, which he long has largely shared.

MAJOR ARTHUR DEERING.

The origin of the Deering family was English; as far back as the French and Indian War two brothers came from England, from whom have descended all the Deerings in this country. The elder brother in all English families inherited the estate, and it often happened, as in the case of these two brothers, that the younger brothers came to this then new country to carve out a fortune for themselves. One of these brothers was killed during the French and Indian War, and a son of the other, by the name of Isaac, settled in Scarborough, Me., at Blue Point.

This son had a son named after himself, who was the father of the subject of this brief history. Isaac Deering, the father of Arthur Deering, married Sarah Sawyer, whose ancestors came from Scotland, and were descendants of the old Marr family, of whom "Lady Helen" Marr was one. To Isaac and Sarah Deering were born eleven children,—three girls and eight boys,—of whom Arthur was the youngest, who was born March 24, 1820, the year the State of Maine was admitted into the Union.

Mr. Deering had a common-school and academical education, and then graduated at the Free Baptist Theological School, at Whitestown, N. Y. He entered the gospel ministry at the early age of twenty, and preached his first sermon at East Parsonsfield, Me., and had his first settlement at Bath, Me. From Bath he went to Central New York and preached in several places; he was ordained in Philadelphia, Jefferson County, N. Y., June 18, 1853, after being refused an ordination three times on account of more advanced views on moral and natural depravity and on the atonement. He did not believe that moral depravity, or sin, could be transmitted from parent to child, or charged upon any human being before coming to years of intelligence and human accountability; but sin is an intelligent, voluntary, intentional violation of a known moral law, and that sin, or moral depravity, can never pertain to man's nature, but to his character. And as to the atonement, he did not believe that Christ suffered any penalty of any law in our stead; did not believe that He died to help God out of any difficulty in which Adam's transgression had involved Him; but that all that Christ did and suffered was wholly and entirely for man's benefit. He believed that God always was able to pardon penitent sinners, and that He was always willing to pardon penitent sinners, and all the reason He did not pardon them was because they would not repent; and that Christ's mission into the world was to be a mighty moral power to induce men to repent.

After spending some nine years in New York he returned to Maine, and settled with a church in China; he afterwards preached in West Waterville, Richmond and several other places in Maine, and in 1871 came to Pittsfield, N. H., and preached with the First Baptist Church there three years, and in 1871 purchased the old Foster farm in Chichester, where he now resides.

Mr. Deering has always taken an active part in politics; when but eighteen years of age he embraced the anti-slavery cause and often addressed public meetings upon that question. In 1840 he took the stump for James G. Birney, who was the candidate of the Liberty party for President, and in 1841 cast his first ballot; there being no candidates at that election in his town, he wrote upon his ballot "Abolition" and put it in the ballot-box. He often attended the Liberty party County and State Conventions, was frequently on their committees on resolutions, and always kept well posted upon the question of slavery, and was one of their able and popular speakers.

In 1848 he was a delegate to the Free-Soil National Convention at Buffalo, and earnestly advocated a union of all the anti-slavery elements into one party to oppose the extending of slavery into free territory; and, with other members of the old Liberty party, assisted in the organization of the Republican party in Maine in 1855. He took an active part in the Presidential campaign in 1856, and spoke with Josiah H. Drummond and A. P. Morrill for Fremont and Dayton. And again, in 1860, when he was president of the Republican Club in Richmond, Me., his club accepted the challenge of the Democratic Club, and chose him to meet their speaker in public discussion of the political issues, the result of which, as freely admitted by his opponent, was the changing of twenty-five votes to the Republican ticket. In the fall of 1863 he was elected to the Legislature by the town of Richmond, where he was several times called to the Speaker's chair in his temporary absence, and was appointed Speaker to conduct the proceedings of the "mock session." Being at home from the army in 1864 on a short furlough, Governor Coney volun-



Maj. Arthur Deering

tarily obtained from Secretary Stanton an extension of his furlough for twenty days, that he might take part in the September election; and a few days after he was requested by Hon. J. G. Blaine, then chairman of the Republican State Committee, to take the stump until election; which he did, with other speakers; and on his return to Philadelphia, where he was ordered on detached duty as member of a military court, he was made an honorary member of the Union League, and as his military duties occupied but a few hours of his time during the day, he was on the stump most of the time until the November election. He spoke in Philadelphia, Reading and other places in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. Mr. Deering acted with the Republican party until 1868, when he became satisfied that all of the political difficulties growing out of the war had been settled, and that the next great question before the American people was the liquor traffic; he left the Republican party and helped organize the Prohibition party in Maine, since which time he has been an earnest advocate of its principles. In 1868 he was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Good Templars in Maine as State lecturer, and during the year spoke in every county but Washington in the State, in doing which he traveled more than eight thousand miles, speaking every evening from one and a half to two hours. He was again employed in 1869. In 1870 he was employed by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and lectured some time in that State, moving to Pittsfield, N. H., in March, 1871. In 1874 he commenced the publication of the *Pittsfield Times*, a local nonpartisan paper, and in 1875 he took charge of editing and publishing the *Prohibition Herald*, which had been published and edited by Rev. Mr. Millen, and continued their publication until Feb., 1876, when his office was burned and their publication discontinued.

In 1875, Mr. Deering was nominated by the Prohibition party for Senator in the Fourth Senatorial District, and again in 1876, which resulted in a great deal of political trouble in the State. He received votes enough to defeat an election in the district, but the Democratic candidate had a plurality of the votes cast, and it was soon ascertained that the law required that a man, to be eligible to serve as Senator, must have been a citizen of the State seven years, and that Mr. Deering had only been in the State a little over five years. This fact coming to the knowledge of the Governor by the affidavit of Mr. Deering, which the Governor caused to be taken, the Governor and Council threw out Mr. Deering's votes and thereby gave the election to Mr. Proctor, the Democratic candidate, and by Mr. Proctor's election the Senate was Democratic. At that time many of the county offices were appointed by the Governor, and removed by an address of the Senate and House. The Governor during 1876 was Mr. Weston, a Democrat, who had filled many of these offices with Democrats, who, unless removed by address of the Senate and House, would hold over, and in that case the money and whiskey spent by the Republican politicians in the several counties to carry the election would be lost. And this was the only issue in the case, and, although Mr. Deering was entirely innocent, knowing nothing of the provisions of the State Constitution, yet unlimited abuse was poured upon him because of this affair. The *Boston Journal* said that he did it knowingly, intending to defraud the voters of their votes. But no man who knew him ever supposed that he would do such a thing intentionally.

Mr. Deering then told his enemies, jokingly, that "he would steal[1] the whole government next time;" and fulfilled the prophecy in the fall of 1884, in going to New York and speaking for the Prohibition party, which rolled up a vote of twenty-five thousand for St. John, taking a large majority from the Republican party, and thereby giving the State to Cleveland and making him President.

He was the only Prohibition speaker who canvassed Jefferson County, which only gave Dow thirty-six votes in 1880, and gave St. John six hundred and thirty-six in 1884.

When the war broke out it found Mr. Deering at Richmond, Me. As he had been an earnest opposer to the extension of slavery, so he was now ready to meet the result of that opposition; he had been ready to pray, preach and vote against American slavery, and as slavery had now arisen in arms to rend the Union asunder, so he was just as ready to fight against the extension and existence, even, of slavery, if need be, as he was to talk against it. In August of 1862 he held patriotic meetings in the towns of Richmond, Dresden, Bowdoinham and Topsham, and enlisted one hundred men for a company in the Twenty-fourth Maine Regiment, and was by them elected captain. When the regiment was first organized he was the ranking captain of it. The regiment left Augusta, Me., in November; went to East New York and remained there until January, 1863, when it went to New Orleans. Remaining in the city a few weeks it then went to Bonnet Carre, forty miles up the river, to form a part of the outer defenses of the city, between the river and Lake Pontchartrain. The regiment remained here until June, when it marched to Port Hudson and took an active part in the siege of that place, after which it returned, by the way of Cairo and Chicago, to Maine.

While the regiment was at Port Hudson, Corporal William Lancaster, of his company, being somewhat deranged by sickness, stabbed and killed Lieutenant Newell, of Captain Deering's company, and was tried the day the regiment left for home, so that no testimony could be presented in his behalf. After the regiment returned to Maine, Captain Deering gathered the facts in the case and personally laid them before Vice-President Hamlin, and secured his pardon. Some years afterward this same William

[1] They said "he stole the Senate."

Lancaster saved the son of Captain Deering, William A. Deering, from drowning in the Kennebec River at Richmond.

After the regiment returned, and was mustered out of service, Captain Deering was appointed recruiting officer and enlisted recruits for the old regiments. During his term of service in the Legislature, in the winter of 1864, another call was made by the President for more men, and two more regiments were organized, the Thirty-first and Thirty-second, and Captain Deering was commissioned a major in the Thirty-second Regiment. At the close of the session of the Legislature he went into camp at Augusta and took command of the six companies then formed, as no other field officers could be commissioned with that number of companies.

The regiments then raised in New England were assigned to General Burnside, and their destination was then expected to be to North Carolina. In April, Major Deering received orders to take the six companies and report to General Burnside at Annapolis, Md., but when he reached Baltimore his destination was changed to Washington, as General Burnside had been ordered to report with the Ninth Corps to General Grant, in Virginia. On arriving at Alexandria the Thirty-second Regiment was assigned to Second Division, Second Brigade, Ninth Army Corps, and reached the Wilderness on the second day of the fight.

The regiment was not much exposed the next day, which was Saturday, and at night started for Chancellorsville, which it reached Sunday morning, and Major Deering was detailed brigade officer of the day, and had charge of the picket line, and turned it over to General Fararro, who had charge of the Third Division of the Ninth Corps, which were colored troops. The regiment was severely dealt with at Spottsylvania, where it was exposed to the rebel fire all day without any protection, and fifty out of three hundred were either killed or wounded; and in the second attack on the enemy's left flank, sixteen more were killed and wounded.

The regiment was under severe fire at the Tolopotomy, where Major Deering only escaped death by the narrowest chance. In the evening he went to the front to push out the picket line, which was stationed too near the main line, and as he was returning, while but a few rods in front of his breast-works, firing commenced upon the left and soon came down the line, one regiment after another joining in the rapid firing, which soon reached his own regiment; supposing that an attack had been made upon the line, they too opened fire, and in a moment the air was full of whistling bullets; some of the picket line were killed, but, as fortune would have it, he escaped unharmed.

At another time two men were shot down, one on each side of him, as he led his men into the fight. He was hit once on his spur and once on the scabbard of his sword, but finally came out of every fight without a scar. He was in all of the fights, from the Wilderness to Petersburg, in which his corps, the Ninth, was engaged; and so much had his regiment become reduced by killed, wounded and sick, that when it mustered, on the 1st of July, 1864, in front of Petersburg, there were but fifty men for duty. The colonel, Mark F. Wentworth and the lieutenant-colonel J. M. Brown, joined the regiment at the North Anna, but soon after it arrived at Petersburg, one was wounded and the other was sick, so the command again devolved upon Major Deering. But constant working and fighting, the climate and the unwholesome water, by the middle of July, brought on the diarrhœa, and after remaining a while at the front hospital, he was sent to the officers' hospital at Philadelphia. By the last of August becoming able to do light duty, he was detailed on court-martial duty, where he served for six months, trying during that time one hundred and ten cases; and, what was unprecedented in any other court in the army, every finding and sentence in each case was approved by the commanding general of the department. The court was then dissolved, and Major Deering received notice that some two months before his regiment had been consolidated with the Thirty-first Maine Regiment, and all of the field and a part of the line officers had been mustered out of service, and this order made him a private citizen again, and he returned home. Since his return he has spent his time in the ministry, on his farm and in the lecture field.

He was employed during the Presidential campaign of 1884 by the Prohibition party in Jefferson County, New York, where the vote of the party was increased from thirty-six to six hundred and thirty-six, and the vote was carried in the State up to twenty-five thousand, which determined the result of the contest.

HISTORY OF BOW.

BY HARRISON COLBY.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORY satisfies the desire which naturally arises in every intelligent mind to know the transactions of the country or town in which he lives. Facts interest our curiosity and engage our attention. The early history of Bow is an anomaly in the history of New Hampshire towns; it is a triune township,—Bow, Pennacook and Suncook, three in one. Prior to the settlement of New England by the English, Passaconaway, the powerful chief of the Pennacooks, held absolute sway over the country bordering on the Merrimack, from Lake Winnipiseogee to Pawtucket Falls. In 1631 they were estimated at about five hundred men, having been greatly reduced by sickness about twenty years before. The Mohawks were hostile to them, and tradition says they had a terrible fight near Sugar Ball, on the east side of the river, northeast of the main village of Concord. Passaconaway was regarded with the highest veneration by his tribe as chief, priest and physician. He died about 1665, supposed to have been nearly one hundred years old. He left four sons and two daughters. Wonalancet, his second son, succeeded him as sachem of the Pennacooks. In 1670 he moved to Pawtucket, near the south line of the State, and built a fort there. He embraced the Christian faith under the influence of Elliot, the Indian missionary, in 1674. During King Philip's War, in 1675, he withdrew to the woods in the northern part of New Hampshire to avoid being involved in any way in the war, and it being good hunting-ground for moose, deer and bear, he remained there all winter—at this time there was not over one hundred of the Pennacook and Naumkeag Indians, whereof he was chief.

Wonalancet returned from his retreat in 1676, bringing from captivity a Widow Kimball and her five children, whom he was the means of saving alive after they had been condemned to death and fires made ready to burn them. We last hear of him in 1697, placed under the care of Jonathan Tyng, of Dunstable, and the General Court allowed twenty pounds for keeping him. The time and place of his death is unknown. The last sagamore of the Pennacooks was Kancamagus, or John Hawkins, as the English called him, a grandson of Passaconaway. He, with the Pennacooks, went to the eastward in 1685. The last we hear of him is in a fort on the Androscoggin, which was destroyed by Major Benjamin Church, September 12, 1790, and a sister of Kancamagus was slain. On the 29th of November, 1690, a treaty of peace was made by the government of Massachusetts and the eastern sagamores, among whom was John Hawkins, and this is the last we know of him. The Pennacooks existed as a distinct tribe for many years, and, finally, it is supposed those hostile to the English mixed with the Penobscots in Maine, and others with the St. Francis in Canada, and some remained here until 1725 and after, and were useful citizens. Wattanumon was the name of the Indian chief that cultivated the field near Horseshoe Pond when the Pennacook settlers arrived there. It is quite probable that portions of the alluvial lands on the banks of the Merrimack have been cleared of the growth by fires, for the cultivation of Indian corn and grass for grazing of deer and moose, for a long period of time.

By virtue of her original charter, obtained in 1628, Massachusetts claimed all lands lying between three miles northward of Merrimack River to the source, and three miles to the southward of Charles River, and in length of the described breadth from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea. Men were sent to discover its source in 1638, who found it to extend north of forty-three and a half degrees. In 1652 the General Court of Massachusetts ordered a survey to ascertain their northern boundary and appointed commissioners for that purpose, who, with Indian guides and a nineteen days' voyage in a boat, found the head source of the Merrimack to be in latitude forty-three degrees and forty minutes at a place now called the Weirs; the whole expense of the expedition amounted to eighty-four pounds. The General Court of New Hampshire claimed that the said territory was within their patent and jurisdiction, founded on a grant from the Council of Plymouth to John Mason, dated November 7, 1629, which conveyed the land "from the middle part of Merrimack River to the Piscataqua, along the sea-coast, and up said rivers to the farthest head thereof; and to extend sixty

miles up into the land westward from the sea coast, together with all islands within five leagues' distance of the premises."

In 1641, there being but few settlements in New Hampshire, for their better defense and security against the Indians, agreed to place themselves under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, which continued until 1680. Edward Hilton, of Exeter, a friend of Governor Winthrop, favored the usurpation and was made a magistrate. Hence, being under one government, in 1659 inhabitants of Dover and Newbury petitioned the General Court at Boston for a township at a place called Pennacook, which was granted on certain conditions. In 1663 inhabitants of Chelmsford and Salem were granted a plantation six miles square on condition of getting twenty families on it in three years. The conditions not being fulfilled, the foregoing grants were forfeited.

In June, 1714, the people of Salem again petitioned that the grant to them at Pennacook in October, 1663, be confirmed to them. In 1679, Charles the Second commissioned John Cutt, of Portsmouth, to be the first president of the Council, saying,—

"*Whereas*, our Colony of the Massachusetts have taken upon themselves to organise a government and jurisdiction over the inhabitants of the towns and lands in the Province of New Hampshire, not having any legal right or authority to do so, now be it known that We, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, have thought fit to appoint a President and Council to take care of the said Tract of land called The Province of New Hampshire and the inhabitants thereof, and to order, rule and govern the same, and do hereby appoint Our trusty and well beloved subject, John Cutt, Esq., of Portsmouth, to be first President of said Council, to continue in office for one year, or untill We or our successors appoint some other person to succeed him."

A question may arise in the minds of some whether, if Massachusetts had no legal right over the lands in 1679, had they in 1663, or subsequently?

In May, 1721, over one hundred of the inhabitants of the county of Essex, claiming to be straitened for accommodations for themselves and their posterity, petitioned the honorable Council and House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Bay for a grant for a township extending southerly seven miles from the mouth of the Contoocook and three miles east of Merrimack River. June 9, 1724, a committee was ordered to view the land, which had been previously surveyed. June 17, 1725, a petition, signed by Benjamin Stephens and others, a committee appointed by and in behalf of the petitioners formerly for a tract of land at a place called Pennacook, was presented to the "Hon^ble^. Wm. Dummee, Esq., Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesties province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, to the Hon^ble^. His Majesties Council and House of Representatives in Gen. Court convened at Boston, Humbly Showing That they had at two several times petitioned for the aforesaid grant of said tract of land at Pennacook, and are informed it did not meet with a concurrence, wishing to renew our petition, hoping you will please to take the premises again into your wise and serious consideration, and make them a grant of it accordingly; and suggesting that applications had been made to the Government of New Hampshire for a grant of the said Land, which undoubtedly belonged to Massachusetts; yet it is probable that a parcel of Irish people from Nutfield, who have built a fort there, will obtain a grant from New Hampshire for it, unless speedy care be taken by your Hon^ble^. Court to prevent it. If New Hampshire should make them a grant, which we conceive would be without right, yet it would be attended with much difficulty to pretend to root them out if they should get a foot hold there. We therefore pray that a grant of the land may be made to us on such conditions as to the wisdom of this Court shall seem best." The petition was favorably received and was successful. The court decided it would be for the interest of the province that lands seven miles square be set apart for a township, "beginning where the Contoocook empties into Merrimac river, and to extend east seventeen degrees, north three miles, and west seventeen degrees, south four miles, to be the northerly bounds of the said township; and from the extreme parts of that line to be set off southerly at right angles until seven miles shall be accomplished from the said north bounds."

A committee was appointed to see that the rules and conditions of the grant be punctually observed by those admitted settlers,—

"The tract to be divided into one hundred and three equal shares; that one hundred persons or families be admitted, such as the committee supposed to be able to pursue and bring to pass the settlement of their lands within three years, five pounds to be paid by each settler to the committee for the use of the province at the time of drawing his lot; to build a comfortable dwelling for his family, and to break up and fence in six acres within three years.

"As soon as one hundred accepted persons are obtained, the committee are to notify a meeting to make such rules as they may think best to carry forward the settlement, the whole Charge of the Committee to be paid by the settlers, and the committee to execute deeds in behalf of the Court to all admitted settlers for the aforesaid tract, for the sole use of them, their heirs and assigns forever, saving of former grants.

"Read and concurred January 17, 1725."

A meeting was held February 7th, at which the settlers unanimously agreed to fulfill the conditions and orders of the court respecting the settlement; and having a strong prejudice against the Irish people, they agreed that no alienation of any lot should be made without the consent of the community. Surveyors, with chainmen, were appointed to proceed to Pennacook to lay out the land in to lots.

May 12, 1726, they started from Haverhill, surveyors and chainmen, with a number of the admitted settlers, attending them, to proceed to lay out their town. They arrived there on the 13th, about five o'clock, and encamped on Sugar Ball Hill, east of the river. They organized their number the next morning into two divisions, one to survey the west side of the river, the other the east side. About twelve o'clock on the 14th, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Nathaniel Weare, Richard Waldron, Jr., and Theodore Atkinson, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of New Hampshire, came to

their camp, attended by about half a score of Irishmen, who kept some distance from the camp. The New Hampshire government, being then a weak community, were very attentive to the Scotch-Irish people of Londonderry, and did much to please and encourage them, for which they were very grateful. The aforesaid committee informed them that the goverment of New Hampshire, being informed of their business here, had sent them with a request not to proceed to appropriate their lands, for they lay in the province of New Hampshire, and Massachusetts' making a grant might be attended with very ill consequences to the settlers, and ordered them in an amicable way to withdraw themselves forthwith from the said land and their pretentions to it by virtue of the vote of the General Assembly of Massachusetts, and assured them that their proceedings were highly displeasing to the government of New Hampshire, and that they might depend upon it, when the boundary between the two provinces should be determined, the poor, misled people who might be induced to settle there under the color of a Massachusetts grant would be dispossessed of the said lands or suffer some other inconveniences equally grievous; and that the message on which they were sent, and the fair forewarning they had given them, would take away all occasion of complaint when they should be compelled to leave the said lands, and lose the benefit of their improvement. The Massachusetts people were pleased to reply,—that as they were sent by the government of New Hampshire, so were they sent by the government of Massachusetts, and that when they returned home they should lay before their General Assembly the order of Council of which they had delivered them, who would, without doubt, pass thereon as they, the General Assembly, should think proper.

Lieutenant-Governor Wentworth, in his speech to the General Assembly, held at Portsmouth, April 11, 1726, says,—"The Massachusetts are daily encroaching on us. A late instance we have in voting a township should be erected and settled at Pennycook, which will certainly be in the very bowels of this province, and which will take in the most valuable part of our lands." Pursuant to which, the aforesaid committee was appointed to immediately report to Pennacook, and forewarn them from laying out or taking possession of or settling at that place. They still persisted in making the survey of their grant.

It was ascertained, on making the survey, that a five hundred acre grant to Governor Endicott, east of the river, at Sewell's Falls, afterwards known as the Sewell farm, came within their township. The committee appointed to look after the settlement petitioned the Great and General Court of Massachusetts that a like number of acres of the unappropriated lands joining the township might be granted to the settlers as an equivalent therefor.

August 6, 1728, the General Court of Massachusetts, "*Resolved*, That in consideration of the 500 acres of land formerly granted to Governor Endicott, which falls within their boundaries, the settlers are allowed to extend the south bounds of that township one hundred rods the full breadth of their town, as an equivalent for the aforesaid five hundred acres," which was read and concurred in Council. The determination of the Massachusetts government to establish their claim to all that part of New Hampshire west of a line three miles east of Merrimack River is apparent in the above proceedings; they had located a township on territory that had been coveted by people of old Essex for three-score years.

A cart-path had been cut through the forest, a survey of lots had been made sufficient to accommodate the admitted settlers, and preparations were being made to inhabit the township within the next two years.

May 20, 1727, the New Hampshire government, in order to maintain their claims to the territory on both sides of the Merrimack River, granted to Jonathan Wiggin and many others, including the members of the Council and the Governor's friends, the town of Bow, to be nine miles square, covering over three-quarters of Pennacook and the territory immediately south to below the mouth of the Suncook River.

August 6, 1728, in answer to a petition of volunteers, under the command of Captain John Lovewell, the Massachusetts government granted a township on both sides of the Merrimack, "to begin where Penacook new grant ends, which is 100 rods to the southward of their first Grant, and thence to extend the lines of the East and West bounds on right angles untill six miles square of lands shall be completed," which extended nearly one and a half miles below the junction of the Suncook River with the Merrimack, taking in the Gault and Head farms, east of the river, in what is now Hooksett.

Tradition says the first permanent settlers in the Suncook parish, in Bow, were Francis Doyne and wife, who built a log hut north of the road leading from Pembrook Street to Garvin's Falls, in 1728. James Moore made a purchase there in 1729, and it is supposed Samuel Gault and others, whose descendants afterwards settled west of the Merrimack, were there about that time. The first meeting of the Suncook proprietors was held at Chelmsford December 10, 1729. It was voted that a committee of five, with an able surveyor, should view the lands of the township, and lay out sixty lots of not less than forty acres each, and an additional lot for the first settled minister. These lots were east of the river, extending from Garvin's Falls to the southern limits of their township. April 10, 1733, "*Voted* to build a log meeting-house, twenty-four by thirty, as soon as may be." The house was built and answered the purpose for several years.

In the fall of 1734 money was raised in Rumford

for building a bridge across Suncook River, "one-third part of the expense to be at the cost of the town," and appointed a committee to take care that the bridge over the Suncook be well done. The next spring the Suncook proprietors voted thirty pounds for the same purpose.

The first meeting of the proprietors at Suncook was held at the meeting-house September 17, 1735.

A bridge was built across the Suncook in 1737, near where the Concord railroad bridge now is, and a road laid near the river to the great bend, where a ferry was established in 1738.

A minister was to be settled. The Presbyterian element predominated; but the organization being in the hands of the Orthodox party, Rev. Aaron Whittemore was given a call, which was strongly protested by the Presbyterians of the town, some fifteen in number. The Orthodox Church was in the minority at the time.

In 1739 the proprietors' clerk not having taken the oath of office before a qualified officer, a committee was chosen to lay the case before the General Court of Massachusetts, and ask that their acts be legalized. The favor was granted. On March 5, 1740, the present southern boundary of New Hampshire was established, and Suncook and Pennacook was found to be outside of the province that had granted their charter.

As before stated, Bow was granted by Lieutenant-Governer John Wentworth, with advice of Council, May 20, 1727, in the following words, viz.:

"George, by the Grace of God of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, Defender of the faith, &c.

"To all People to whom these Presents shall come Greeting: Know ye that we, of our special Knowledge and meer motion, for the Due Encouragement of Settling a new Plantation, By & with the advice & Consent of our Councill, have given & granted, and by these Presents, as far as in us lyes, do give and Grant in Equal Shares unto Sundry of our beloved Subjects, whose names are Entered in a Schedule hereunto annexed, that Inhabit or shall Inhabit within s'd Grant within our Province of New Hampshire, all that Tract of land within the following Bounds, viz.: Beginning on the South East side of the town of Chichester & running nine miles by Chichester and Canterbury, and carrying that Breadth of nine miles from each of the aforesaid Towns Southwest untill the full Complyment of Eighty-one square miles are fully made up, & that the same be a Town Corporate by the name of Bow to the Persons afores'd, and their associates forever. To have & to hold the said Land to the s'd Grantees and to such associates as they shall admit for ever upon the Conditions following:

"1. That the Proprietors build, or cause to be built, seventy-five Dwelling-Houses on S'd Land, & settle a family in each House, & clear three acres of Land fitt for mowing or plowing within Three years, and that Each Proprietor pay his Proportion of the Town Charge when & so often as occasion shall require.

"2. That a meeting-House bee built for the Public Worship of God within the Term of four years.

"3. That upon Default of any Particular Proprietor in Complying with the Conditions of the Charter upon his part, such Delinquent Proprietor shall forfeit his share to the other Proprietors, which shall be Disposed of according to Major vote of the s'd proprietors at a Legal Town meeting.

"4. That a Proprietor's share be reserved for a Parsonage, another for the first settled minister of the Gospel which shall be ordained in S'd Town; Provided, nevertheless, that the Peace with the Indians continue During the space of three years; but if it should so happen that a war with the Indians shall commence before the Expiration of the S'd Three years, then the term of Three years shall be allowed the Proprietors after the Expiration of the war for the Performance of the aforesaid Conditions. Rendering & Paying, therefore, to us, our heirs & successors, or such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, the annual quit rent or acknowldgement of one ear of Indian Corn in the s'd Town on the first Friday in December, yearly, forever (if Demanded), reserving also unto us, our heirs and successors, all the Mast Trees growing on s'd Land, according to acts of Parliament in that case made & Provided, & for the better order, rule & Government of the s'd Town, We do, by these Precepts, for ourselves, our heirs & successors, Grant unto the s'd men & Inhabitants, or those that shall Inhabit the s'd Town, That yearly, & every year, upon the first Thursday in April, for ever, shall meet to elect & choose, by the major part of the Proprietors then Present, Constables, Selectmen and other Town Officers according to the Laws and usages of our S'd Province, & we do appoint Andrew Wiggin, Esq., George Veasy and William Moor to be Selectmen our s'd Town until the first Thursday in April, which will be in the year of our Lord 1728, with full Power & authority, as other Town selectmen have, to call a Town Meeting or meetings as there may be occasion, and to continue untill other Selectmen shall be chosen in their stead in such manner as in these Presents expressed. In Testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our s'd Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John Wentworth, Esqr., our Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our s'd Province, at our Town of Portmouth, in our s'd Province, the Twentyeth Day of May, in the thirteenth year of our Reign, Anno Domine, 1727.

"J. WENTWORTH.

"By the The Lt. Gov., Concured with advice of the Council.

"RICHARD WALDRON, *Clerk of the Council.*

"*A Schedule of the Proprietors of the Town of Bow.*

"Jonathan Wiggin, Thomas Wiggin, Samuel Piper, Thomas Veasey, George Veasey, William Moore, Edward Fifield, William French, James Palmer, Jonathan Chase, Moses Leavitt, Joshua Hill, Thomas Rollings, Richard Crockit, Isaac Foss, Thomas Piper, Richard Kelly, Samuel Goodhue, Joseph Mason, John Hannaford, Joseph Rollings, Satchel Randlet, John Mead, Joseph Morrill, Nathaniel Stevens, David Robinson, Jonathan Dearborn, Joseph Morril, Jr., John Piper, Samuel Veasey, James Thompson, John Sinclair, Samuel Green, William Burley, Benjamin Hoag, Samuel Hilton, Matthew Thompson, Benjamin Palmer, Owen Runnels, Joshua Neal, Thomas French, Nathaniel Piper, Joseph Jewett, John Hill, Thomas Odell, Abraham Stockbridge, Richard Colley, Jr., Thomas Briar, Joseph Mason, Jr., Edward Fifield, Jr., William French, Jr., Ephraim Leavitt, Benja. Veasey, Thomas Veasey, Jr., Nathan Taylor, Jon'a Clark, George Veasey, Jr., John Leavett, Tymon Wiggin, Samuel Stevens, John Sachel, John Speed, Thomas Wiggin, Jr., Saml. Piper, Jr., Chace Wiggin, Thomas Wiggin (3d), Benja. Mason, Joshua Keniston, Walter Wiggin, Caleb Rollins, Joseph Palmer, Edward Taylor, Benja. Norris, John Green, Joshua Stevens, Thos. Piper, Jr., Nathan'l Folsom, Henry Wiggin, Joseph Peavey, Jeremiah Folsom, John Palmer, James Norris, Abr'm Morgan, Brad'st Wiggin, Theoph. Smith, Stephen Thurstin, Robt. Wilson, John Avery, Joseph Hoey, Benja. Taylor, Jr., Benja. Follet, Nathan White, Benning Wentworth, Hunking Wentworth, Wm. Wentworth, Mark Wentworth, Richard Wibbard, Jr., George Jaffrey, Jr., Henry Rust, Cyprian Jaffrey, Eben'r Wear, Robt. Auchmuty, John Reed, Samson Sheaf, George Long, Richard Waldron, Jr.

"*Admitted Associates.*

"His Excellency and Hon'rs Samuel Shute, Esq. and John Wentworth, Esq., Each of them 500 acres of land and a home lot. Col. Mark Hunking, Col. Waldron, George Jaffrey, Rich'd Wibbard, Col. Tho's Westbrook, Archibald McPhedris, John Frost, Jonathan Odiorne Esquires, Each a Proprietor's Share. Peter Wear, John Plaisted, James Davis, John Gilman, Andrew Wiggin, Capt. John Downing, Capt. John Gilman, Saml. Tibbets, Paul Gerrish, Ephraim Dennett, John Sanborn, Theodore Atkinson, Eben'r Stevens, Capt. Wm. Fellows, James Jaffrey, Joseph Loverin, Daniel Loverin, Zachr. Hannaford, Joseph Wiggin, Pierce Long.

"Bow Scedule Certified By

"RICHARD WALDRON,
"*Clerk of Council.*

"Joseph Low, James Robinson, Noah Barker, George Clark, Daniel Moody, Thomas Wiggin, junr, Johna. Rollins, Benjamin Tyler, Holdridge Kelly, Daniel Davis, Wm. Moore, Junr., Abigal Powell, Mary Smith, Mary Jones, Catharine Wiggin, Nicholas Wiggin. These sixteen Persons above named are part of the schedule added By order of the Lt. Govn'r and Council.

"RICH'D WALDRON, *Clr. Council.*

"A true Copy taken off the Proprietors' Book.

"Attest MOSES LEAVIT, *Propr's. Clk.*

"Prov. of New Hampshire, Nov. 25, 1727.—The above was Entered & Recorded according to the original in the Book of Charters.

"By THEODORE ATKINSON."

Pennacook was granted by Massachusetts January 17, 1725. Bow was granted May 20, 1727, by New Hampshire. Suncook was granted August 6, 1728, by Massachusetts. Bow included nearly all of both Massachusetts grants, which was to have the supremacy. If New Hampshire's claim sixty miles inland was valid, the Bow proprietors were the rightful owners of the territory; if Massachusetts' claim three miles north of the Merrimack extended to Lake Winnipiseogee, then the Pennacook and Suncook proprietors were included in the province of their choice. Their first meeting, at Pennacook, was October 14, 1730, at the meeting-house.

March 29, 1731, the conditions of the original grant of the plantation being complied with, the proprietors petitioned to the General Court of Massachusetts for the rights and privileges of a town. The court ordered a meeting to be called for the choice of town officers. Nathaniel Abbot was authorized by a justice of the peace of Essex County, Mass., to call a meeting to be held at the meeting-house, September 14, 1732, for the choice of a clerk, and to transact any business they should think best, which was done, and, February 27, 1733, Pennacook, in the county of Essex, Mass., was incorporated as a township by the name of Rumford, the inhabitants having equal powers, privileges and immunities of other towns in Massachusetts. They had thrown off their plantation garb and were permitted to assume the responsibilities of a town, but they were fearful they might not be subjects of the Massachusetts government, which could not be known until the line was established between the two provinces. Massachusetts claimed the lands from three miles north of Merrimack River, thence running parallel with the river as far as the crotch at Franklin, and thence due west to the sea. On the other hand, New Hampshire claimed that their southern boundary should begin three miles north of the middle of the channel of the Merrimack where it empties into the Atlantic Ocean, and from thence should run on a straight line west up into the mainland until it met His Majesty's other governments, or New York. An appeal was made to the King, who appointed a commission to settle the conflicting claims as to the boundary between the two provinces.

August 1, 1739, this commission met at Hampton. Their decision was unsatisfactory to both parties, and the subject was, by means of agents, referred to His Majesty's Council in England, who decided, March 5, 1740, the present southern boundary of New Hampshire, viz.: a similar curve line pursuing the course of the Merrimack River at three miles distance to Pawtucket Falls, thence due west till it met with other governments.

In accordance with the above decision of the King, New Hampshire extended her jurisdiction over all the inhabitants within her bounds, and Rumford and Suncook were henceforth no longer subjects of the government of Massachusetts Bay. The inhabitants of Rumford being strongly attached to the Massachusetts government, petitioned to the King praying to be annexed to Massachusetts, but to no purpose.

They found they were living on territory belonging to individuals instead of the State; that the title to their lands, which they had received from Massachusetts, was disputed by the proprietors of the town of Bow. They could get no redress from New Hampshire courts, for judges and juries, and nearly all government officials, were among the Bow proprietors, and had warned them at their peril to desist in their attempts to establish a town at Pennacook under a Massachusetts grant, as it might be attended with very ill consequences to the settlers.

April 28, 1742, the proprietors of Suncook parish voted not to urge the demand for town privileges, but wished their rights to be respected, without the sacrifice of their homes, lands and the labor of years.

A committee was appointed to look after the interests of the proprietors against the claims of the inhabitants of New Hampshire in the province courts, or in the courts of Great Britain, and undivided lands were sold to pay the expense of defending their property. In 1744 a committee was empowered to come to an absolute agreement with the Bow proprietors, if it could be done on reasonable grounds. Many of the settlers being of the Scotch-Irish stock of Londonderry, whom the Lieutenant-Governor had cherished and defended from encroachments that would have disturbed their settlement, they were permitted to go on with their parish as best they could under conflicting titles and plans. The Bow proprietors were willing that those who had made improvements should enjoy them. The court was called upon to remove those impediments, to annul the survey of the home lots of Bow so far as they interfered with the Suncook survey as far as executed, and a new survey of the undivided land to order. The call was favorably received and answered; they got all they asked for, and the inhabitants became, for the time being, citizens of Bow.

The war between France and England had extended to their respective provinces in America. The French in Canada had instigated the Indians in that region to make depredations on our frontier. Blockhouses or garrisons had become necessary for a refuge for the inhabitants in most every town. Several were established in Rumford in 1746, and men with their families were assigned to their respective garrisons for protection from the Indians. Scouting-parties were organized,—one at Canterbury, an extreme frontier; one at Rumford, under Captain John

Chandler; and Captain Ladd's company was scouting in Pembrook and vicinity to warn the people of the approach of Indians that they might flee to their garrisons. The New Hampshire government looked upon Rumford and Suncook as outlaws, and were slow to protect them; but Canterbury was the favored town on this frontier, not merely on account of its position, but because it was a New Hampshire town, settled by New Hampshire people and granted by the New Hampshire government. In the spring of 1747, and in the course of the summer, the Indians made frequent attacks. On the 20th of May they made an attack on the people of the Suncook parish, in Bow. Robert Buntin, with his son Andrew, a lad of ten years, and James Carr, were plowing near the west bank of Merrimack River. Towards night Indians that had been concealed in a thicket rushed on them. Carr, in attempting to run to the river, was shot, and fell dead on his back. As they ran up to scalp him his large dog attacked them, but was stunned by a blow of a tomahawk and left for dead. The people in garrison at Suncook heard the firing, but it being near night, did not venture an immediate pursuit for fear of being taken by the Indians. The dog, having revived during the night, was found the next morning with his nose laid in the hand of the corpse of his master; nor would the faithful animal permit any one to touch the body without flattery and some force. Carr is said to be the only person killed by the Indians in Bow. Buntin and his son offered no resistance, and were hurried into captivity through the wilderness to Canada and sold to a French trader in Montreal. The father purchased his freedom in about eleven months, but the son was a captive nearly three years, when he returned safely home. The General Court of New Hampshire soon ordered a garrison of eight men to be stationed at Suncook for the protection of the inhabitants. Owing to the dual governments of Rumford and Suncook (two Massachusetts towns included in a New Hampshire town), the collector was unable to collect the minister tax; the New Hampshire government would not interfere. The Massachusetts government, that gave them their charter, was petitioned for authority to compel each one to pay his share towards the support of the minister, which was granted in the case of Suncook, it having two churches nearly equal orthodox and Presbyterian; but Rumford, being unanimously orthodox, needed no compulsion.

Although the attacks of the Indians were less frequent, the government did not relax its efforts for defense, as they sent out scouts and reinforced garrisons. Ebenezer Eastman had a company of fifteen men on duty at Pennacook in the winter of 1747–48, and Captain Moses Foster had a company of twenty-six men guarding the fortress at Suncook in 1753. In 1754, John Chandler had a company of nine men eight days scouting in the neighboring towns.

February 7, 1749–50, George Veasey and Abram Tilton, selectmen chosen by the proprietors of Bow, remonstrated to Governor Benning Wentworth and Council against a petition of inhabitants on a tract of land, called Pennacook, to be incorporated with town privileges, as the bounds mentioned make great infringement on land belonging to the town of Bow. Walter Bryant, of New Market, who, with eight assistants, was employed by the New Hampshire government to mark the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine, perambulated the town line of Bow about the year 1749. He says in his report,—

"I began at the Reputed Bound of the town of Chichester at the head of Notingham, and from thence Run northwest four miles to the head of Epsom, there marked a maple tree with the word Bow and Sundry Letters, and from the said tree, which I called the East Corner of said Bow, I Run northwest four miles to the west corner of Chichester, then north east one mile to Canterbury South Corner, then north west five miles on said Canterbury, then South west nine miles, which Runs to North west of Rattlesnake Hill and most of the Pond that Lays on the north west side of said hill, and said Line Crosses Hopkinton Road, so called, and takes part of said town in; then we marked a tree and Run South East five miles and marked a tree, then one mile South west, then South East four miles, then north east nine miles to where we began. I Crossed Merrimack River within two mile of Canterbury Line and found all the Inhabitance to the South of Canterbury and East of the Merrimack, which are in Rumford to be in Bow.

"1752. "WALTER BRYANT."

September 23d a committee of the Suncook proprietors divided into lots of about twenty acres each the intervale on the west side of the Merrimack River, extending from the southerly line of Bow to the head of Garvin's Falls.

Vexatious law-suits were instituted by the proprietors of the common and undivided lands in the town of Bow. A suit in an action of ejectment against Deacon John Merrill, who occupied a tract of eight acres of land, with buildings, at the lower end of Main Street, which was claimed by them to be in Bow. This suit was brought to test the right of the proprietors of Bow to the lands included in the Pennacook grant.

The Rumford settlers were united in their purpose to maintain their right to their township. Common lands were sold to meet the expenses of the suit. Impartial trials were impossible in New Hampshire courts, as judges, juries, councilors and all were in the interest of the proprietors of Bow.

May 30, 1753, the selectmen of Bow were ordered to raise and levy, upon the ratable polls and estates within said town, the sum of sixty pounds in new tenor bills of credit on this government, and, July 26th, a further levy of thirty-one pounds, four shillings was ordered, both to be paid before the last of December; a list to be committed to the constable for collection in bills of credit, or in the products of the soil at stipulated prices. The selectmen petition to the Governor and Council, saying,—

"They are ready to obey every order of Government, yet are at a loss as to the boundaries of Bow. One of the purchasers of Capt. Tufton Mason's right is of the opinion that their South East side line should be carried up about three quarters of a mile further towards the north west. The Pennacook settlers allege that they do not lay in Bow, and many would refuse to pay their tax, and consequently they should be thrown into many Law suits that would probably ruin them as to their

estates, asking that the Boundaries be fixed, or to give such directions as they shall think proper, which, if followed by them, they may obey the commands laid by the court without the least detriment to themselves. Signed by—

"Moses Foster,
"John Coffin,
"Richard Easman,
"David Abbot,
"William Moor,
} *Selectmen of Bow.*

"Bow, Oct. 26, 1753."

The persons on whom those taxes were to be assessed were, with three or four exceptions, inhabitants of the Rumford and Suncook settlements. They deputed Rev. Timothy Walker to represent to His Majesty in Council their grievances by reason of the law-suits commenced against them by the proprietors of Bow, and solicited of the Massachusetts government such aid as they should in their wisdom see fit. One hundred pounds was granted.

July 25, 1754, Clement March, Zebulon Giddings, Daniel Peirce, as agents in behalf of the proprietors of the township of Bow, petitioned the New Hampshire government, saying,—

"That the said proprietors commenced an action of ejectment against one Merrill for the recovery of eight acres of land lying within the said Town of Bow; that the said action was carried through the Law here and said proprietors recovered judgement at the Superior Court of Judicature; that the said Merrill had complained to his majesty in Council, who was Pleased to order a hearing of the action before him in Council in October next, and they Humbly pray for a Loan of one hundred pounds, Sterling money, to defend their title to the said land, and they are ready to give such security as the Assembly shall order.

"Whereupon, *Voted* that a bill be drawn in favor of the petitioners on John Thomlinson, Esq., agent for this Province at the Court of Great Britain, for the sum of £100 Sterling of the interest in his hands belonging to this Government."

In the spring of 1755, Jonathan Lovewell was appointed to call a town-meeting in Bow, on the 22d of April, for the choice of officers, which he accordingly did, and reported to the General Court that he attended at the time and place appointed, and but one inhabitant of Bow attended. In contempt of the law and in defiance of the government, they refused to elect the necessary officers to levy and collect the taxes, which was resented by the government.

May 25th it was enacted that "Ezra Carter and Moses Foster, Esq., and John Chandler, Gent., all of said Bow, assess the Polls and Estates within the said town of Bow, as the Limits were run by Walter Bryant in 1749, in a just and equal proportion, the sum of £580 16*s*., New Tenor Bills of credit." Timothy Walker and John Noyes were appointed collectors, with all the powers of constables for collecting public taxes. If said assessors neglected or refused to collect said tax, the province treasurer was directed to issue his warrant to the sheriff to levy said tax, together with damage sufficient to pay the extra expense of collecting.

In 1756 the committee appointed by the proprietors of Suncook to settle with the Bow proprietors were successful in their endeavors.

January 1, 1757, a petition was presented to the General Court of New Hampshire by Daniel Pierce, Thomas Wiggin and Daniel Marston, gentlemen; William Pottle, blacksmith, and Benjamin Norris, yeoman, as a committee of the proprietors of the town of Bow,—

"Shewing that there are many persons claiming lands by titles not derived from Bow Prop's; that they had made improvements and had expensive law suits with said Proprietors which had impeded their progress; that many of the settlers who hold their titles under the proprietors of Suncook are desirous of a settlement of these disputes, and were willing to become not only inhabitants of Bow, but to hold their titles from the Bow Proprietors, who were desirous of having the question settled without further expensive law suits, by reasonable concessions on their part; notwithstanding the willingness of the parties, impediments existed. The Home lots, or first Division in Bow, which were laid out for 40 acres, fall short some of them nearly one half, and the lots laid out by the Prop's of Suncook run across the Bow lots obliquely, so that one of those interferes with several of those in many places; that they could see no way to quiet the possessors unless the laying out of some of the said Home lots should be annulled and adjudged common land so far as relates to those claiming under them, and they ask to have liberty to bring in a bill accordingly.

"Read in Council Jan. 6, 1757.

"Theodore Atkinson, *Sec.*

"In the House of Representatives Jan. 7, 1757.—And ordered to be printed two weeks successively in the *New Hampshire Gazette*.

"Andrew Clarkson, *Clerk.*

"February 3d. The petition being read in the House, and it appearing that the order of Court had been comply'd with, No person appearing against it, and the Bow Committee, the petitioners being fully heard, have liberty to bring in a Bill accordingly.

"In Council concured.

"Andrew Clarkson, *Clerk.*
"R. Wibbard, *Secretary.*"

The small lots both sides of the Merrimack River were annulled and adjudged common land. Forty acres immediately south of the Suncook were sold to Henry Hemphill and a tract above the same river to the Garvins.

In 1758, John Noyes, in behalf of the inhabitants of Bow living east of the Merrimack, petitioned for parish privileges, which was granted November 1, 1759, by the name of Pembroke.

April 6th the selectmen of Bow remonstrate against the petition of John Noyes for the reason,—

"That a great majority of the settlers came on there without right and have endeavored to hold the lands from the Proprietors of Bow, the lawful owners thereof, as appears by many actions that have been brought against them and many more now depending, and as there is proposals of accommodation made on both sides, we Humbly conceive that, If they should be favored with their request, it would strengthen them in their error and weaken our just right and prevent the proposed agreement from being vigorously pursued; we humbly conceive that they ought not to be so fully disunited from the town of Bow and exempted from subjection to it as they ask, But that they be a Parish in the town of Bow, for we cannot Conceive what end it can answer to make a township and grant privileges to a society to regulate themselves according to the Laws of the land when we are putting the same Laws in execution to Disposess them; for these and many other reasons we humbly Beg the prayer of the said petition may not be granted.

"Abraham Tilton,
"John Stockbridge,
"John Dearborn,
"Joseph Clark,
} *Selectmen of Bow.*"

Notwithstanding the foregoing remonstrance, the Council and Assembly thought it would not only be agreeable to the town of Bow, but would be of great service to them, as well as the petitioners, and would promote the settlement of the land thereabouts. Accordingly, November 1st, it was enacted by His Ex-

cellency the Governor, Council and Assembly that all that part of Bow east of the Merrimack River and between the Soucook and Suncook Rivers be incorporated by the name of the parish of Pembroke, invested with all the powers and privileges of other parishes in the province. This territory included most of the settlers of the Suncook grant, and their troubles with the Bow proprietors were at an end. But it was not so with the people of Rumford; they were obstinate and determined not to give in their invoice or pay their part of the public charges until they were given town privileges, which the New Hampshire government was slow to grant. A like difficulty respecting taxation existed in that part of Hopkinton claimed by Bow. About twenty-six families had settled there who wished to be taxed in Hopkinton, and permission to do so was granted in 1763.

November 7th the sheriff of the province of New Hampshire was ordered to attach the goods or estates of Benjamin Rolf, Esq., Daniel Carter, Timothy Simonds and John Evans, all husbandmen of Bow, to the value of one thousand pounds, and for the want thereof, to take the bodies, if they may be found in the precinct, to answer unto the proprietors of the common and undivided lands lying within the township of Bow in an action of ejectment, wherein the plaintiffs demanded possession of about one thousand acres of land and appurtenances, "beginning at a stake on the South west of the Great River in Bow, 116 rods below John Merril's Ferry; thence running west to Turkey river until it comes to within 20 rods of Nathn'l Smith's Grist-Mill; Thence south to said river; thence on said river to where it empties into the great river; thence up the great river to the first-mentioned bound," said proprietors alleging they were entitled to the one thousand acres as part of the eighty-one square miles of their grant. These suits of ejectment were brought to test the right of the Bow proprietors to the lands claimed by them. The cause was brought on trial in the Inferior Court September 2, 1760. The jury gave a verdict in favor of the Bow proprietors. The Rumford settlers prayed for an appeal to the next Superior Court, which was allowed. On the second Tuesday of November, 1760, in the Superior Court, the jury again gave their verdict for the respondents. The appellants, conceiving themselves greatly aggrieved, prayed and were allowed an appeal to His Majesty in Council. Rev. Timothy Walker was deputed as their agent for that purpose, and succeeded in getting the verdicts of the New Hampshire courts reversed, and the appellants he restored to what they had lost by means of said judgments, "Whereof the Gov'r. or Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Province of New Hamphire for the time being, and all others, are to govern themselves accordingly." December 20, 1762, this final decision was made.

In 1761 the order for taking the inventory of the polls and ratable estates in Bow was delivered to Colonel Jeremiah Stickney, of the Rumford parish. He refused to act, saying: "We never understood we had power to act under the incorporation of Bow, in which, if we were mistaken, it was our unhappiness." It is difficult to see why he had not power to act, and retained the remaining part of Bow in one township.

The selectmen of Canterbury were appointed in April of the same year to take the inventory of the polls, stocks and improved lands in the township of Bow, which was nearly all in the Rumford grant. Samuel Rogers, Francis Carr, Ephraim Foster, John Noyes, Jr., Samuel Welch, Ebenezer Carlton and Reuben Currier lived on the territory now included in Bow. The invoice consisted of 154 polls, 91 houses, 341 acres planting-ground, 498 of mowing, 16 of orcharding, 16 oxen, 222 cows; 85 cattle, three years; 90 cattle, two years; 103 cattle, one year; 77 horses, 37 under four years; 150 acres pasture land, 6 negroes; 6 mills, yearly income, £125. The valuation was £4828 10*s*. and £1000 damage. Signed by Ezekiel Morrill, Thomas Clough, selectmen of Canterbury. We have no means of knowing that the tax was collected.

The Rev. Mr. Walker visited England for the third time in the fall of 1762 to attend the trial of the cause, which was yet pending. It was finally decided on the ground that whoever settled under a grant from either side, if he happened to be on the wrong side of the line when it came to be settled, his possession should be his title, and what a man claimed under a certain title, part of which he improved, was his property.

In 1764, Solomon Heath, Edward Russell and Thomas Chandler, lately settled in the northwest part of the present township of Bow, petitioned the General Court June 12th, saying they "understand there is a very great Province Tax laid on the inhabitants of Bow the last year, this present year and the next year for their Delinquency for the past seven or eight years last past, which would almost ruin them if obliged to pay any proportion of it, and wish to be relieved from so doing." Said petition was read in Council and House June 14th, when it was voted that a hearing be had next August, and the selectmen of Pembroke and Ezra Carter, Esq., and Captain John Chandler, assessors of Bow, be served with a copy of the petition and the order of court, and they stated to His Majesty's Council "that there are 41 polls, with the estates they possess, within the limits of Bow that are exactly similar to these petitioners, and also sixty or more Polls and estates of minors, and so not liable to be taxed when the rates were due for which this Tax is ordered, but have since come of age; many have left town and some the Province since these taxes were assessed and are exempt from our power of taxing them, and they ask whether there is not the same reason that these others should be freed as that the petitioners should,

which, if the Case, we are well assured that it will be impossible for the small remainder to pay the whole of said tax." In the House of Representatives, January 9, 1765, this petition was read and it was "*Voted*, that the prayer be Granted, and that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill accordingly. In Council read & concurred Jany. 10th."

The inhabitants of Bow outside of Rumford felt the oppression of taxation in arrears. It is stated in the petition of Timothy Walker in behalf of the inhabitants of Rumford, April 11, 1764, that "they would have been glad to have acted even under the incorporation of Bow if they could, although highly inconvenient for them, as it blended part of three towns whose interests had always been separate; that they conceive themselves greatly aggrieved the heavy tax in arrears that nobody has power to collect. They therefore most humbly pray To be Incorporated by their former known boundaries, and that the Inhabitants may be abated at least one-half of the arrearages." In answer to this petition, the House of Representatives reaffirmed that "what the town of Bow is now in arrears for the Province tax shall be collected, and all the inhabitants on lands between Canterbury, Bow and New Hopkinton shall be taxed and pay their proportion."

May 25, 1765, "*Whereas* there are sundry arrearages of taxes now due, which the inhabitants aforesaid apprehend they cannot levy for want of sufficient authority, and several of them praying they might be erected into a town or parish and enjoy the common privileges of other towns in this province: Be it enacted" (here the boundaries of Concord are inserted, beginning at the southeast corner of Boscawen at the mouth of the Contoocook; thence running south, seventy-three degrees west, four miles; thence south, seventy-three degrees east, seven miles and one hundred rods; thence north, seventy-three degrees east, about four miles to Merrimack River—this last the present line between Bow and Concord; then crossing said river the same course to the Soucook River, etc.) "that the polls and estates within the same bounds be made a parish by the name of Concord with all the powers of other towns in this province excepting the laying out of roads, when application shall be made to the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Province."

The selectmen of the new parish were to unite with John Noyes and Edward Russell to assess the arrearage taxes.

The triune township of Bow no longer exists. The New Hampshire government has tenaciously adhered to their original purpose of giving Bow the pre-eminence, and disallowing all the claims of Rumford as incorporated by Massachusetts. The idea advanced in the order of the government to the surveyors of Pennacook, in 1726, that the Massachusetts government granting a township there might be attended with very ill consequences to the settlers had been verified. All concerned are heartily tired of this state of things, and pray for a reconciliation, which can only be done by giving the Rumford settlers their township. The Bow proprietors were not actual settlers, and, living in the eastern part of the State, held their annual meetings at Stratham, independent of the Rumford and Suncook settlers, and the few families outside refused to act. Their feelings can be best known by the following, which also shows who the actual settlers were at that time:

"To His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor and the Hon'bl, His Majesty's Council and House of Representatives in General Assembly. The petition of sundry of the Inhabitants of the town of Bow not within Concord, Humbly sheweth that Great Difficulty and hardship hath arose by our being Rated with old Arrairages (in years past) with Concord People and some Difficulty arises with our being Rated with them now and it hath ben a Great hendrance to many more Settlements being made in s'd Bow. Wherefore your s'd Petitioners Humbly Pray your Excellency and Honors to take their Circumstances under Consideration and Relieve them from being Rated with Concord any Longer, as your Excellency & honnors shall in your Great Wisdom and Clemency See fit, and your Petitioners, as in Duty Bound, Shall ever Pray.

"James moor, Joseph Rogers, James Buswell, John Chace, antony manuell, Eliezer Emerson, Will'm Robertson, Samuel Rogers, John Noyes, Jr., Samuel Alexander, Thomas Eatton, Elisha Clough, Jr., Francis Carr, Solomon Heath, Edw. Carlton, William Parker, David Merrill, Joseph Baker, Jr., Samuel Smith, jun'r., Samuel Welch, Elisha Clough, Edwd. Russell, Thomas Chandler, Ephraim Foster, John Robertson, John Grushe, Ephraim moor, Benjamin Noyes.

"In Council, July 2, 1766.—Read and ordered to be sent down to the Hon'bl house."

The first enumeration of the people of the province was made in 1767 by order of the General Assembly. The return from Bow was as follows, viz.:

Unmarried men from sixteen to sixty	17
Married men from sixteen to sixty	33
Boys under sixteen	50
Men sixty and upward	2
Unmarried females	50
Married females	33
Widows	2
Total	187

The Rumford parish being granted town privileges by the name of Concord, those living outside, not yet acting in the capacity of a town, a petition, of which the following is an answer, was presented to Jeremiah Page, Esq., of Dunbarton,

"In answer to a petition to me Presented by fourteen of the inhabitants of Bow who are not set of into any Parish; Humbly Shewith that they Should be warned to meet at the Dwelling House of William Robertson of s^{d} Town on Wednesday the eleventh Day of march next, att Ten o'clock in the forenoon to act on the following affairs.

"Furthermore all the freeholders and other Inhabitants of s^{d} Bow that are not in any Parish are Hereby Notified and warned to meet at the Dwelling house of William Robertson on the eleventh day of March at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following particulars, viz:

"1st, To choose a moderator to govern s^{d} meeting.

"2d, To choose Town Officers if the Town sees Cause.

"3d, To see if the Town will subscribe to build a Meeting House.

"4th, To see if the Town will agree on a place to set s^{d} house.

"Dated y^{e} twenty-first Day of February, 1767.

"JEREMIAH PAGE, *Justice of Peace.*"

At said meeting they made choice of Samuel Rogers for moderator; William Robertson, town clerk; Samuel Rogers, Ephraim Moore and Samuel Welch, selectmen; Francis Carr, constable; Edward Russell,

Elisha Clough and John Robertson, committee to examine selectmen's accounts; James Moor, John Grushee, Edward Carlton, Thomas Chandler and Benjamin Noyes, surveyors of highways. "*Voted* to build a meeting-house by Subscription." "*Voted* to adjourn s[d] meeting to the first Tuesday of May next, to meet at the House of Ephraim Foster." Met according to adjournment, and adjourned to the 13th of July, at which time the aforesaid officers made oath to be faithful in the discharge of their offices according to law. This was the first town-meeting of the inhabitants of Bow, a notice of which being served on the proprietors, they, at their annual meeting at Stratham, the first Thursday in April, 1767, agreeable to charter, declared:

"As it may be Necessary that s[d] Inhabitants should act in Town affairs separate from the Propriety, it is therefore by s[d] Proprietors voted, that as much as in them Lies, they approve of s[d] Inhabitants choice of s[d] Gentlemen to their Respective Offices aforesaid.

"Attested by

"SAMUEL LANE, *Proprietors' Clerk.*"

From this time the inhabitants managed their own affairs independent of the original proprietors, but were still rated with Concord. August 28, 1767,—

"The Selectmen, in behalf of themselves and inhabitants of s[d] Bow, exclusive of such as are set of into Parishes; Humbly Sheweth that they have chosen town officers agreeable to Bow Charter and are ready and willing to assess, collect and Pay our proportion of Publick charges with other towns in this Province, your petitioners Have Been and are now greatly abused by being Rated with Concord, for Their Selectmen are the major part of the assessors and they make the rate as they see fit; Wherefore, the s[d] petitioners Humbly and Earnestly Pray your Excellency and Honors to take their Distressed Carcomstances under consideration, and Relieve them from being Rated any longer with Concord, in such manner as your Honors shall see Fitt, and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, Shall Ever Pray—

(Signed) "SAMUEL ROGERS, "SAMUEL WELSH, "EPHRAIM MOOR, } *Selectmen of Bow.*"

"In Council August 28, 1767.—Read and Ordered to be sent down to the Honorable House.

"T. ATKINSON, JR., [*Secretary.*"]

September 30th the selectmen called a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Bow, to be held at the house of Ephraim Foster, in said town, on the 19th of October, when it was "*Voted* to allow what roads the selectmen have laid out, and that no more be laid this year." "*Voted* to work three days' work on the highway this year." The road from Concord down the Merrimack River to the northerly corner of Samuel Welch's land was laid prior to 1757. A drift-road, two rods wide, was opened "from that by s[d] Welch's land, through John Noyes, Jr.'s, land to the ridge about forty rods above John Noyes, Esq.'s, House, following said Ridge till it strikes the river; thence down the river to Starkestown line; thence Beginning at Benjamin Noyes' Ferry, forty rods above his house, crossing the river to the mouth of Suncook River & up s[d] river to Allenstown line."

In 1768 the annual meeting was held at the house of Joseph Rogers. He was chosen moderator; William Robertson, town clerk; Edward Russell, John Robertson and Aaron Kinsman, selectmen; James Moor, constable; Caleb Buswell, William Robertson and John Hemphill, committee to examine selectmen's accounts.

"*Voted* to build a Pound near Ephraim Foster's House, s[d] Foster to be Pound-keeper," and "*Voted* forty Dollars to repair highways, to be worked at forty shillings per day." Roads were returned from Tom Merrill's bridge, west of Seriah Morgan's, easterly by John Robertson's house to Baker's ferry, to be two rods wide; also from Samuel Welch's land northwesterly to Thomas McConnell's land, two rods wide, thence to Kinsman's Mills, thence northerly to Concord line, keeping the breadth of four rods; also a road from Kinsman's Mills at Turkey River bridge (to be four rods wide) to Tom Merrill's bridge, thence to the meeting-house near Elisha Clough's land, thence to White Rock Brook, over Wood Hill, by Samuel Rogers' house, to Dunbarton line.

It is supposed the line of travel from one settler's dwelling to another was on or near the newly-returned roads,—first a foot and horseback path, perhaps, then a cart-road, and finally a formal highway. Turkey River bridge and Tom Merrill's had been built previous to this date. The amount of ratable estate in town at this time was £1500; the tax £3, 10*s.* on £1000. There were forty-eight ratable polls over sixteen years old. In 1769 the meeting warned by James Moor, constable, in the name of His Majesty, met at the house of Francis Carr. Edward Russell was chosen moderator, William Robertson, town clerk; John Noyes, David Clement and Edward Russell, selectmen; Joseph Rogers, constable. "*Voted* to accept the road from Dumbarton to Concord over Wood Hill." At an adjourned meeting, "*Voted* to accept the road from Wm. Parker's house to Merrimack River." The State being divided into five counties, Bow was included in Rockingham.

At the annual meeting in 1770, Edward Russell, Ephraim Foster and Moses Garvin were chosen selectmen. "*Voted* sixty dollars to be worked on the highway at forty shillings per day." At a meeting called by Samuel Welch, constable, by order of the selectmen, to be held at the meeting-house, "*Voted* to pay Mr. Wooster thirty dollars for preaching this year."

The annual meeting at the meeting-house in 1771, chose Edward Carlton, Benjamin Noyes and Joseph Baker selectmen, and other town officers. "*Voted* thirty dollars for preaching," and "*Voted* not to raise money to hire a School-Master this year." "*Voted* to buy a town-book and Pay William Robertson for drawing of the records."

In 1772, Edward Russell, John Grushee and Leonard Harriman were chosen selectmen. "*Voted* thirty dollars for preaching and thirty dollars for a town school." "*Voted* to sell all right or title to a forty-acre lot in Pembroke, as laid out by the Proprietors, to Ebenezer Frye." "*Voted* to release Stephen Kinsman's and Francis Carr's minister tax,

they giving the town a discharge for boarding the minister." Benjamin Noyes, Leonard Harriman and James Buswell, a committee chosen to settle with the selectmen, find the following notes due the town:

	£	s.	d.
One signed by Ebenezer Fry	3	0	0
One signed by Joseph Rogers	1	3	0
One signed by Samuel Welch	1	1	0
One signed by James Moor	0	16	8

Fourteen of the past selectmen signed a paper, giving all their services as selectmen.

At a meeting called for the purpose, February 24, 1773, Aaron Kinsman was chosen to serve as a grand juror to His Majesty's Superior Court of Judicature, to be held at Portsmouth in and for the county of Rockingham. At the annual meeting, Edward Russell, Ephraim Foster and Benjamin Noyes were chosen selectmen; John Grushee and Leonard Harriman, deer-reeves; Edward Carlton, town clerk. The new proportion, settled by the General Assembly, gave Bow sixty-four polls, sixty-eight ratable estates; tax on £1000: £3 5*s*. According to a census taken by order of Governor John Wentworth, Bow contained 308 inhabitants,—58 married men and women the same, 101 unmarried females, 5 unmarried men from sixteen to sixty, 84 boys sixteen years and under, 2 men sixty years and upward. Signed by Benjamin Noyes and Solomon Heath.

In 1774, Timothy Dix signed his name as town clerk at a meeting called for choosing a grand juror to the September court; James Buswell was chosen. At the annual meeting James Buswell, Enoch Noyes and John Carr were chosen selectmen. "*Voted* that the meeting-house be on the Hill, where it now stands, and not at the Centre." "*Voted* to give Mr. Fessenden an Invitation to settle with us in the ministry, giving him one thousand pounds, Old Tenor, in Lands for his settlement, besides a yearly salary of forty pounds, and to advance his salary as the town grows able, and chose a committee to Treat with him." He was probably their settled minister for three years; he then preached for the Presbyterians in Pembrook one year; then, with Rev. Mr. Pearsons, supplied in Bow. The church at this time was mixed,—Congregational, Presbyterian and Baptist.

A decade had now passed since the British Parliament made a law that it had a right to tax the colonies. The Stamp Act was passed, which provided that all deeds, notes, bills and other legal documents should be written on stamped paper, at certain fixed rates. Americans denied that Parliament had a right to impose taxes on them, and expressed their opinion in the sentiment that "Taxation without representation is tyranny." Public meetings, protesting against the Stamp Act, were held in all the colonies, and public opinion nullified the law and it was repealed.

Parliament then put a tax of three-pence a pound on tea; but the people determined not to import any tea. The press, the pulpit and Colonial Legislatures denounced the acts, and an attempt to raise a revenue in America by taxation proved a failure. British troops were stationed at Boston and New York. The colonists resolved to consult together, and the First Continental Congress was called at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, which recommended the suspension of all commercial intercourse with England, and agreed to meet again in May, 1775. The General Assembly of New Hampshire sent letters to the several towns in the province requesting them to send deputies to a convention, to be held at Exeter, to choose delegates to a General Congress to meet at Philadelphia. Accordingly, a meeting was called, to be held January 12, 1775, "to see if the town of Bow will vote to Chuse a man to go to Exeter to set with the Provincial Committee to Chuse delegates to go to Philadelphia to the Congress in May next. *Voted* not to send a man, but voted to Buy a town stock of ammunition; also to get the money due from Lieut. Fry soon as they can without cost."

At the annual meeting, April 6, 1775, Benjamin Bean, John Noyes and Leonard Harriman were chosen selectmen. "*Voted* to raise 30 dollars for schooling, also to divide into districts as last year, and to raise eight dollars to repair highways. Bought a town-book for fifteen shillings."

On May 11th, pursuant to call, a town-meeting was held, and it was voted to send Benjamin Noyes as a delegate to the Fourth Provincial Congress at Exeter the 17th of May; it was also voted to drop school and highway rates for the year, probably on account of the war. Aaron Kinsman received a captain's commission, March 2d, for the Seventh Company, First Regiment, Colonel John Stark. June 23d the town militia was organized by the choice of Ephraim Foster, captain; Ephraim Moor, lieutenant; Ralph Cross, ensign; and Esquire Bryant, James Moor, Samuel Rogers, John Noyes and Benjamin Bean, a Committee of Inspection or Safety.

An order was sent to the several towns in the province, by the Provincial Congress, August 25th, for the taking of an exact count of the number of inhabitants by the selectmen of the several towns. The following is the return from Bow:

"Males under 16 years of age	88
Males from 16 to 50	47
Males above 50 years of age	11
The Persons gone to the army	17
Females	189
Total	350

"Guns in Bow, 33; Guns wanting, 14; Powder, 13 pounds.

"Benjamin Bean,
"John Noyes,
"Leonard Harriman,
} *Selectmen of Bow.*

"Sept. 6th, 1775, Sworn to Before "John Bryant, J. P."

February 3, 1776, Edward Russell being appointed a justice of the peace by the House of Representatives, the selectmen and Committee of Safety remon-

strated against commissioning him until the town had an opportunity to recommend another man. February 14th a meeting was called for that purpose, to be held the 22d, when Ephraim Foster was chosen as the man.

At the annual meeting, April 4th, John Bryant, Benjamin Noyes and Ephraim Foster were chosen selectmen, and "*voted* to raise 50 dollars for preaching, to be proportioned above and below Merrill's bridge, according to money raised, and 50 dollars for schooling." Captain Caleb Page was representative at the September session from Bow and Dunbarton, and John Bryant at the December session.

In Congress, March 14, 1776, "*Resolved* that the Committees of Safety of the United Colonies immediately cause all persons to be disarmed who refuse to associate to defend, by use of arms, the United Colonies against the British Fleets and armies."

April 12th the Committee of Safety of New Hampshire requested the selectmen of towns to desire all males above twenty-one years of age to sign the following declaration, called the Association Test: "We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risque of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies." The act of signing the above was similar to that of the patriots who signed the national declaration, July 4th. The signers in Bow were,—

Ephraim Foster, Joseph Rogers, Nathanel Collier, John Bryant, Ralph Cross, John Brown, Benjamin Bean, Antony Manuell, Paltiah Clement, James Buswell, Timothy Dix, Richard Clough, Jr., John Carr, Samuel Dow, Henry Hemphill (his X mark), Stephen Eastman, Elisha Clough, Joseph Baker, David Carr, Elisha Clough, Jr., Samuel Welch, John Grushe, Thomas Hardy, William Robertson, Jonathan Clement, Edward Carlton, Aaron Noyes, Solomon Heath, Samuel Rogers, Jr., John Noyes, Edward Russell, Aaron Kinsman, James Reddell, David Foster, Reuben Currier, John Garven, David Elliot, Richard Clough, Goin Hemphill, John Colby, John Robertson, John Moor, Abraham Colby, James Moor, Samuel Alexander, Willaby Colby, Leonard Harriman, Samuel Welch, Jr., Eligah Colby, John Sulliway, Jacob Stockbridge, Joseph Rogers, Jr., Enoch Noyes, Jonathan Clough, Ephraim Moor, Samuel Winslow, Benjamin Noyes, Amosa Dow and Simeon Heath,—Total, 63.

"Errors excepted,

"SAMUEL ROGERS.

"I not being satisfied, Errors excepted,

"WILLIAM ROGERS.

"Bow, September ye 3d, 1776.

"Returned to the Committee of Safety by the Selectmen."

Heretofore the annual meetings had been called by the province of New Hampshire, but the meeting for April 3, 1777, was warned by the State of New Hampshire to the inhabitants of the town of Bow.

In 1777, Edward Russell, Edward Carlton and Jonathan Clement were chosen selectmen, and Captain Bean, James Moor, Esquire Bryant, John Noyes and Joseph Baker were chosen a Committee of Safety. No money raised for preaching, schools or highways. John Bryant, representative for Bow and Dunbarton at the session to be held at Exeter, June 4, 1777, and Jeremiah Page, Esq., of Dunbarton, at the December session. The State tax was £40,000. £118 6*s.* 8*d.*, Bow's proportion, was paid by Edward Evans, constable.

In 1778, William Robertson, David Carr and Samuel Alexander were chosen to do the town business for the year. "*Voted* to hire a man to go to Stratham to get a copy of the names of the Proprietors of the unimproved lots in town. Joseph Baker, James Buswell, Edward Carlton, John Bryant, William Robertson, Ephraim Foster, Edward Russell, Benjamin Bean, Leonard Harriman, John Noyes, Enoch Noyes and John Carr gave to the town their services as selectmen from 1768 to April 1, 1778, and Timothy Dix gave his services as town clerk since.

In 1774, "*voted* 100 dollars for preaching and 100 for schools, and to exempt John Garvin from paying his tax this year, on account of his loss by fire, and also Reuben Currier, he having lost his horse and cow." "*Voted* the invoice be taken the second week in April this year, and to send John Bryant to the convention at Concord in June next."

In 1779, Edward Russell, Benjamin Noyes and Ephraim Foster were chosen selectmen. The meeting-house built in 1770 was probably a rude structure. The inhabitants now began to feel the need of a better one. We now find them voting to build a meeting-house at the centre, and choosing a committee to find the centre, by measuring from where the line between Bow and Concord strikes Merrimack River to Dunbarton, near Samuel Welch's, where Alfred A. Elliot now lives; then beginning at Bow and Dunbarton line, near Benjamin Noyes', and running to the outside of Solomon Heath's land. John Noyes was commissioned captain of the Eighth Company in the Thirteenth Regiment, March 17, 1779, by M. Weare. The Continental and State tax was £267 11*s.* 6*d.*; school tax, £33 2*s.* 5*d.*; minister tax, £27 5*s.* ½*d.*,—total, £327 18*s.* 11½*d.* Ephraim Foster and Leonard Harriman were appointed a committee to settle with the selectmen. "*Voted* to accept the Bill of Rights and Plan of Government established at Concord; 30 persons present, 18 voted yea, 3 nay." Joseph Rogers was chosen grand juror to Portsmouth.

In 1780, Edward Russell, Benjamin Noyes and Jacob Green were chosen selectmen. After choosing other town officers, it was "*Voted* to allow the Constable sixpence upon the pound for collecting, and the selectmen Ten dollars per day for their services." Owing to the depreciation of the currency in April four thousand pounds "Continental money" was equal to one hundred pounds silver. There was no money raised for schools or preaching. "*Voted* to work on the highways 150 days or pay an equivalent." By the charter, the annual meeting was to be held on the first Thursday in April, which was found to be too late for the selectmen to enter into office, as the inventory was to be taken in that month.

October 24th, John Bryant, Esq., on behalf of himself and other freeholders of Bow, petitioned the General Assembly that the time may be changed to

the first Tuesday of March annually, which was granted.

Jeremiah Page was chosen representative for Dunbarton and Bow.

In 1781 it was "*Voted* to give the selectmen, Edward Russell, Benj^{m} Noyes and John Brown, 30 dollars per day for their services," seventy-five hundred pounds being equal to one hundred pounds silver.

The tax for 1780, collected this year, was,—

	£	s.	d.
"Continental and State	7,900	17	6
Ditto for Beef and County	5,743	11	5
Ditto for Corn and money for soldiers	2,085	14	4
	—	—	–
Total	£15,730	3	3"

At a meeting held the 28th of May, 1781, it was "*Voted* to send Esqr. Bryant, as agent of the town, to the General Assembly, to remonstrate against a Petition, preferred by Concord, to have their town Incorporated, and voted 1000 dollars to defray the expense." Bryant promised to give his time, and if an attorney was necessary, he would pay him, the town to pay Bryant's expenses while he was gone.

Mr. Russell was chosen delegate to the convention to be held at Concord.

Timothy Dix gave his services as town clerk since 1774.

At the annual meeting in 1782, Enoch Noyes, Richard Dow and James Robertson were chosen selectmen, and James Robertson clerk. "*Voted* 50 dollars for schools and 50 dollars to Repair highways, at 2 shillings per day." "*Voted* not to accept the plan of Government as it now stands, by 37 votes." "*Voted* to accept of an open road from William Robertson's to Esqr. Benj^{m} Noyes, as Laid by the selectmen in May, 1778, and to recomend John Bryant to the General Court for a justice of the peace." "*Voted* five dollars' bounty for each wolf killed in town for the year, and to abate John Miller's tax on the steer he lost." "Money raised last year,—New Emission State, £368 16*s.* 2*d.* 2*q.*; County, £21 19*s.* 6*d.* 2*q.*; Silver money, £160 0*s.* 0*d.* 2*q.*"

"Agreeable to an act of the General Court, John Robertson, Constable for the 1780 for this town, hath lawfully advertised to be sold to pay the taxes for said year, on the first Wednesday of Oct., 1782, the following Lands, viz.:

"*In the 2d Division.*—Nath'n'l Stevens, Lot No. 7, Range 11, sold to Ephraim Moor, 18 acres. Benjamin Palmer, Lot No 11, Range 12, sold to Benj^{m} Noyes, 56 acres.

"*Third Division.*—Holdridge Kelly, Lot No 3; Richard Waldron, Lot 19; Mary Jones, Lot 27; Eben^{r} Weare, Lot 49; Bradstreet Wiggin, Lot 17; Thos. Smith, Lot 21; Rob't Wilson, Lot 37; Jona^{n} Wiggin, Lot 55; John Frost, Lot 60; Thomas Piper, Lot 61; Benj^{m} Hoag, Lot 71; Daniel Davis, Lot 83; John Merrill, Lot 84; John Leavitt, Lot 85; 14 lots sold to Ensign Benjamin Noyes; Benj^{m} Mason, Lot 33; Joseph Merrill, Lot 39; Edw^{d} Fifield, Lot 41; Samuel Hilton, Lot 92; 4 lots sold to Walter Bryant, Esqr., father of John Bryant, Esqr.; (Lot 92 is the lot north east of the mill lot on the Londonderry turnpike); Nathn^{l} Stevens, Lot 36; Joseph Wiggin, Lot 120; Thos. Veazey, Lot 122; Col. And^{w} Wiggin, Lot 131 (north of the old Runell lot); 4 lots sold to John Bryant, Esq.; Rev. Henry Russ, No. 86; William French, 88, two lots sold to Mr. Leonard Harriman; George Clark, Lot 97, sold to James Robertson; The Ephraim Leavit Lot, No. 108, sold to Lieut. Ephraim Moor; Abraham Morgan, Lot 146; across the river, sold to John Garvin; Thos. Westbrook, Lot No. 4, 2d Division, 18th Range, and Lot 109, third Division, sold to Mr. Aaron Whittemore, in behalf of Charles Coffin.

"It took the whole of the aforesaid lands to pay the aforesaid taxes with intervening charges. Attest,

"James Robertson, *Clerk.*

"Bow, Oct. 2, 1782."

In 1783, James Robertson, Enoch Noyes and Benjamin Noyes were chosen selectmen. "*Voted* to raise 75 dollars for repairing highways. State and soldiers taxes, £495 17*s.*" "*Voted* to accept of the new Constitution," which became the Constitution of the State in June, 1784.

"The number of Polls in town, from 21 years of age and upwards, paying taxes in Bow, is 79, taken Dec^{r} 12th By Jas. Robertson, selectman of Bow.

"Sworn to Before

"Sam'l Daniell, *Just. Peace.*"

In 1784, the independence of the United States being acknowledged, a Constitution of the State was formed and accepted by the people, the chief executive to be styled President. Meshech Weare was elected, but the voters in Bow, in their characteristic manner, cast twenty-two votes for Hon. Woodbury Langdon and nine votes for Hon. Josiah Bartlett. "*Voted* to raise 200 dollars for work on the highway at half a dollar a day." James Robertson, Solomon Heath and Enoch Noyes were chosen selectmen, James Robertson clerk.

The following unimproved lands were sold for taxes this year, viz.:

"The Nathn^{l} Stevens Lot, No. 7, 11th Range, 80 acres, and the John Piper lot, No. 3, 17th Range, 40 acres, sold to Lieut. Ephr^{m} Moore; 30 acres of the Nicholas Wiggin lot, No. 8, 12th Range; 29 acres of the Benjamin Palmer lot, No. 11, 12th range; 30 acres of the Joshua Hill lot, No. 4, 17th range; 50 acres of the Saml. Tibbets lot, No. 3, 14th range. In the 3d Division the Isaac Foss lot, No. 1, 20 acres, the south west corner lot in town; the John Sanborn lot, No. 144, 20 acres over the river; the Gov. John Wentworth lot, No. 18, all sold to John Bryant, Esq. The Col. Mark Hunking lot, No. 5, 15th range, 29 acres; Hon. John Wentworth, 29 acres of lot No. 6, 15th range; 31 acres of the Noah Barker lot, No. 8, 18th range. In the 3d division the Sol. Cotton lot, No. 5; the Saml. Tibbets lot, No. 35; the Joshua Stevens lot, No. 81; the Col. Mark Hunking lot, No. 54; twenty-acre lots sold to Ens. Benj^{m} Noyes; 50 acres of the Catherine Wiggin lot, No. 8, 15th range, sold to Solomon Heath; 30 acres of the Joseph Jewett lot, No. 6, 18th range, sold to James Moor; the Joseph Loverin lot, 3d Division, No. 142, over the river, sold to John Robertson, and the Catherine Wiggin lot, No. 95, sold to James Robertson. (This sale was made May 25, 1784, it took the whole proceeds to pay the taxes and charges.) On the third Tuesday of December the following lands were sold at Public vendue: The Wiggin lot, No. 3, 12th range; Hill lot, No. 4, 17th range, and the James Robertson lot, 128, 3d Div.; 20 acres from each lot sold to John Bryant, Esq. 15 acres of No. 5, 15th Range; 21 acres, No. 6, 15th R.; 30 acres, No. 8, 18th R.; and 2 acres, No. 110, sold to Benjamin Noyes. 20 acres, No. 6, 18th R.; the Pierce Long lot, No. 57, 3d Div., sold to Enoch Noyes. The third division lots, No. 121, and 4 acres of 126 sold to James Moor. 25 acres of No. 3, 17th range, sold to Capt. John Noyes. Part of lot No. 129 sold to Jonathan Currier.

"Enoch Noyes, *Vendue Clerk.*

In 1785, James Robertson, Jacob Green and Solomon Heath were chosen selectmen. "*Voted* to work fifty days on the Soucook Bridge." The meeting-house built in 1770, we suppose, was a rude structure, built of logs, and has now become unfit for public meetings. "*Voted* to raise 500 dollars in labor and lumber to build a meeting-house on the Hill where the old one stands, and that Solomon Heath, David

Brown, Benj^{m} Noyes, John Bryant and Jacob Green be a committee to provide material for the Building." "*Voted* 50 dollars for preaching, to be at the house of John Bryant, near Joseph Rogers'." This house is supposed to have been the first two-story house in town, and was called the High House. "*Voted* 50 dollars for schooling." James Robertson was granted the right of a ferry over the Merrimack River, anywhere between Moor's Brook and Soucook River.

In 1786, after making choice of Edward Russell, John Bryant and Timothy Dix for selectmen, "*voted* £60, at 3*s.* per day, for Highway, and 75 dollars to hire schooling this year." John Langdon had twenty-four votes for President of the State; no opposition.

A portion of the inhabitants wanted the meeting-house at the centre, and a committee was voted to find the centre, which they reported to be at the upper end of the Widow Clement's land, and there the place to build the house. But the town voted to build on the Hill, as last year.

At an adjourned meeting, held May 29th, "*voted* a committee of disinterested persons from other towns to locate the house, consisting of Col. Kelly, of Goffstown; Capt. Farrington, of Hopkinton; and Esqr. Foster, of Canterbury, and voted to Disannul all votes relative to building a meeting-house prior to this day." They then "*voted* to build a house as large as Mr. Colbies, then minister at Pembroke, and to raise £100 in materials and labor for s^{d} House."

Mr. Solomon Heath, Lieutenant Enoch Noyes and Mr. David Brown were appointed a committee to build said house. "*Voted* to hire Mr. Bradford to preach eight days."

Bow and Dunbarton had been classed for electing representative and delegates since 1775. January 29, 1787, a meeting of those qualified to vote in town-meetings of both towns met at the house of Henry Putney, in Dunbarton, and made choice of Jacob Green, delegate to the convention at Exeter, to act on a new plan of government, which had been proposed by the Philadelphia Convention and already adopted by eight States, nine being necessary to make it the law of the land. It was adopted by the convention; Jacob Green voted nay. In 1787, John Bryant, John Grushee and Enoch Noyes were chosen selectmen. In 1788, Solomon Heath, James Robertson and Jona. Clement were chosen selectmen. The votes for State President, 43, were all for John Langdon; for representative to Congress, Joshua Atherton, Esq., had 17; Nathaniel Peabody, Esq., 14; Paine Wingate, Esq., 16; and 8 for others.

In 1789, James Robertson, Solomon Heath and Jona. Clement were chosen selectmen. In answer to an article "to see if the town will vote to be divided and be annexed to Dunbarton, Concord and Pembroke, or to set off any part of Bow to said town, voted not to set off or divide the town."

In settling with the Rumford proprietors in 1771, they were to pay to the Bow proprietors ten pounds for each hundred-acre lot which was laid out by Bow in the Rumford grant. Thomas Stickney, Andrew McMillan and Abiel Chandler were appointed a committee by the proprietors of Rumford to receive a quit-claim deed from the Bow proprietors and give them a bond on interest for the ten pounds for each one hundred acre lot. In 1773 they voted to raise six hundred pounds by assessments, which was supposed to be sufficient to pay the proprietors of Bow, and to give sixty pounds to the Masonian proprietors for their right to the land. The tax not being all collected, an act was passed in 1789 empowering Timothy Walker to collect the remainder, and to fully discharge the bond. In 1790 the subject of a division of the town met the same fate as it did the previous year. Jacob Green, Samuel Gault and James Robertson were chosen selectmen. "*Voted* to allow Captain Jacob Green three pounds for attendence at the convention at Exeter in 1788." At a meeting of the voters of Bow and Dunbarton, Major Caleb Stark was chosen delegate to a convention to revise the Constitution. The votes for representative to Congress was, for John S. Sherborn, 30; Abial Foster, 24; Jeremiah Smith, 8. "*Voted* forty pounds for building a pound and repairing highways, and none for schooling."

The following tax-list was committed to Captain John Noyes for collection, September 14, 1790, he being constable:

	s.	*d.*
"Nathan Noyes	2	0
Ens. Benj^{a}. Noyes	10	3
Lt. Enoch Noyes	8	11
Capt. John Noyes	7	9
John Noyes, Junr	2	4
Sam^{l} Alexander	6	6½
Lt. Eph^{m} Moor	6	7
Eph^{m} Moor, Jr	2	6½
Moses Moor	2	3
Aaron Moor	1	6
James Saunders	1	10½
David Silver	2	8
Benj^{a}. Whipple	8	0
Nathan Silver	1	6
John Silver, Jr	2	5
John Silver	1	10
James Colby	1	10
Sam^{l} Silver	1	9
Sam^{l} Saunders	0	4
Henry Benson	4	11
Dea. Isaac White	9	0
James Moor	3	1
Ezra Badger	2	1
John Bryant, Esqr.	16	8¼
James Dunlap	1	8
Will^{m} Hay	1	6
Richard Clough	4	8¼
Thomas Wicomb	0	6
Lt. Samuel Gault	5	10½
Simeon Sargent	2	0
Jacob Richardson	1	6
James Robertson	6	1½
Benj^{a}. Thompson	5	5
David Stevens	2	0
Capt. Rich^{d} Dow	4	7½
Solm^{n} Dow	2	6

	s.	*d.*
Lt. Jona. Clement	4	9
Lt. John Grushee	6	6¾
John Nicols	2	8½
John Ordway	5	11
Sam^{l} Rogers	7	8
Sam^{l} Welch	3	11
Edward Russell	7	7
James Russell	3	0
Wid^{w} Hilton	0	3
John Russell	1	9
Axey Russell	0	11
John Twist	0	6½
Reuben Currier	4	5
Reuben Currier, Jr.	1	7
Jon^{a}. Currier	3	2½
Elisha Clough, Jr.	4	11½
Bartholemew Stevens	3	9½
John Merrill	1	8
John Robertson	8	7½
James Robertson	1	6
Will^{m} Robertson	8	10½
Joseph Baker	7	5½
John Baker	2	6½
James Baker	2	0
Daniel Baker	1	6
W. Eliz. Hemphill	4	0
John Garvin	4	0½
John Garvin, Jr.	4	4
Will^{m} Garvin	1	6
Lt. Timothy Dix	6	7½
Samuel Ordway	3	9
Amos Clement	4	4
Sam^{l} Rogers, Jr	7	0½
Dea. Tho^{s} Robinson	6	1
Tho^{s} Robinson, Jr.	1	6
James Buswell	5	6

	s.	d.
David Clough	4	6
Levi Clough	1	8
Jonathan Clough	5	6½
Lt. Eliphalet Rowell	5	3
Amasa Dow	2	1
John Dow	1	10½
Henry Hemphill	4	3½
Henry Hemphill, Jr.	1	6
Wid. Molly Brown	5	4
John Hemphill	2	1¼
Simeon Heath	7	0
W. Green	0	4
Samuel Clement	7	10
W. Betsy Clement	1	4
John Carter	3	6
Nehemiah Merrill	1	9
Clement Noyes	2	1½
Nathn[l] Hall	2	11½
Solomon Heath	11	6
Caleb Heath	1	9
Capt. Nathn[l] Cavis	8	5¾
Moses Noyes	3	9
William Walker	2	5
Samuel Walker	1	9
Abial Walker	1	6
Samuel Welsh, Jr.	2	0
Capt. Jacob Green	5	4
Anthony Manuel	1	2

Non Resident tax-list.

Dr. Philip Carrigan	1	3
Lt. Joseph Hall	3	11
Capt. Joshua Abbott	0	7½
Reuben Welch	4	4
Barnet Harvey	3	6¾
John Colby	4	6½
Abram Colby	3	1
Jon[a] Colby	2	9
Wid. Rach[l] Elliot	3	0
Lt. Willaby Colby	5	8
Elijah Colby	3	5
Tho[s] Colby	2	0
John Sulloway	2	5
Sam[l] Dow	2	2
David Lufkin	2	2
Wid. Jennet Buntin	0	7
Mrs. Sarah Thompson	1	0½
Walter Bryant, Esq.	7	8
Lt. Sam[l] Tarrinton	0	8
Jeremiah Page, Esq.	0	6
John Moor	0	2¼
Maj. James Cochran	0	10
Capt. Benj[m] Norris	2	1
John White	0	10
Joel Farnam	0	10
Benj[n] Jenness	0	10
Will[m] Currier	0	6
Lt. Samuel Noyes	0	2

"The above is a true list of Taxes made by us on Bow for the year 1790. Errors Excepted.

"JACOB GREEN,
"JAS. ROBERTSON, } *Selectmen.*"
"SAMUEL GAULT,

There were one hundred and ten resident tax-payers. The number of inhabitants at this time was five hundred and sixty-eight.

The following names of signers of the Association Test have disappeared from the town records of today:

"Captain Aaron Kinman, Capt. Ephraim Foster, Ralph Cross, Capt. Benj[m] Bean, John Carr, David Carr, Samuel Winslow, Thomas Hardy, Leonard Harriman, Peltiah Clement, John Brown, James Reddell, James Garvin, Edw[d] Carlton, David Foster.

In 1791, after making choice of James Robertson, Timothy Dix and Jonathan Clement for selectmen, and choosing other town officers, thirty-three votes were cast for Josiah Bartlett for President of the State; no opposition. "*Voted* £30 for schooling, each district to hire a master or mistress, as they see fit." The road from Wood Hill easterly between land of Abraham Colby and Willaby Colby, thence extending by John Colby's to Dunbarton line, was laid out this year. Mr. Samuel Alexander was paid for boarding Mr. Stone and wife, five shillings. John Noyes was allowed six shillings for carrying them out of town and five shillings for warning persons out of town. An act was passed giving Jacob Green and Enoch Noyes, of Bow, and William Duncan and Daniel Livermore, their heirs and assigns, exclusive right to build a bridge at any place one mile above or below Isle Hooksett Falls.

January 11th, Benjamin Noyes petitioned the General Court, "Shewing that he has kept a ferry over the Merrimack River, near the mouth of Suncook River, ever since the year 1764, in all which time he has endeavored to give constant and satisfactory attendance, which he conceives has been greatly for the benefit of the people of this State; and likewise thinks that a continuance of said ferry will be of great utility. And as he, from long occupancy, hath acquired, as he humbly supposes, a natural right to the privilege of owning and keeping said ferry, he humbly prays the Honorable Court to grant him, his heirs and assigns, a right to said ferry exclusively." The petition being read, was referred to a committee who reported favorably, and February 14th, an act was passed granting said Noyes exclusive right to a ferry in any place within one mile above or below the mouth of the Suncook River.

In 1792, James Robertson, Benjamin Noyes and Eliphalet Rowell were chosen selectmen, and Jacob Green town clerk. Josiah Bartlett had twenty-seven votes for State President and John Pickering one. A committee was chosen to regulate the school districts, which numbered four,—No. 1, Heath District; No. 2, Centre; No. 3, East; No. 4, Wood Hill.

A committee, consisting of Jacob Green and John Bryant, was appointed to carry on a pauper suit which Concord had brought against Bow for the maintenance of Sarah Stone, widow of Andrew Stone, who was in the French War in 1756 in John Goff's company, in 1757 in Jacob Bayley's company, and in Captain Joshua Abbott's company in 1775. Stone resided in Concord, near the Ira Abbot place. While in the war his house was torn down because his daughter did not behave as well as some of the neighbors thought she should, and they took refuge in Bow and became a public charge. In 1786 the town of Concord "*Voted* to abate Andrew Stone his rates that are due, and exempt him from paying taxes for the future." She was the first pauper in town, and was set up to be kept by the lowest bidder, who was Jonathan Clough, at four shillings per week. The subject of building a meeting-house came up again this year. "*Voted* to reconsider all former proceedings concerning said house, and that Lieutenant William Page, of Goffstown, Colonel Henry Gerrish, of Boscowen, and Benjamin Wiggin, of Hopkinton, fix on a place to set said house, and chose Jacob Green, Ensign Benjamin Noyes and Mr. John Carter a committee to wait on them, and to draw papers obliging the inhabitants to put up a frame, and board and shingle and lay the under floor." The meeting was adjourned two weeks, when they "*Voted* that Captain Nathaniel Cavis and Lieutenant Willaby Colby be added to the aforesaid committee." They then adjourned to the 12th of November, when it was voted to accept the report of committee—Page, Gerrish and Wiggin—that the house be built on the hill near where the old one stood. Jacob Green was then chosen to set up the building of the house to the lowest bidder, who was Eliphalet Rowell, for £60 12*s.*, lawful money. "*Voted* that Enoch Noyes, Willaby Colby and Timothy Dix be a committee to accept of the meeting-house." "*Voted*

to raise 202 Dollars to defray the charges of building the house." "Chose Benj^{n}. Noyes to defend the town on account of a complaint concerning Sowcook Bridge, near Foster's Mill, also to attend Court to shew cause why the town should not maintain the road laid by the committee on the westerly side of Merrimack River, near John Carter's mill." The vote for Presidential electors was thirty-two, unanimous for the Federal candidates. Isaac Moor, Isaac Shepard and Ensign Benjamin Noyes were approbated for tavern-keepers, the first in town.

In 1793, Benjamin Noyes, John Grushe and Richard Clement were chosen selectmen. Hon. Josiah Bartlett had fifty-eight votes for President of the State; no opposition. "*Voted* £45, L. Money, to repair highways, one-third of each surveyor's tax to be worked on the river road, the party to work all theirs as usual." The probability is that a freshet had damaged the road badly. Samuel Alexander kept Sarah Stone for 15*s*. 2*d*. a week. Paid Benjamin Noyes for services to Portsmouth to prevent the road from being laid; also the expense of building Soucook bridge, £7 8*s*. 2*d*. Paid the committee to "Perfix a place to build the meeting-house" upon, £2 8*s*. The dissatisfaction of some at having the house on the hill instead of at the Centre is apparent in an article in the warrant to see if the town will vote to set off those that request it, for the convenience of the gospel, which was negatived. May 21st there was a meeting "to see if the town will vote to be divided by lines in order to be annexed to other towns, or to set off parts of the town by themselves, that they may consine themselves in other towns for the benefit of the Gospel," all of which was negatived by thirty voting against by way of poll. Richard Merrill was "approbated to sell or Retale Liker." No money raised for preaching since 1781.

At the annual meeting in 1794, Benjamin Noyes, Nathaniel Cavis and John Carter were chosen selectmen. At "a meeting warned by the selectmen of Bow and Allenstown, holden at the house of Benj^{a} Noyes, for the purpose of choosing a man to represent said towns in the General Court the present year, Benjamin Noyes was chosen the selectman of said towns to petition said Court that said Noyes be allowed a seat." November 3d a meeting was held "to see what method the town will take to raise eleven men to hold themselves in readiness to march at a minuite's warning." "*Voted* to make, with what the state and continental gives, seven dollars a month, with one dollar as a bounty, and if called for, two dollars more." It is supposed they were never called for. The probable cause for the order for these men was the resistance to the collection of taxes on distilled spirits in Western Pennsylvania, called the Whiskey Rebellion. For representative to Congress Abial Foster had twenty-three votes; Paine Wingate, none.

May the 29th the selectmen issued their precept to John Carter, constable, "requiring him forthwith to notify and warn the following persons to depart out of Bow to the last places of their abode within fourteen days after said warning, viz.: Kimball Colby and Sarah, his wife, and three children; Widow Hannah Foster; Hannah, wife of Jacob Chisemore, and her daughter; Jacob Perkins Burnham and Sarah, his wife; also one James Clements; all of whom came into Bow to reside from Dunbarton less than one year ago; also Jacob Wheeler, and Betsy, his wife, and Sirus Bradford, the said Wheeler's servant from Deering; also Thomas Chandler and Sarah, his wife, and Sarah Goodnough, their grandchild, from Concord, less than one year ago, and have no visible means of support." This was done in the name of the State of New Hampshire, and the constable was to make return to the next Quarter Sessions for Rockingham County. By warning newcomers out of town he deprived them of gaining a residence, and the town was not liable for their support if they became a public charge.

In 1795 the selectmen were Thomas Robertson, Benjamin Noyes and Caleb Heath. "*Voted* that the lowest bidder be collector of taxes and constable." Willaby Colby bid three pounds and was chosen for the year. John Taylor Gilman had thirty-nine votes for Governor; no opposition. In 1796, Jacob Green, Willaby Colby and Samuel Clement, Jr., were chosen selectmen; John Carter, Jacob Green and James White, fish wardens. John T. Gilman had forty-nine votes for Governor. Jonathan Freeman had twenty-one votes for member of Congress; Peleg Sprague, none. Benjamin Noyes was chosen to represent Bow and Allenstown in General Court. In 1797, Enoch Noyes, Jacob Green and Willaby Colby were chosen selectmen. Governor Gilman had forty-four votes this year; no party lines yet. "*Voted* the selectmen lay out the school districts and report at an adjourned meeting; also provide Guide Posts in town." "Paid Willaby Colby 14 shillings for a coffin and expense of burying Mrs. Stone, and 1*s*. 6*d*. for Jury Box."

American vessels had been captured by the French; men were called for by Congress. A town-meeting was called January 1, 1798, "To see what method the town will take to get 16 men ordered by Congress." "*Voted* to give them a hansom treat for listing and ten dollars a month, with what Congress gives them, if orders come for marching, and one month's advanced pay." It is not known that any went from Bow. At the annual meeting Enoch Noyes, Jacob Green and John Grushee were chosen selectmen. Forty-five votes were cast for Governor Gilman, and sixty pounds were ordered to be raised for the support of the gospel, the first raised since 1781, probably owing to the different views respecting the meeting-house and religious faith. "*Voted* that each district shall build a school-house, and that the selectmen build a pound near the Brook by the Cross

house; Esqr. Bryant agrees to give the land." At an adjourned meeting, party feeling having been aroused, "*Voted* to reconsider the vote for Governor," and Timothy Walker had thirty-nine votes; Oliver Peabody, five. Then it was voted that the selectmen "purchase rum to give each man a good drink of grog, and each one to do as much as he sees fit to build the pound." Deacon James Robertson was chosen representative for Bow and Allenstown.

March 2, 1799, "Then Lieut. Enoch Noyes received of John Grushee, Treasurer, five dollars, four of which was used to buy four gallons of rum to build the pound, as by vote of the town. Chose Enoch Noyes, Caleb Heath and James Robertson selectmen. Jacob Green is yet town Clerk." John Taylor Gilman had forty-six votes for Governor; Timothy Walker, one; Oliver Peabody, one. William A. Kent had fifty-five votes for recorder of deeds; —— Brooks, two. "*Voted* that the selectmen purchase a burying-cloth and locate school-houses." There were seven school districts in town, viz.: Heath, Centre, two on the River road, Woodhill, South and Bogg. Number of inhabitants, seven hundred and nineteen. In 1800, Enoch Noyes, Jacob Green and James Robertson were chosen selectmen; William Walker, pound-keeper; and nine-pence bounty was voted on crows killed in town.

There were five licensed public-houses in town. In 1801 the selectmen were Enoch Noyes, Samuel Clement and James Robertson. Timothy Walker had twenty-nine votes; John T. Gilman, twenty-eight; and John Langdon, eight. The meeting-house having been boarded and shingled and under floor laid, the town-meetings were now held there. In 1802 a meeting was held at the house Benjamin Noyes to choose a representative for Bow and Allenstown; no record of proceedings. At the annual meeting, March 2d, John Carter, Samuel Clement and Jonathan Clement were chosen selectmen. For Governor, John T. Gilman had twenty-eight votes, and John Langdon forty-five. "*Voted* to raise a sum sufficient to build school-houses in town, but not to build them this year, the selectmen to locate them and purchase the lands." In 1803 the selectmen were the same as the year before. For Governor, Gilman had thirty-five votes; Langdon, twenty-nine; whole number of votes, sixty-four. Jonathan Clement, Deacon Simeon Heath and Deacon James Robertson were chosen to lay out the thirty pounds for the support of the gospel. "*Voted* one shilling a head for crows, and three dollars for grey wild-cats killed in town or followed from this town to any other town." Benjamin Noyes was chosen representative for Bow and Allenstown. In 1804, Governor John Langdon had fifty-three votes for Governor, and His Excellency John T. Gilman, twenty-seven. Joseph Baker, Samuel Clement and Jacob Green were chosen selectmen. The burying-cloth was ordered to be left at Jacob Green's. The heaviest tax-payer at this time was Esquire John Bryant, the owner of mills and nearly one thousand acres of land; next came Benjamin Noyes, Esq., the owner of one thousand acres. George Evans, of Allenstown, was representative for that town and Bow. The electoral vote was forty-three and twenty-six. "*Voted* to Petition the General Court to make a county charge of Soucook bridge, and chose Joseph Baker to take charge of the matter." Eli Eastman was paid three dollars bounty for killing a wild-cat.

June 20th, John Prentice, John Philips, Thomas W. Thompson, John Montgomery, William A. Kent, James Pinkerton, John Dinsmore, Isaac Thom and George Reid and their associates were authorized to build a turnpike road from Butler's Corner, in Concord, to the State line, near Andover bridge, four rods wide, on the most practicable route.

The road was two years in building, taking a straight course through Bow from Main Street, Concord, to Hooksett bridge. The principal roads in town at this time was the River road and the road from South Street, Concord, to Bow Mills, over Meeting-House Hill and Wood Hill to Dunbarton line, at the Elliot place. Branch roads had been built from the meeting-house to Solomon Heath's, from Tom Merrill's bridge to the River road, from near the centre to Benjamin Noyes' ferry, from Wood Hill easterly to Dunbarton line. August 10th, John Bryant sold to Jacob Carter, of Concord, the land from Badger's Brook to Isaac White's and between the road past Isaac Moore's and the river, about thirty acres, with a small island in Garvin's Falls, east of said land. John Carter had a grist-mill at the falls the year before. December 13th the northerly Bow gore and the southerly to the Soucook were annexed to Concord, and that part southeast of the Soucook was annexed to Pembroke. These gores were caused by the easterly line of Bow crossing the easterly line of the Pennacook grant at an angle of about thirty degrees. A charter was granted for a bridge across the Merrimack, below Garvin's Falls, to John Carter, Philip Carrigan, Jr., and Nathaniel Cavis and their associates and successors. The bridge was built, but was of short duration.

In 1805, Samuel Clement, John Carter and Jonathan Brown were chosen selectmen, and Nathaniel Cavis representative for Bow and Allenstown. Philip Richardson's widow, Manuel, became a town charge. Isaac Moore, Masters Wood and Hardy are mentioned as teachers this year. Votes for Governor: John T. Gilman had thirty-two and Governor John Langdon sixty-four.

"*Voted*, To hire Rev. Thomas Waterman to preach in the meeting-house one year from the first of May next. Chose Joseph Jones to search the proprietors' book to know if there is any ministerial land belonging to Bow."

In 1806, Samuel Gault, Joseph Jones and John Colby, Jr., were chosen selectmen. Governor John Langdon had sixty-five votes, and John Taylor Gil-

man eight for Governor. "Paid Thomas Waterman three hundred and sixty-four dollars for preaching last year."

In 1807, Samuel Clement, George Colson and John Colby, Jr., were chosen selectmen; John Carter, Esq., representative of Bow and Allenstown. John Langdon had seventy-two votes for Governor, and John T. Gilman one.

In 1808, John Langdon had fifty-three votes for Governor, and no opposition. Samuel Clement, Samuel Gault and John Colby, Jr., were chosen selectmen, and John Evans, of Allenstown, representative.

At the June session Israel Aldrich, George Colson, John Carter, Jonathan Eastman, Richard Ayer, James White, Benjamin Noyes, John Eastman and their associates and successors were authorized to build a canal at Garvin's Falls, and to hold land adjoining Garvin's and Turkey Falls, as to them may appear necessary, not to exceed twenty acres; also to construct such locks and dams as may be required to admit the passage of boats, rafts, masts and lumber, the fish not to be obstructed, or lumber not intended by the owner, the canal to be completed within five years.

In 1809, Samuel Clement, John Johnson and Andrew Gault were chosen selectmen, and Samuel Clement representative. John Langdon had sixty-five votes and Jeremiah Smith thirty-nine for Governor. Lieutenant Thomas Colby, Joseph Jones and Nathaniel Cavis were chosen fish wardens.

In 1810, Samuel Clement, John Johnson and John Colby, Jr., were chosen selectmen. The census shows seven hundred and twenty inhabitants. Eight persons were licensed to sell spirituous liquors and keep public-house. John Carter paid nine dollars for getting the proprietors' book. Hall Burgin, of Allentown, was chosen representative.

On July 4th citizens of Bow, Concord, Pembroke and Dunbarton assembled at the house of Benjamin Noyes, Esq. General Nathaniel Head was chosen president of the day and John Carter vice-president. The Declaration of Independence was read, an appropriate address was delivered by Obadiah Carrigan, a procession escorted by the juvenile artillery of Pembroke (Captain Martin), under the direction of Captain Whittemore and Lieutenant Gault as marshals. They marched to the bank of the Merrimack, where they found a table furnished by Esquire Noyes with all the luxuries of the country. After dinner they drank to the following sentiment, by Deacon Samuel Gault, a volunteer: "The American Eagle, may she soar over her foreign and domestic enemies."

In 1811, for Governor, John Langdon had ninety-one, and Jeremiah Smith twenty-nine. John Brown, Daniel Parker and Joseph Jones were chosen selectmen, and Nathaniel Cavis, Esq., representative. "*Voted*, to pay the fourteen men ordered in 1807 ten dollars a month, when they are called for."

In 1812, William Plumer had eighty-six votes for Governor, John T. Gilman thirty-three, and John Brown one. John Brown, John Johnson and Daniel Parker were chosen selectmen. War was declared between Great Britain and the United States this year. Nathaniel Cavis was chosen representative. The branch turnpike from Hopkinton to Hooksett Falls, through Bow, was chartered June 17th.

In 1813, John Colby, Jr., Daniel Parker and John Johnson were chosen selectmen. William Plumer had one hundred and seven votes for Governor and John T. Gilman forty-three,—one hundred and fifty votes in all. Samuel Clement was chosen representative from Bow, which was no longer classed with Allenstown for that purpose.

In 1814 John Colby Jr., Jonathan Cavis and Philip Colby were chosen selectmen, and Nathaniel Cavis representative. For Governor, William Plumer had one hundred and seventeen, John T. Gilman forty-two.

In 1815, Samuel Clement, Daniel Parker and John Johnson were chosen selectmen, and Nathaniel Cavis representative. "*Voted* to sell twenty-acre lot called the Lane land." It sold for one hundred and eighty dollars. A road was laid from Bow centre to Captain William Walker's this year. That part of Bow south of the Suncook River was annexed to Allenstown.

In 1816 the same board of selectmen served. Samuel Clement was chosen representative. For Governor, William Plumer had one hundred and fifteen, and James Sheaff thirty-seven votes. This was the coldest summer ever known,—snow squalls the 6th and 8th of June and heavy frost on the night of the 11th; the corn crop was nearly spoiled.

In 1817, Samuel Clement, David White and Nathaniel Cavis, Jr., were chosen selectmen; Samuel Clement, Esq., representative; Jeremiah Heath, collector.

In 1818 "*Voted* that Elder Henry Veazey be invited to open the town-meeting by prayer," the first instance of the kind on record. The selectmen were the same as last year.

In 1819 the selectmen were Samuel Clement, Philip Colby and David White. "*Voted* unanimous for the new county of Merrimack." For Governor, Samuel Bell had thirty-six votes, William Hale seventeen, William Plumer forty-three, and Daniel L. Morrill twenty-six.

In 1820, Philip Colby, John Johnson and Jonathan Cavis were chosen selectmen. Samuel Clement had been representative since 1816. The seventy-five votes cast for Presidential electors were all for the Republican candidates.

In 1821, "*Voted* to build a pound, the selectmen to locate and let it out by vendue to the lowest bidder." William Pickering had the whole vote, one hundred and forty-five, for treasurer.

In 1822, Gates & Rowell were paid forty-nine dollars for building the pound, and William Walker was chosen pound-keeper.

In 1823, Rev. Henry Veasey was chosen inspector of

schools and to take care of the key to the meeting-house, for which he was paid nine dollars. "*Voted* that any one have liberty to put a stove in the meeting-house at their own expense."

In 1824, Jeremiah Russell, Philip Colby and David White were chosen selectmen, and Stephen Webster collector. A road was laid out from Page corner to Farrinton's. John Brown was representative in 1822, '23 and '24.

In 1825 there were no party lines. David L. Morrill had one hundred and forty-six votes for Governor, and Ruth Heath one. Jacob B. Moore had one hundred and forty-seven votes for register,—the whole vote. Samuel Clement was representative. The road southwest from the Bog, and from John Colby's to Hooksett line, was laid out. David White, James Morgan and Edward C. Clement were chosen selectmen, and Jeremiah Russell collector.

In 1826 David White reported the road laid out from the Cheever road to William Walker's.

In 1827, Samuel Clement, John Parker and Nathaniel Goodhue, Jr., were chosen selectmen; Jonathan Cavis, collector; Isaac Clough, a merchant at the Centre, town clerk. The removal of the meeting-house to the turnpike, near Clough's store, began to be agitated.

In 1828 South School District was organized. John Parker, Nathaniel Carter and David White were chosen selectmen; Jonathan Cavis, representative; Philip Colby, collector. The electoral vote was as follows: one hundred and fifty-three Democratic, thirty-five Whig.

In 1829, "*Voted* to divide the literary fund among the school districts, unless it can be used for the establishing of a public college."

In 1830 the census returned one thousand and sixty-five inhabitants, the maximum number for the town. Philip Colby was chosen representative, and Mendel Samson collector. The first check-list used this year. Nathaniel Goodhue, Jr., Isaac Clough and Moses McCutchins were the superintending school committee, the first appointed. The Wood Hill District, No. 10, was formed.

In 1831 the vote for Congressmen was as follows: one hundred and forty-seven Democratic, twenty-three Whig. David White was chosen representative.

In 1832, John Farnum was chosen representative. Captain John Brown, James Green and William Boynton were appointed a committee to lay out eighty dollars, with what had been raised, to repair the outside of the meeting-house for a town-house.

In 1833 the Baptist meeting-house was built at the Centre, at an expense of about sixteen hundred dollars, by Deacon Walter Bryant, Nathaniel Cavis, Obed Gault, Aaron Nichols, Robert W. Robertson and others. The Congressional vote was as follows: one hundred and forty-eight Democratic, twelve Whig. A weekly mail-route was established from Concord to Goffstown, through Bow, and Isaac Clough, a merchant of Bow Centre, was appointed postmaster and held the office until 1840, when Robert W. Robertson, another merchant near, held the office till 1842; Willaby C. Hadley was postmaster from 1842 to 1850; John T. Morgan from 1850 to 1868; James Green 1869; George H. Elliot from 1870 to 1873, when Jonathan C. Hammond was appointed, and now holds the office. Jonathan Brown, Jr., and James McCauley alternated in carrying the mail for what they could make as common carriers. Our citizens had received their mail through the Concord office to this time.

In 1834 the subject of buying a poor-farm was agitated, and Nathaniel Carter, Esq., John B. White and John Brown were appointed a committee to inquire into the matter of the expediency of the purchase. William R. Parker was chosen representative.

In 1835 the Congressional vote stood: one hundred and fifty-two Democratic, twenty-four Whig. Isaac Clough has been town clerk from 1826. "*Voted* a road be laid out around Wood Hill."

In 1836, Jonathan Cavis was chosen representative. "*Voted* to lay out a road around Wood Hill whenever Dunbarton and Gofftown open a road to meet it," which was never done. "*Voted* to appropriate the non-resident highway tax for post guides, and to purchase the Branch turnpike through Bow of the proprietors and lay out a highway on the same."

In 1837 it was voted not to buy a poor-farm. John Parker was chosen representative.

In 1838, David Putney was chosen representative. The vote for making town clerks register of deeds stood: fourteen for to eighty-three against it. "*Voted* to hire fifteen hundred dollars to defray the expense of the suit, Sandwich against Bow, in regard to the Matthew Gault family." In this year the Bog District was divided.

In 1839, "*Voted* to divide District No. 4, the river road to be one and the turnpike the other." Oliver Messer was chosen representative.

In 1840 the electoral vote stood: one hundred and eighty Democratic, twenty-four Whig. "*Voted* to authorize the selectmen to hire a sum, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to carry on the law-suit between Bow and Sandwich," which was changed to one thousand dollars at a subsequent meeting.

In 1841, William Messer was chosen representative. A road was laid out to the Quimby place, in the south part of the town.

In 1842, Amos Morgan was chosen representative. The first vote for road commissioner stood one hundred and sixty-three to seven.

In 1844, James Morgan was chosen representative. "*Voted* not to have capital punishment abolished." The electoral vote stood one hundred and sixty to seven. Schuyler Walker had been town clerk since 1838.

In 1845 the boundaries of school districts were defined.

In 1846, Samuel R. Green was chosen representa-

tive. A road was laid out from Brown's Mills to Turkey Falls.

In 1847 all but two voted in favor of buying a county farm. "*Voted* to raise six hundred dollars to build a town-house, forty-four by thirty-four, the selectmen, with William Messer and George Wheeler, to be the building committee. Colonel James Green offers to give the land for the house to stand on, as long as wanted for that purpose, if the town will fence it. *Voted* to pay him thirty dollars, he to relinquish all claim and extend the lot one rod on the southeast side, which he agreed to on condition that all sects and parties be allowed the use of the house when not interfering with previously posted notices on the door of the house."

"*Voted* that the selectmen take a deed of the lot on the conditions specified." The electoral vote stood: one hundred and fifty-five Democratic, thirty-one Whig, nine Liberty, the first anti-slavery vote. Daniel K. Gault was chosen representative.

In 1849, "*Voted* to raise seventy-five dollars more than the law requires for schooling." Enoch Alexander was chosen representative.

By the census returns in 1850 there were one thousand and fifty-five inhabitants in town, ten less than in 1830. Some of the soldiers did not appear at the May training in consequence of the small-pox being in town, thus forfeiting the dollar due them; but the town voted to pay them their dollar. "*Voted* one hundred and thirty-nine to thirty-six not to alter the Constitution;" but the State voted otherwise, and Schuyler Walker was chosen delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

In 1851, Amos Hadley, Jr., was chosen representative. An emphatic nay was voted on all the amendments proposed by the convention. "*Voted*, that the selectmen purchase a hearse and harness, and erect a building for the same on the town-house lot." Eighty-three voted in favor and twenty-five against the homestead exemption.

In 1852 the electoral vote stood: one hundred and forty Democratic, twelve Whig, twenty-seven Free-Soil. There were fifteen school districts, with boundaries defined.

In 1853, Archibald Stark was chosen representative. In 1856, "*Voted*, that the selectmen purchase a poor-farm, to pay one thousand dollars down and pledge the credit of the town for the balance." Their being so much opposition, a meeting was called, and it was voted to reconsider the former vote, ninety-one to thirty-two, and not to purchase a farm.

In 1859, "*Voted* to buy a poor-farm," which was done, and in 1866, "*Voted* to sell the same." The representatives from 1854 to the present time, 1885, is given, viz.—

1855, Benjamin A. Noyes; 1857, Andrew Gault; 1859, Samuel R. Green; 1860, Frederick Clough; 1862, James Thompson; 1864, John W. Goodhue; 1866, William P. Short; 1868, Benjamin Noyes; 1870, Samuel C. Clement; 1871, James Thompson; 1873, Richard W. Goodhue; 1874, Guilford Upton; 1875, Ira Woodbury; 1876, Hiram Colby; 1877, John Brown (2d); 1878, Samuel Gile; 1879, Horace H. Parker; 1880, Cavis G. Brown; 1881,[1] Henry C. Clough; 1883, Leonard Kendall; 1885, Andrew Noyes.

In 1860 the census returns give 909; 1870, 745 inhabitants. In 1882 the town voted to exempt from taxation for ten years capital exceeding ten thousand dollars invested in manufacturing purposes. Brown, Moore & Co., built a pulp-mill the next year at Garvin's Falls, which is doing an extensive business.

The town of Bow, reduced to its present dimensions contains about sixteen thousand acres, bounded on the north by Concord, east by Merrimack River, which separates it from Pembroke, south by Hooksett and west by Dunbarton. Its extent on the river is about five miles. The Concord Railroad runs through the town a few rods from the river; the Robinson's station is the only stopping-place in town. Several fine farms are situated on the river. West of the river about a mile is the Parker range of hills, extending from Turee Pond to Hooksett Falls, affording several excellent farms in a healthy location, overlooking Pembroke Street; then comes a depression, called the Bog,—land fertile, but stony; very well adapted to the growth of fruit.

A range of hills extends the whole length of the westerly part of the town, the highest elevations being about five hundred feet above the sea-level.

Military History from 1767 to 1785—BOW PRIOR TO AND DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—The military history of Bow prior to 1767 is comprised in the military history of the parishes of Pennacook and Suncook before town privileges were granted them. But few families occupied the soil now constituting the town of Bow. No military organization had been effected. Several who had served in the French War afterwards became residents, viz.: Ephraim Foster, in Joseph Blanchard's company, in 1755; Andrew Stone, in the Crown Point expedition, in 1756; Samuel Winslow, in Captain Fogg's company; Henry Hemphill, in Crown Point expedition, 1758; Samuel Clement, 1760, in Captain Harron's company; and Amasa Dow, in Captain Ladd's company, at No. 4. In 1773 Concord, Bow, Pembroke, Loudon, Canterbury and Northfield comprised the Eleventh Regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Stickney, with Benjamin Thompson (afterwards Count Rumford, as major. January 12, 1775, the town voted to buy a stock of ammunition. After the battle of Lexington, April 19th, pursuant to call, "*Voted* to send Benjamin Noyes as delegate to a convention, to be holden at Exeter, 17th of May." Said convention voted to raise two thousand men besides those already in the field, and appointed a committee of supplies for the army. John Stark was commissioned colonel of the First New Hampshire Regiment, of ten companies. March 2, 1774, Aaron Kinsman was commissioned captain, Ephraim Moor lieutenant, and

[1] Biennial elections after this.

Ralph Cross ensign. When the First Regiment was formed, Captain Kinsman was selected as captain of the Seventh Company. When the town militia, June 23, 1775, chose Ephraim Foster captain, with lieutenant and ensign the same, several of the citizens of Bow enlisted in Kinsman's company. Among them were David Clement, Ebenezer Bean, Benjamin Cotton, Jonathan Currier, Samuel Rogers and John Manuel, for three months, ending August 1st. Manuel was killed at the Bunker Hill, June 17th. Barnet Harvey and John Robertson were in Joshua Abbot's company; Benjamin Bean, Jr., Ephraim Garvin and William Robertson, in Captain Parker's company; Colonel Bedell's regiment of rangers, in the northern Continental army; Thomas Colby, in Captain Noyes' company; James Moor (a fifer) and Moses Noyes, in Daniel Moor's company; Reuben Currier and John Moor, in Captain James Osgood's company, of Conway, July 28, 1775. Samuel Winslow was in Captain Dearborn's company; William Robertson, in Colonel Reed's regiment. In Colonel Baldwin's regiment the following Bow men were enlisted and were at the battle at White Plains in October, 1776: Ephraim Moore, Ralph Cross, Ralph Cross, Jr., Aaron Kinsman. The officers of the town militia at this time were Captain, Benjamin Bean; First Lieutenant, John Grushe; Second Lieutenant, Timothy Dix; Ensign, William Rogers. Solomon Farley was returned as among the sick in Colonel Poor's regiment. Moses Cross was in Captain Shepherd's company April 3, 1777. Captain Bean, James Moor, Esquire Bryant, John Noyes and Joseph Baker were appointed a Committee of Safety, and voted "to raise two hundred and seventy pounds to hire our proportion of three years' men for the Continental service, and give each man fifty dollars upon his enlisting." John Riddle, Stephen McCoy, Jonathan McCoy, Daniel McCoy, James Bowes, James Reddell, John Sulloway and Aaron Noyes accepted the offer. Early in July a party of eight men, consisting of David Carr, Willaby Colby, Richard Clough, David Clough, Benjamin Bean, Peter Manuel, John Dow and Samuel Manuel, all of Bow, marched for the relief of Ticonderoga. On their arrival at Charlestown they met the news of its evacuation and orders to return, being in service seven days, under Captain Bean, who soon died.

Eli Colby was in Colonel Wyman's regiment, to reinforce the army in Canada, in August, 1776. In 1777 there were sixty-four men in town from sixteen to fifty years of age. Benjamin Noyes, Captain Ephraim Foster, Amasa Dow, Solomon Heath and David Elliot were appointed to set prices on sundry articles. Eliphas Reed was in Captain Wiggan's company.

In 1778 the town "*Voted* 500 dollars to hire Continental soldiers, and Chose Edward Carlton, Esqr. Bryant and Timothy Dix to provide for the families of those who hath or shall enlist."

In 1779 seventy pounds were paid to volunteers who went to Rhode Island. "*Voted* to raise 300 dollars as a bounty to the two men that will go into the army for this town during the war, and to give Moses Noyes 40*s*. Pr. month in produce, at the stated price, and the town receive his wages." John Noyes was commissioned as captain of Eighth Company, Thirteenth Regiment, March 17th, in consequence of the death of Captain Bean. Mr. Enoch Noyes hired Benjamin Cotton for three years' service, and Captain John Noyes hired Jonathan Sargent and Robert Martin to go to Portsmouth for two hundred and twenty dollars, in Colonel Stickney's regiment, Captain Frye's company, June 2, 1779.

Eliphas Reed and Stephen McCoy enlisted, during the war, in Captain Frye's company. In 1780, "*Voted* to pay Enoch Noyes 140 dollars for the depreciation of his money paid to Benj^{n}. Cotton, and to pay the soldiers hired this summer in Corn." John Robertson served two months at Winter Hill, for which he was paid £1 8*s*. 6*d*.

In 1781, "*Voted* to give Benjn. Cotton £5, Old way, annually, as long as he serves for the Town; that the selectmen assess the town sufficient to buy our proportion of beef, and to hire a man to serve in the Continental army, and give him 20 neat cattle, 3 years old, for 3 years' service, 2 years old for 2 years' service, and 20 yearlings for one year's service; also, that Lieut. Moor have the benefit of the services of his son James in the war, and that James Moor have the benefit of his son Ephraim's services in the war." The six months' men were paid seven hundred and twenty pounds.

The three soldiers that served three months were paid one thousand and eighty pounds. "*Voted* that Capt. Noyes hire two soldiers cheap as he can, and that Ensign Noyes go to the committee on claims to prove our right to Benjamin Cotton and others who were non-residents, serving for the town of Bow." "*Voted*, that Enoch Noyes collect the corn due to his brother, Nathan Noyes." July 27th, "*Voted* the selectmen hire a soldier to serve 6 months in the Continental army." The tax for corn and money for the soldiers was £2085 14*s*. 4*d*.; three thousand five hundred and fifty weight of beef had been furnished at an expense of £4474 10*s*. Benjamin Jenness was a six months' man.

James Moor and Moses Moor enlisted for three years, July 15, 1782; the town to pay them fifty shillings per month, in stock, at silver money price.

In 1783, Benjamin Cotton was paid seventeen pounds and a half for three years and a half service, at five pounds per year, in the Continental army.

In 1785, Peter Manuel was paid for services in the war, £1 7*s*. 2*d*.

NAMES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS THAT HAVE SERVED FOR BOW.

Aaron Kinsman, David Clement, Ebenezer Bean, Benjamin Cotton, Jonathan Currier, Samuel Rogers, John Manuel, Barnet Harvey, John Robertson, Benjamin Bean, Ephraim Garvin, William Robertson, James Moor, Moses Noyes, Reuben Currier, John Moor, Samuel Winslow, Eliphas Reed, Stephen McCoy, Ephraim Moor, Ralph Cross, Ralph Cross,

Jr., Solomon Farley, Moses Cross, John Riddle, Jonathan McCoy, Daniel McCoy, James Bower, James Reddell, John Sulloway, Aaron Noyes, David Carr, Willaby Colby, Richard Clough, David Clough, Benjamin Bean, Jr., Peter Manuel, John Dow, Samuel Manuell, Eli Colby, Jonathan Sargent, Robert Martin, Moses Moor, Nathan Noyes, Benjamin Jenness, Thomas Colby, Ephraim Kinsman and Jacob Rogers.

Captain Aaron Kinsman settled in Bow prior to 1767. He was one of the selectmen in 1768; a grand juror in 1773; received a captain's commission March 2, 1774; signed the test oath in Bow in 1776; from that time he was in the war to its close. July 31, 1786, he sold his real estate in Bow, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of land, bounded as follows: "Beginning on Concord line, 20 rods from Turkey river, runs easterly on said line 100 rods to the road; thence on the road southerly to opposite Reuben Currier's house; thence on Currier's line to the 3d Division lots; thence westerly 140 rods; thence to the first-mentioned bounds, with dwelling-house and barn, all the mills and privileges, except one-fourth part of an old saw-mill and one-fourth part of the privilege where the mill now stands." The purchaser was John Bryant, and the purchase included the lands where the village of Bow Mills now is.

Captain Benjamin Bean, of Epping, bought of Nahum Larey, of Stratham, lot No. 5 and half of lot No. 4, in the thirteenth range, September 6, 1770, it being the farm at the foot of Wood Hill now owned by Cyrus Hadley (1885). He served in the French War and rendezvoused at Dover, and contracted an acquaintance with Mary Baker, of Brookfield, whom he married in 1753; she was born in 1725 or 1726. He was at the capture of Louisbourg and distinguished himself there. He was captain of the militia in 1776, and very active in obtaining recruits and furnishing supplies for the army. He, with his two sons,—Ebenezer, born in 1755, and Benjamin, born in 1757,—was at the capture of Burgoyne. Captain Bean died in 1777, aged about fifty years. Soon after the close of the war his son, Ebenezer, with his mother, went to Conway, N. H., where he died March 3, 1846. His mother died in 1826, lacking ten days of being one hundred years of age. Benjamin, the second son, married Susan Carr, of Bow, after the Revolution; went to Piermont, where he died in 1835. Captain Bean was son of Benjamin Bean and Mehitable Mahew.

Military History from 1785 to 1864.—By an act of the Legislature, in 1792, each regiment included two battalions. Bow, Concord and Pembroke formed the First Battalion in the Eleventh Regiment. Jacob Green was captain of the militia at this time; also Captain Richard Dow is mentioned and Nathaniel Cavis.

In 1794 eleven men were called for, and in 1798 sixteen; but we have no means of knowing whether they were needed for active service.

In 1807 fourteen men being called for, to be ready at a minute's warning, "*Voted*, to give each one dollar on enlisting and to make up ten dollars a month when called into actual service, each soldier to equip himself." Fourteen dollars was paid, but to whom does not appear.

In 1812, soon after the declaration of war, men were called for to defend Portsmouth harbor. August 17th, Governor Plumer ordered a company of artillery from the Third Brigade, which was to be under the command of Captain John Leonard, of Londonderry. The draft was for six months, unless sooner discharged, which was done November 30th. Bow was represented by Corporal Elisha Clough, Samuel Robertson, William Clough, John Carter, Jr. John Rowell and John Silver, Jr., had joined the Fourth United States Infantry, and were in General Harrison's army, in the West, at Vincennes, Prophetstown and Tippecanoe, and were present at Hull's surrender. The regiment was under command of Colonel Miller.

June 27th the town voted to make up to the soldiers who were drafted the last time ten dollars a month.

John Thompson and Moses T. Willard were in Captain John McNeal's company, Eleventh United States Infantry, from July 1 to August 17, 1813. James Goodhue was also in the service. Moses T. Willard was in the service, in Samuel Gordon's company, five years, from June 11, 1812.

In Jonathan Butterfield's company, from April 1st to May 31st, was Ensign Wells Carter, Sergeant John Carter, Corporal John Elliot and George Colson. Joseph Flanders became captain January 1, 1814, when Isaac Silver, Richard Silver, Parker Brown and Benjamin Bailey enlisted until February 28, 1814, for the northern army at Champlain.

In 1814, Alexander Colby, Benjamin Noyes, John P. Rowell and Andrew Buntin were in Captain Bartlett's company; John Nichols also. Bartholomew Heath, Samuel Quimby, James Bunting, David Morgan were, from August 6th, for three months, in William Marshal's company; Robert Ordway, Willaby Colby; Benjamin Buntin, Jonathan Corliss, three months, from September 15th. Aaron Colby, William Elliott and Asa Goodhue went as substitutes for Dunbarton men, for sixty days, from September 27th, in Captain Trevet's company.

On the tax-list in 1790 those bearing the title of captain are Jacob Green, Richard Dow and Nathaniel Cavis; 1799, John Thompson; 1801, William Walker; 1811, John Brown; 1814, Walter Bryant; 1816, Nathaniel Cavis; 1820, Aaron Colby; 1824, Obed Gault; 1826, Francis W. Rogers; 1827, John Parker; 1832, William R. Parker; 1836, Enoch Clough; 1839, Isaac White; 1841, Emery Clough; 1842, Moses Colby; 1845, Samuel Gile; 1850, Elijah Upton, Jr.; 1851, Joseph C. Kelly, when the Legislature enacted, "That the militia shall be subject to no active duty except in case of war." The above William R. Parker was promoted major of the Eleventh Regiment in 1836; lieutenant-colonel, 1837; colonel, 1839; brigadier-general of the Third Brigade, 1841; major-general of the First Division, 1849.

August 12, 1820, a rifle company was formed in town. John Carter was commissioned captain, Zenas Wheeler lieutenant and Samuel Burnham ensign, who was promoted to captain in 1824; Samuel Gault was captain in 1827; Simeon Heath, in 1829; John Brown, Jr., in 1831; Samuel Alexander, in 1832; George W. Bancroft, in 1833; Benjamin A. Noyes, in 1835; Enoch Alexander, 1838; Benjamin Page, 1839; and Benjamin J. Gile when the company was disbanded.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion our town responded nobly. Those who enlisted from this town were as follows:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Charles L. Hall and Isaac A. Parker enlisted for three months; mustered in May 4, 1861; re-enlisted in Fifth Regiment and discharged in October.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Augustus B. Farmer, Company B, mustered June 1, 1861; promoted to first sergeant February, 1862; wounded June 3, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1864; re-enlisted as first lieutenant in Company A, Eighteenth Regiment, September 12, 1864; promoted to captain April 4, 1865; mustered out June 10, 1865.

Charles Holt, Company B, enlisted for three years from November 20, 1863; absent, sick, since April 29, 1864; no discharge furnished.

Alexander Fraser, Company D, mustered in November 19, 1863; promoted to first sergeant September 1, 1864; transferred to Company I September 7th; promoted to lieutenant May 1, 1865.

John Hart, Company E, mustered in November 14, 1863; transferred to the navy April 28, 1864.

Gottfried Lunt, Company F, served from November 20, 1863, to June 3, 1865.

John Statun, Company I, served from November 20, 1863, to December 19, 1865.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Henry S. Hamilton, first-class musician, served from August 26, 1861, to August 31, 1862, in the band.

Robert F. Palmer, Company E, mustered in August 23, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., January 4, 1862.

Walter S. Proby, mustered in August 23, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., December 22, 1862.

FOURTH REGIMENT,

William Morris, a substitute and not accounted for.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

John W. Wilkinson, Company D, mustered in November 27, 1861; discharged for disability at Newport News September 22, 1863.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Alonzo Clough, Company A, mustered in October 29, 1861; discharged for disability at Beaufort, S. C., July 28, 1862.

William W. Gile, Company A, died of disease at St. Augustine, Fla., October 3, 1862.

Charles H. Ordway, Company H, served from December 14, 1861; wounded July 18, 1863; discharged on account of wounds at McDougall General Hospital, N. Y., November 6, 1863.

Almond Mark, Company K, served from November 17, 1863.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Joseph Hall, Company A, enlisted November 11, 1863; discharged for disability at New Orleans May 24, 1864.

Eustace Le Plant, transferred to veteran battalion Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers January 1, 1865; mustered out October 28, 1865.

Charles Olsen, Company A, served from November 11, 1863; transferred to the navy June 18, 1864.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Charles H. Taylor, Company C, mustered in September 5, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; died of wounds at Potomac Creek, Va., May 21st.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Charles E. Putney, Company C, mustered in September 19, 1862; promoted to sergeant May, 1865; mustered out June 21, 1865.

John W. Austin, Company C, served from September, 1862, to June, 1865.

Harris Clough, Company C, served from September, 1862, to 1865.

Henry Dwinnels, Company C, died February 24, 1863.

Harris K. Frost, Company C, served from September, 1862, to June, 1865.

John F. Guild, Company C, transferred to Invalid Corps September 7, 1863; discharged by order July 7, 1865.

Nathan Hardy, Company C, died of disease in New Hampshire January 15, 1865.

Carter S. Morgan, Company C, discharged for disability September 7, 1864.

Lewis Silver, Company C, discharged June 1865.

William Morgan, Company F, served from September 24, 1862, to June 21, 1865.

James Ordway, Company I, mustered in September 20, 1862; discharged for disability at Washington, D. C., March, 1863; re-enlisted in First Regiment Heavy Artillery in August; mustered out September, 1865.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Erastus W. Forbes, Company E, served from September 23, 1862, to June 8, 1865.

Charles F. Heath, Company H, served as sergeant from 1864 to July, 1865.

George H. Buntin, Company H, mustered in September 24, 1862; wounded October 19, 1864; discharged at Concord July 26, 1865.

William P. Parker, Company H, mustered in September 24, 1862; promoted to sergeant 1864; discharged 1865.

David O. Russell, Company H, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March, 1864, to June 30, 1865.

Alonzo P. Saltmarsh, Company H, served from 1862 to July 8, 1865.

FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE CAVALRY.

Lewis Porter, Troop B, mustered in March 24, 1864; missing in June; gained from missing; absent, sick, July 15, 1865.

Joseph Slevin, Troop G, served to July 15, 1865.

Frederick A. Chase, Troop K, served from March to July, 1865.

In 1863 the town voted to authorize the selectmen to borrow five thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars for the encouragement of the enlisting of volunteers. Several furnished substitutes at a great expense.

HEAVY ARTILLERY, SECOND COMPANY.

James Ordway and James D. Walker, enlisted August 18, 1863; transferred to First Regiment New Hampshire Artillery.

Christopher French, John F. Ham, Samuel Elliot, David A. Stevens and Edward T. Parker joined the regiment September 5, 1864.

Charles H. Brown, enlisted as sergeant in the First Regiment of Sharpshooters September 9, 1861; was killed at Bull Run August 30, 1862.

Joseph S. Austin, Company E, discharged for disability at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., March 4, 1863.

William H. Shattuck, not officially accounted for.

The enrollment contained 114 names, our quota under all calls being 52; number furnished, 60; surplus, 8.

Samuel Alexander was born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1730; came to Bow in 1762; purchased fifty acres of land of John Noyes, now occupied and owned by his grandsons, Eli and Enoch, bounded on the east by Merrimack River.

His children were Martha, born November 6, 1760, and married Jonathan Colby in 1783, died October 28, 1844; William, who married Polly Putney, of Dunbarton, and went to Tunbridge, Vt.; Enoch, born January 6, 1771, and married Merriam Colby (born March 16, 1775) on July 14, 1797; and Polly, who married James White. The children of Enoch were Betsey, born November 2, 1797, and married Andrew B. Sargent, September 30, 1819; Samuel, born

January 19, 1800, and married Mary Nutt, March 25, 1825; Sarah S., born June 21, 1802, and married Sewell Haselton, May 8, 1828; Philip C., born August 22, 1804, and married Mary A. Taylor, May 19, 1828; Merriam, born August 19, 1807, and married Jabez Glines, April 16, 1840; Enoch, born April 18, 1810, and married Lois P. Hadley, November 27, 1832; Eli, born August 6, 1812, never married; James G., born February 12, 1815, and married Aurelia Veasey, January 28, 1841; Willaby C., born May 18, 1818, and married Sarah Ann Blood, April 13, 1848; Adaline, born December 21, 1821, and married Aaron A. Samson, August 23, 1846.

The children of Andrew B. Sargent (born January 31, 1797) and Betsy Alexander are Merriam E, born January 23, 1822, and married Daniel Messer November 30, 1843; Samuel A., born September, 1826, and married Adaline B. Holt, of Wilton, April 30, 1863; Simeon, born December 5, 1828, and married Mary E. Thorndike, October 14, 1858; Enoch A., born February 9, 1831; Lucy Jane, born May 28, 1833, and married John Morgan, January 22, 1852; Philip J., born May 6, 1839, and married Sarah E. Messer, September 14th, 1870. Andrew B. Sargent died September 28, 1868. His wife Betsy died August 9, 1872.

The children of Samuel Alexander and Mary Nutt (born April 7, 1797) are Eliza Jane, born January 4, 1826, and married Allen T. Hubbard, October 26, 1856; Mary A., born October 25, 1829, and married C. Waterman Pratt, January 22, 1853; J. Bordman, born December 15, 1834, and married Mary Nyland, December 14, 1870; S. Judson, born June 23, 1837(he was captain of Company B, Ninth New Hampshire Regiment; wounded severely in action July 13, 1863, at Jackson, Miss; died of wounds July 23d). Samuel Alexander died August, 1879, and his wife, Mary, died May 14, 1843.

The children of Sewell Haselton (born January 7, 1798) and Sarah S. Alexander are Rufus R., born August 13, 1831, and married Lydia S. Farnam, May 13, 1834; and Sarah M., born March 30, 1835, and married David Roberts, February 11, 1855. Rufus R. Haselton was a soldier in Company B, Ninth Regiment. Frank Manard, born April 2, 1853, married Harriet Rockwood.

The children of Philip C. Alexander and Mary A. Taylor (born September 9, 1808) are George Warren, born May 9, 1829, and married Harriet Appleton; Elvira S., born December 2, 1830, and married John C. Morrison, November 30, 1854; Rosantha A., born October 14, 1832, and married Asa Strong, July 10, 1855; Sarah R., born May 27, 1834, and married James N. Wright, July 16, 1854; Merriam A., born May 11, 1836, and married Horatio B. Shoals, April 9, 1857; Lois P., born March 2, 1840, and married Justus Lyman; Dolly T., born April 20, 1842, and married Zediah Cooley, November 24, 1872; Ella J., born September 4, 1850, and married Oscar Ward, August 25, 1868; Edward F., twin of Ella; and Nettie Maria, born December 3, 1854.

The children of Jabez Glines (born April 12, 1811, died June, 1867) and Merriam Alexander are Erastus O., born October 18, 1841, and married Rebecca J. Bunker, November 27, 1862; and Alonzo W., born September 7, 1848, and married Hattie E. Corey, November 17, 1867. He was delegated as drum-major to accompany the Third Regiment and band, as escort to Governor Bell and staff, to the Yorktown, Va., centennial, in 1881. Enoch Alexander, the third son of Enoch, is a man of sterling integrity, enjoying the perfect confidence of his townsmen and all with whom he is acquainted; was captain of the militia in 1838, a member of the House of Representatives in 1849 and 1850, repeatedly chosen one of the selectmen, was town treasurer a score of years, and one of the most accurate surveyors of wood and lumber the country affords, and the town may well be proud of the portrait of himself he has contributed to its history.

The children of James G. Alexander and Aurelia Veasey (born March 20, 1816) are Charles H., born August 27, 1844, and married Sarah Abby Marsh, September 30, 1870; he was register of deeds for Merrimack County 1882 and 1883, and keeps a public-house in Henniker, N. H., since 1884.

Edwin G., born June 22, 1849, is the only child of Willaby C. Alexander and his wife, Sarah Ann Blood, born November 21, 1826. Willaby died April 8, 1884.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

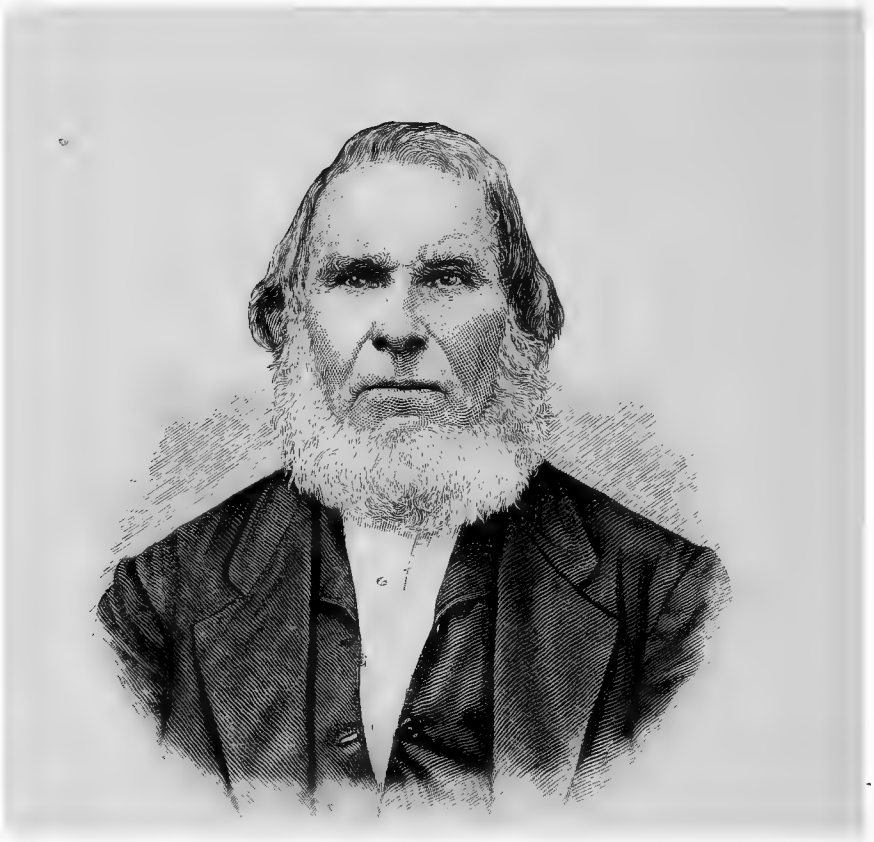
AARON W. BAKER, ESQ.

The early settlers of New Hampshire were sturdy pioneers from the mother-country or came from the older colonies, principally Massachusetts. Some of those who came from the colonies were originally from England, but many were native born. Of the latter class were the ancestors of the Bakers who settled in Bow. Their progenitors emigrated from England to Massachusetts during the last half of the seventeenth century, and at once grappled with the difficulties and dangers of frontier-life. They were active, hardy, industrious, honest, pious and progressive citizens, and were prominent in the church and in the state. From that ancestry came the subject of this sketch, Aaron W. Baker. His great-grandfather, Captain Joseph Baker, was a surveyor, and surveyed several townships in New Hampshire, among them Pembroke, where he settled in the early part of the eighteenth century and raised a family of eleven children. He was the first of this name to reside in New Hampshire. His son, Joseph Baker, was born November 7, 1740. He married a descendant of the Scotch Covenanters and settled in Bow. Ten children blessed their home. One of these, James



Eng.d by A.H. Ritchie.

Aaron W. Baker



Enoch Alexander

Baker, married Judith Whittemore, of Pembroke. He subdued a farm from the wild lands adjoining his father's estate, and resided there until he died, forty-three years old, from injuries received accidentally. He left a family of six children, the eldest of whom was Aaron W. Baker, who was born April 10, 1796, and was only twelve years of age when his father died. The farm was new and rough and required hard and continuous labor. This Mrs. Baker and her small children were compelled to render. Thus, from boyhood, Aaron W. Baker was accustomed to the hardest of farm-work. Early morning found him in the field, and darkness closed the labors of the day. His advantages for education were very limited. During the winter terms only could he secure even an irregular attendance upon the public schools. By the instruction there received and by his home-studies he acquired a fair common-school education. To this he added a knowledge of vocal music, which he taught for several terms. He had a good voice, which he retained until old age. As he attained manhood he helped his brothers and sisters to better educational opportunities than he enjoyed, and by constant labor improved and enlarged the cultivated portions of the farm. He bought out the heirs and became its owner. In later years he added to it until his farm included nearly all of the land originally owned by his father and grandfather and many acres besides.

He married, March 10, 1825, Miss Nancy Dustin, who was born in Concord September 2, 1801. She was a descendant of the heroic Hannah Dustin, and was a lady of excellent character, good education and natural refinement.

In politics Mr. Baker was first a Whig. When the Democratic party became the exponent of more liberal principles he joined it, and when it became allied with the slave-power of the South he as promptly abandoned it. He was an original Abolitionist, and acted with the Free-Soil party from its organization. When the Republican party was formed he, with the Free-Soilers generally, united with that party and ever after remained a Republican.

In religion, as in politics, he was thoughtful, studious and progressive. He was trained in the faith of Orthodox Congregationalism, and until middle life never attended any but Orthodox preaching; but as he read his Bible and pondered over the great questions of duty and destiny he found both heart and mind protesting against its harsh doctrines, and inadequate statements of the goodness, mercy and love of the Infinite Father. He became a Universalist. His wife, who had been educated a Baptist, joined him in his studies and reflections, and she, too, became a Universalist. Both died consoled and sustained by that cheering faith.

Long before total abstinence, or even temperance principles were popular, Mr. Baker became their earnest advocate. He aided the circulation and adoption of temperance pledges, and by his influence many signed them. His example and encouragement assisted in the maintenance of pledges and helped to render social or habitual drinking disreputable.

In all the transactions of his life Mr. Baker was noted for his honesty, integrity, energy and faithfulness. He followed his convictions of duty, the logic of events and of principles, to their legitimate conclusions, and did not flinch from their results. He enjoyed society, liked company and loved his friends and relatives.

Although in the political minority of his town, he held the offices of selectman and treasurer and other positions of responsibility and trust.

His children were four sons,—Francis M., who was born February 8, 1826, and died April 13, 1838; Rufus, who was born March 8, 1831, and died February 15, 1861; John B., who was born April 6, 1834; and Henry M., who was born January 11, 1841.

Rufus married Miss Lucy S. Cutter, of Somerville, Mass., October 20, 1858. She was born August 29, 1833, and died March 26, 1866. They had no children.

John B. married Miss Sarah J. Locke, of East Concord, November 14, 1865. They have had two children,—Rufus Henry, born March 16, 1870, and John Perley, who was born August 21, 1871, and died June 28, 1884. John B. resides upon the family homestead. Henry M. is a graduate of Dartmouth College and is a lawyer.

Aaron W. Baker died July 12, 1876. In his life and character the honest yeomanry of the Granite State found a fitting exponent. His wife survived him but a few years. She died May 20, 1881.

CAPTAIN ENOCH ALEXANDER.

Traces his ancestry back to Samuel Alexander, who was born in Derry, N. H. He was born in 1737, and came to this town and located upon a farm, and was a resident of this town until his death, which occurred June 25, 1835. He married Mary Bornton, and they had four children,—Enoch, William, Mary and Pattie. Enoch Alexander, Sr., was born in this town April 6, 1771. He married Miriam, daughter of Willoughby Colby, of this town, July 14, 1797. By this union there were ten children,—Betsey, Samuel, Philip C., Sarah, Miriam, Enoch, Eli, J. G., Willoughby C. and Adaline,—six of whom are now living. This family is noted for longevity, as nearly all have lived to an advanced age. Captain Enoch, the subject of this sketch, was born in Bow April 18, 1810. His early days were spent with his father upon the farm, his only advantages for education being limited to common schools of his native town. He has spent his entire life upon the farm, but of later days has been a surveyor of wood and lumber,

to the satisfaction of all with whom he has been connected. Captain Alexander was married, at the age of twenty-two, to Lois P., daughter of Amos and Sarah (Colby) Hadley. She died July 8, 1878. Since then Mr. Alexander has lived alone. He is a Democrat in politics, having cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and has always advocated the principles of Democracy. The citizens of his town have entrusted him with every office within their gift, and he has always labored earnestly to advance the welfare of his native town.

He was representative to the General Court in 1848 and 1849; was made captain in the State militia. Mr. Alexander has always been a supporter of the Baptist Church, but severed his connection with it several years ago, although since that time he has devoted a portion of his means toward the building of churches in Suncook, N. H. By his industry and economy he has provided himself with ample means for his support in his old age, and he enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

HISTORY OF DANBURY.

CHAPTER I.

THIS town was set off from Alexandria by an act of the Legislature, approved June 18, 1795, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants, with the following bounds: "Beginning at the beech-tree on the southwesterly corner of Alexandria and New Chester [Hill], southwest of Ragged mountain; thence north, twelve degrees west, on the line between Alexandria and New London, about four miles and a half to a beech-tree marked, standing on the west line of Mason's patent, otherwise called the curve-line; thence northeasterly on said curve-line, about seven miles to the range-line between lots numbered nine and ten, in second division; thence south, twelve degrees east, about four miles and a half to the line between New Chester and said Alexandria, between lots numbered one and eighteen on said line, in said second division; thence south, fifty-three degrees west, to the bounds first mentioned, about six miles, on the line between Alexandria and New Chester." June 10, 1808, the Legislature appointed "William Webster, Broadstreet Moody, and Enoch Colby, Esquires, to determine the jurisdictional lines between the towns of New Chester, Alexandria and Danbury."

December 19, 1848, land of George W. Dudley and Archibald Ford was severed from Wilmot and annexed to Danbury.

June 26, 1858, several lots of land were severed from Hill, and annexed to this town.

July 10, 1874, this town was severed from Grafton County and annexed to Merrimack.

July 26, 1878, another lot of land was severed from Wilmot and annexed to this town.

For matters concerning the earlier history of the territory now comprised in the town, see Alexandria papers.

Relative to a Tax for the Repair of Roads.—"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened.

"Humbly shews, the Petition of sundry of the inhabitants of the Town of Danbury in the County of Grafton, that, 'An act for laying a Tax on the lands of Danbury,' aforesaid passed to be enacted by the Honorable Senate and Honorable House of Representatives, June 15th and 16th, A.D., 1796, agreeably to an attested Copy of said act herewith exhibited, and that the Selectmen of said Danbury, by virtue of said act, assessed said Tax, and directed a warrant for collection thereof to the Collector of said Town for the time being, and that a part of said Tax has been collected and appropriated to the beneficial purposes intended by said act; and that certain clauses of said act not being sufficiently explicit and defined, your Petitioners are apprehensive that the said Collector has not proceeded according to the true spirit and meaning of said Act, whereby he is now unable by law to enforce the collection of the remainder of said Tax: Wherefore your Petitioners pray that the said Collector may be further empowered according to law to proceed to the collection and appropriation of the remainder of said Tax, agreeably to the true meaning and intent of said Act. As in duty bound, your Petitioners shall ever pray—

"Danbury, November 26, 1798—

"ANTHONEY TAYLER, } *Selectmen*
"SAMUEL PILSBURY, } *of Danbury.*"

In answer to the foregoing, an act was passed December 7, 1798, authorizing the completion of the collection of the tax, and directing that it should be laid out on the road through "twelve-mile woods."

Petition for a Town.—

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"To the Honb[l] the Senate and House of Representatives for said State, Convened at Concord, December 24th, 1794, Humbly Shew.

"The Subscribers, Inhabitants of the Town of Alexandria, that they labor under many Inconveniencies by reason of the disagreeable form or manner in which said Town lies; also by reason of a Large mountain that crosses said Town about midway of the length thereof—Said Town is nine miles in Length and about six miles in breadth, which makes it large enough for two towns, and the mountain in the middle of said Town renders it almost impossible for the inhabitants of the South part and those of the North part to assemble on any occasion whatever, without travelling a great length of way to get by said Mountain. They therefore pray that your Honours

would take their case under your wise consideration, and grant them relief by making a division of Said Town at or near the middle thereof, which your Petitioners conceive would be of public utility, as well as greatly contribute to relieve the embarrassments of your Petitioners, and as bound shall pray.

"Anthony Taylor, Athmore hosking (his X mark), Daniel Reynolds, Peter Smith, George Niles, Samuel Pilsbery, John Tolford, Isaac Favour, Levi flanders, Samuel Pingry, Jonathan Tolford, Joseph Atwood, Obadiah Judkins, Ebenezer Williams, Daniel Weare, John simonds, Benjamin Emerson, Daniel Corliss, Enos Ferren, Samuel jr. Simons, David Atwood, Peter Ladd, thomas Reed, Robert M°Murphy, Christopher Bartlet, Jonathan Clark, Benj[a] Pinter, William Martin, Eleazer Taylor, Timothy Emerson, William Simonds, David M°Murphy, Moses Simonds, Ebenezer Simonds, Joshua Tolford, Jonathan Burpe, William M°Murphy, Ziba Townsend, James Taylor, Eben Carleton, Sandrs M°Murphy, Josiah Emerson, John Moor Corliss, Timothy Simonds, Jorg Corliss, Isaac Ladd, Jeremiah Ladd, Peter Ingalls, Stephen Gale, David Morse, John Emons."

Votes Relative to Division of the Town.—

"ALEXANDRIA, March 30th 1795.

"then met agreable to said warrant

"1ly voted Joshua tolford, Modrator to govern said Meeting.

"2ly voted to Divid the town.

"3ly voted to Divid the town betwen the first and second Ranges of the second Divishion.

"4ly voted to Divid the town, begining at New Chester Line betwen the first and second Division, from thence to Run westerly at Right angle from New Chester Line to the Patten Line.

"5ly voted to Divid the town betwen the second and third Ranges of the second Divishion.

"6ly voted to reconsider the two Last votes in Respect of Dividing the town, and that the first vote shall stand that is to Divid the town betwen the first and second ranges of the second Division—

"a tru Cooppey, Attest,

"NASON CASS, town Clark."

In House of Representatives, December 29, 1794, a hearing was ordered for the next session; meanwhile, a notice was to be published in the *New Hampshire Gazette*, and one posted in some conspicuous place in the town. June 18, 1795, an act passed dividing the town and incorporating the southerly part into a town by the name of Danbury.

There are three churches in the town,—Baptist, Congregational and Christian.

Danbury is thirty miles northwest from Concord; on the Northern Railroad.

Postmasters.—Danbury, G. H. Gordon; South Danbury, Alfred Sleeper.

HISTORY OF DUNBARTON.

BY COL. W. H. STINSON.

CHAPTER I.

"In fair Scotia's land of story,
Near the ocean's swelling tide,
Stands a castle, grim and hoary,
By the waters of the Clyde.

* * * * *

"Here within New Hampshire's border,
'Mong her mounts which proudly rise,
And in wild, yet grand disorder,
Lift their summits to the skies;

* * * * *

"Here was our Dunbarton founded,
By such sceneries surrounded,
As that land across the main,
Whose resemblance gave her name."

—H. E. BURNHAM, in *Centennial Poem.*

THE first mention of the tract of territory afterwards called Dunbarton is in the journal of Captain Pecker, who, with a small company, traversed the country late in the autumn of 1723, in a second journey after Indians.

The next mention of the territory, and probably the first grant as a township, was in 1733, when it was granted and surveyed as a township, known as Narragansett, No. 6, by the General Court of Massachusetts, to soldiers in the French and Indian War. The surveyor's report is as follows:

"This plan describeth a tract of Land Laid out for the Narraganset Soldiers, Being the Second Township for Said Soldiers' Land Laid out on Maramack, and contains the Contents of Six miles square, and fifty Acres Allowance for Fishing at Amoskeag Falls, and Three Thousand and Seventy acres allowed for Poor Lands and Ponds. In the whole place is 26,100 acres bounded as follows: Beginning at a pitch pine tree standing on the westerly side of Maramack River at the foot of Hannah Hooksett's Falls, Being in Suncook Line, and running on said Suncook Township four miles West, Seventeen Degrees South, to a white pine tree, being the South-West Corner of Suncook; Then Running West four miles and 40 Rods, on a Township on the West of Suncook and Penycook, laid out for the Narragansett Soldiers (to a heap of stones; then running North Five miles and one hundred and forty Rods on Province Land, to a white pine Tree, being the North-West Corner of ye 1st Narragansett Town on Maramack River; then Running on Said Township Six miles and one hundred and ten rods (east) to Maramack River; then on Maramack River, as s'd River Runs, Eight miles and 145 Rods to the pitch pine Tree at the foot of Hannah Hooksett's falls before mentioned.

"Surveyed and Plan'd by order of the Great and General Court's Committee. In October, A. D. 1733, pr.

"STEPHEN HOSMER, JR.,
Surveyor."

The grant lapsed to the commonwealth, and two years later, or in 1735, Captain Samuel Gorham, of Plymouth, England, obtained a grant of the same tract of territory, had it surveyed and affixed to it the name Gorhamtown. He afterwards relinquished his claim.

In 1752, Archibald Stark and others purchased the same tract of territory from John Tufton Mason, and named it Starkstown. A transcript of the record of this first meeting is as follows:

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"At a meeting of the proprietors of the lands purchased of John Tufton Mason, Esq, at Portsmouth, held on Monday, the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, therefore, *voted*, That there be and is hereby granted unto Archibald Stark, William Stark, John Stark, Archibald Stark, jr., all of a place called Amoskeag, in the province of New Hampshire, the Rev. David McGregor, Robert McMurphy, William Rankin, William Stinson, John Cochran, James Evans, Hugh Dunshee, John McCurdy, John Carr, John Cochran, Hugh Jameson, David Stinson, Joseph Scoby, Matthew Thornton, Daniel McCurdy, John Carr, John Cochran, Dr. Alexander Todd, William Hogg, James McGregore, David Leslie, George Clark, William Rankin, William Stinson, James Rogers, James Cochran, John McDuffie, James McGregore, Samuel Todd, David Craige, all of Londonderry, in said province; Thomas Mills, Samuel Hogg, Caleb Page, jr., Samuel Richards, Thomas Follansbee, jr., all of Hampstead, in said province; and Jeremiah Page of said place, William Elliott, John Hall, Adam Dickey, all of Derryfield, in said province; Joseph Blanchard, Esq., Joseph Blanchard, jr., both of Dunstable, in said province; Joseph Putney, James Rogers (their eldest sons for one right), all living on a tract of land hereby granted, William Putney and Obadiah Foster, of the same place, for one hundred acres, and the remaining part of the share or right of Hugh Ramsey of said Londonderry, John Morton of Portsmouth, in said province, and George Mussey of said Portsmouth, William Stark (William Stark above-named having three rights, being the same man), and Archibald Stark above-named, Samuel Emerson, Esq., James Varnum, both of Chester, in said province; John Campbell of Haverhill, William Hyslop of Boston, both in the province of Massachusetts Bay; William Gault of Canterbury, in the province of New Hampshire; Samuel Fulton, late of said Londonderry, equally as excepting aforesaid, to them and their heirs assigns excepting as heretofore excepted, on the terms, conditions and limitations hereinafter expressed, all the right, title, estate and property of the said proprietors of, in and unto all that tract or parcel of land, about five miles square, more or less, situated in the province of New Hampshire, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the main river on the northerly side of a tract of land lately granted by the said proprietors to Thomas Parker and others, and running westward as far as that tract of land runs, joining on the same; then running north two degrees, west five miles and one hundred and eight rods; thence north seventy-nine rods east, till it comes to Bow line; then southerly by the township of Bow and continuing by that till it comes to said river; then by that till it comes to the place where it begins."

The first settlers, of whom there is any knowledge,

to enter the limits of the territory afterwards called Starkstown, were Joseph Putney and James Rogers, who came from Londonderry by tracing to its source a small stream which empties into the Merrimack, to the great meadow, in the fall of 1740. The luxuriant crop of grass attracted their attention. The ready facilities afforded for procuring fodder for cattle led them to regard it as a desirable spot for a permanent location. There they erected log-houses and planted apple-trees, which had so far advanced towards maturity as to produce fruit when the attack was made on Fort Rumford by the Indians, in 1746. They procured no title to the land, but their possession was confirmed by the proprietors, who, in 1752, obtained a grant of the township from the assigns of John Tufton Mason.

The "settlement" was exposed to the depredations of Indians, and great diligence was exercised to protect themselves and their families from massacre by the wild sons of the forest. When the attack was made on Fort Rumford these brave pioneers were in imminent danger, but saved themselves and their families by flight to Fort Rumford. Stark, in his "History of Dunbarton," says that "two friends from that place traced their way in the night by spotted trees through the forest to the 'great meadow,' to notify them of their impending danger. Upon receipt of the intelligence they at once abandoned their homes and by a speedy retreat to Rumford the same night insured their safety. Returning, in the course of the next day, to drive their cattle to the Rumford garrison, they found them all slaughtered and lying scattered around in every direction. Their houses had been plundered and burned, and their apple-trees, with one exception, cut down."

They remained at Rumford till 1749, when they, with their families, returned and made permanent settlements; the extensive range of meadow lands already cleared by the industry of the beaver and the abundant natural crop of tall blue-joint grass there produced, influenced the pioneers in selecting their location at Montalona. The drought of that year was probably never exceeded in New England. The preceding had been unusually dry, but this was exceedingly so.

There was but little rain in May, June and July. Hay in the Massachusetts colony was so scarce that it was imported from England. But it did not injure the great meadow, and in November the owners drove from Haverhill, Mass., eighteen head of young cattle, which they wintered "at the halves."

From 1749 to 1752 few settlements were made. In the latter year came Thomas Mills, William Stinson and John Hogg from Londonderry. The first settled on lot 17, in the fifth range, the farm now owned by John C. Mills; the second on lot No. 5, in the second range, the farm now in the possession of William C. Stinson; and the third on lot No. 18, in the first range, the estate formerly owned by Deacon John Church, but now in the possession of Charles Clifford.

The motive that actuated these settlers to emigrate to this township was the vote passed at the first meeting of the proprietors, held at Londonderry, April 8, 1751, "that of the thirty individuals who should first locate themselves under their grant, each person should have three acres of land cleared on or before the last day of October succeeding. To have the same fenced in and a dwelling-house not less than sixteen feet square erected, in which, also, their families were to be settled before the last day of May, 1752." Their dwellings were situated several miles apart, and thus remained for some time without any intervening inhabitants.

The situation of these pioneers could not have been otherwise than drear and lonely, in a wilderness abounding with wild and ferocious animals—bears, catamounts, wolves and wildcats—whose dismal howls disturbed their nightly repose and compelled them to maintain a vigilant watch over their flocks and herds. If, during the night, they looked abroad from their timber-cabins through the darkness and gloom around them, no friendly lights gleamed from windows of distant dwellings to cheer their solitude and assure them that they were not entirely alone in their forest wilderness.

The work of felling the forests and tilling the rugged soil was a laborious task; their implements were few and of a rude pattern, and their means scanty; yet, amidst the many discouragements, these noble sons of toil made the wilderness to blossom as the rose; but their well-provided and opulent descendants can but faintly picture to themselves in imagination the stern realities met, endured, and overcome by the hardy foresters who located the now pleasant places in which they dwell in peace, security and happiness.

Many of the original settlers of Starkstown were from Derryfield and Londonderry; others came directly from Ireland and Scotland. Several families from the vicinity of Ipswich, Mass., took up lands near each other in the southern part of the town, while those from Haverhill, Hampstead and other towns of Massachusetts located in other parts of the township. The so-called Scotch-Irish emigrants who first settled in the town are not to be considered as blended with the natives of Ireland. The ancestors of these Scotch-Irish emigrants, who left Scotland for Ireland in 1619, and subsequently settled in Londonderry, N. H., were a distinct people and unmingled with those of the country to which they emigrated. The cause of their leaving their native soil and seeking a land of freedom was due to religious persecution; but their expectations were not realized, and not till they sought refuge in America did they enjoy the freedom they desired "to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences."

The Scotch-Irish, having been the first to settle in

Stark's town, and having for a long period exerted a controlling influence in the management of its affairs, and a large proportion of its present inhabitants being their lineal descendants, it is highly proper that something of their history and the causes that led them to seek new homes in the wilds of America should be given, as in the foregoing.

In 1765, Governor Benning Wentworth granted a charter for the township to be called Dunbarton. The charter is as follows:

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"George the third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc.

"*To all to whom these presents shall come*, GREETING:—Whereas, our loving subjects, inhabitants of a tract of land within our Province of New Hampshire aforesaid, known by the name of Starktown, have humbly petitioned and requested that they may be erected and incorporated into a township, and enfranchised with the same powers and privileges which other towns have and enjoy within our said province by law; and it appearing with us to be conclusive to the general good of our said province, as well as the said inhabitants in particular, by maintaining good order and encouraging the culture of the said lands, that the same should be done;

"*Know ye therefore* that we of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and for the encouragement and promotion of their good deeds and purposes, by and with the advice of our trusty and well-beloved Benning Wentworth, Esqr, Our Governor and commander-in-chief and of our council for said province of New Hampshire, have erected and ordained and by these Presents for us and our heirs and successors do ordain that our loving subjects residing on the tract of land aforesaid, or that shall hereafter reside and improve them, the same being limited and bounded as followith, viz.:

"Beginning at a stake and stone standing on the bank of Merrimack river, on the westerly side, which is also the northerly corner bound of the Goffstown, so called. Thence running westerly by said Goffstown till it comes to the town of Weare, so called; thence turning off, and running northerly by said Weare, till it comes to the line of New Hopkinton, so called; thence turning off, and running northeasterly, by the line of New Hopkinton aforesaid, till it comes to the town of Bow; thence running by Bow line, till it comes to Merrimack river; thence down said river, southerly on said river, to stake and stone began at:

"Shall be and by these presents are declared and ordained to be a town corporate, and are hereby erected and incorporated into a body politic and corporate, to have continuance until His Majesty's pleasure shall be signified to the contrary, by the name of Dunbarton, with the powers and authorities, privileges, immunities, and franchises which other towns in said province by law hold and enjoy; always reserving to us, our heirs and successors, all white pine trees that are or shall be found growing or being on said tract of land, fit for the use of our royal navy; reserving also the right of dividing the said town when it shall appear necessary and convenient for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof:

"Provided, nevertheless, and . . . hereby declared, and that our charter and grant is not intended or shall in any manner be construed to extend to effect the private property of the said . . . within the limits aforesaid. And as the several towns within our province of New Hampshire are by laws hereof enabled and authorized to assemble, and by the majority of votes present to choose all such officers, and transact all such affairs as by the said laws are declared, we do by these Presents nominate Caleb Page to call the first meeting at any time within forty days from the date thereof giving legal notice of the time and place and design of holding such meeting, after which the annual meeting for said town for the choice of officers and management of affairs aforesaid be holden within said township on the second Tuesday of March, annually.

"In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Benning Wentworth, Esqr., Our Governor and Commander-in-chief, in and over our said Province of New Hampshire, the tenth day of August, in the fifth year of our reign, Anno Domini, 1763.

"B. WENTWORTH.

"By His Excellency's command with advice of council.

"T. ATKINSON, Jun'r, *Sec'y.*

"Province of New Hampshire.

"August 10, 1763, Recorded in the book of charters, No. 1, Pages 280 and 281.

"T. ATKINSON, Jun'r, *Sec'y.*"

The bounds as made by the survey in 1803 are as follows:

"North, 4 deg. west, 6 miles, 313 rods; north, 82 deg. east, 638 rods; south, 45½ deg. east, 1028 rods; south, 48 deg. west, 40 rods; south, 44 deg. east, 160 rods; south, 46 deg. west, 190 rods; south, 2½ deg. west, 148 rods; south, 45½ deg. east, 1326 rods; north, 45 deg. east, 8 miles, 269 rods."

The town of Dunbarton is situated in the extreme southwestern part of Merrimack County, but previous to the incorporation of Merrimack County, in 1852, it formed a part of Hillsborough County; its latitude is 43° 5′; its present area is twenty thousand nine hundred and sixty-six acres; there are many hills, but no mountains. Among the highest are Duncanowett, Mills, Putney, Prospect, Jameson and Abbott. The highest point of land is seven hundred and seventy-nine feet above the level of the sea. The situation is elevated, the air pure and the water good. The soil is of the best quality, and well adapted to agricultural and horticultural products. No river runs through the town, but several large streams drain it, among them Harris, One Stack, Leach, Tenny, Ray, Settlement and Chisamore Brooks. The largest pond is Gorham, having an area of eighty acres; the other ponds are smaller, and bear the names of Woodbury (or Kimball), Long, Stark and Purgatory. Concerning the geology of the town, Prof. C. H. Hitchcock divides the formations into distinct groups, viz.:—1, porphyritic gneiss; 2, lake gneiss; 3, montalbon series, including the Concord granite; 4, ferruginous schist; 5, andalusite mica schist, with coarse granite veins; 6, Rockingham mica schist; 7, Kearsarge andalusite group; 8, Merrimack group, including a little clay slate.

No minerals are found, but an arsenic mine exists in the eastern part. The arsenic ore is included, as a bed, between a strata of mica slate, resting directly in granite. It is from six to eight inches in thickness, and is very heavy and rich in arsenic. The bed with the strata is to the south 80°, east 20°, and runs north and south. Large quanties of loose pieces of the ore may be easily obtained on the surface and in the soil. Associated with the arsenical pyrites the green arsenic of ore is found, forming investing layers on the ore, and scorodite, or yellow arsenic of iron, occurs in concretionary masses and thin crusts between the joints and cavities.

A little argentiferous galena was also found in disseminated branches and crystals. Radiated block tourmaline exists in the mica slate, and quartz crystals are found in the vein and in the soil. Kaoline, or clay from decomposed granite, fills up many spaces between the rocks.

In 1825, by act of the Legislature, the part bordering on the Merrimack River was disannexed for the purpose of forming a part of the town of Hooksett.

The first census was taken in 1767,—Unmarried men, 16 to 60 years old, 25; married, 16 to 60 years old, 39; boys from 16 years and younger, 70; males over 60 years, 6; females unmarried, 80; married, 45; widows, 4; male slaves, 2. Census, 1775,—Males under 16, 144; 16 to 50 not in the army, 92; over 50, 14; in the army, 14; females, 232; slaves, 1. 1790, 917; 1800, 1222; 1810, 1256; 1820, 1450; 1880, 711.

The first saw-mill built in the town was by General John Stark, in the northwesterly section, a lot being granted him with this provision understood. The property and estate is still in the possession of the Stark family and owned by a granddaughter of the illustrious general, who resides in the grand old mansion. The family have a private cemetery near the estate where the remains of Major Caleb Stark, a son of John Stark, lie buried with those of other descendants.

As a farming town Dunbarton holds an even rank, whose well-tilled farms and good farm-houses and buildings speak volumes for the thrift and enterprise of the people.

On the 13th of September, 1865, the town celebrated its centennial of incorporation with exercises of great interest, and the sons and daughters located in other states and sections came home again to mingle in and enjoy the festivities of the occasion, and the event will long be a treasured one to all who were present, and notable in the history of the town.

CHAPTER II.

DUNBARTON—(*Continued*).

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

CLOSELY identified with the town is the religious review, and first we give the

History of the Congregational Church.—The history of the Congregational Church is largely the religious history of Dunbarton, for this organization is at once the oldest and largest Christian body in the town. The ancestors of many of the early inhabitants were men and women who, in 1619, had left fair Scotland, their native land, because of religious persecution, and had settled in the north of Ireland. Being strict Presbyterians, they did not find there the freedom which they had expected, but were forced to contribute towards the support of the Established Church. A century later their descendants sought in America a home where they could freely worship God, and their children who came to Dunbarton brought with them the religious spirit of their fathers. They early felt their need of the preaching of the gospel and of public means of grace.

In 1752 a vote was passed at the second meeting of the proprietors that a meeting-house should be erected; but for some reason it was not finished till about 1767. This building was located at the Centre, in what is now the public common, and was a low-framed structure, furnished only with seats of rough plank and a pulpit of rough boards. It was thirty feet square, and had no means by which it could be warmed. This house remained the only place of public worship for twenty years. Previous to the completion of this building the people enjoyed occasional opportunities of hearing the Word. The first sermon is said to have been preached by Rev. Mr. McGregor in the open air. At different times several ministers were employed to preach; but not till nineteen years after the erection of the first meeting-house was there a settled ministry.

In 1773 an attempt was made to settle a minister, Rev. William Fessenden, but previous to his conference with the committee which had been appointed by the town he had become established in another place. The Revolution placed a check upon religious effort. From 1780 to 1783 only twenty-four days' preaching were hired. In 1785 an attempt was made to settle Rev. Mr. Bradford, but his doctrinal views proved unsatisfactory. Again, in 1786, an unsuccessful attempt was made to settle Rev. Mr. Williams. On October 30, 1788, a committee was appointed to engage Rev. Walter Harris "for one year, or a shorter time, to preach on trial." On the 26th of January, 1789, it was voted to extend him a call.

On June 18, 1789, the Congregational Church of Dunbarton was organized with ten members. A church covenant was framed, and the Westminster Confession was adopted as the standard of faith, in the following words: "We do profess a firm belief of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, and understand them for the most part as they are explained in the Westminster Confession of Faith; at least, we view that as the best human system now extant." Rev. Walter Harris was ordained and installed pastor of the church on August 26th of the same year, and he held his charge for more than forty years, the leader of the people, not only in spiritual matters, but in all things essential to their welfare. So largely was Dr. Harris instrumental in moulding the character and determining the prosperity of the inhabitants of Dunbarton that no history of the town is complete which does not give him prominent notice. He was born June 8, 1761, in Lebanon, Conn. His father died shortly before his birth, and he was left, with his brother, to the care of his pious mother. Each day, taking her boys by the hand, she held them at her side while she read from the Bible and offered her fervent prayers to God. Thus was the seed of piety sown, afterwards to spring up and grow into a pure and noble character. When he was sixteen years old his mother died, and he and his brother were left to care for themselves. The War of the Revolution soon breaking out, the brothers enlisted to defend their country, and fought side by

side till the elder was killed by a British cannon-ball. Dr. Harris served uninjured in the war for three years. Having received an honorable discharge, he purchased a lot of land in Lebanon, N. H., and began to clear it. While at this work the thought of a higher sphere of usefulness came to him. One day he sat down upon a tree which he had just felled, and there argued aloud his case. At length he declared, "I will go to college," and striking the axe into the tree, he left it there, a present to the finder, and started to execute his new resolve. In 1787 he graduated with honor from Dartmouth College, having the Hebrew oration. He then studied theology under Dr. Emmons. In mental power and in ability to defend the truth he was nearly the equal of his illustrious teacher. On coming to Dunbarton, he found the people greatly needing instruction in evangelical doctrines, and he began his work by setting forth and expounding these. During his entire ministry his preaching was characterized as doctrinal, — "God's sovereignty, man's depravity, salvation through the blood of Christ, by the effectual working of the Holy Ghost; standing on this foundation, he preached." He was a natural orator, possessing a voice of great power and pathos. At first he would carry the judgment of his hearers by his convincing logic, and then persuade them with his eloquence. He possessed the power of impressing himself as well as what he uttered upon the people, and so had the two great essentials for leadership. All reverenced him. The inhabitants came to him for advice upon all matters. Rev. S. S. Parker says: "The impression he made upon my heart in childhood was that God Almighty was first and Dr. Harris was second." Not only did he teach by word, but by example. In all things he tried to be a pattern for the people. His life was blameless. He cultivated his farm with great care, kept all things in order and was a model farmer. As a winner of souls his Master owned him. In the third year of his ministry there was a great outpouring of the Spirit, and eighty persons were added to the church. Dr. Harris believed in revivals and worked and prayed for them.

In 1816 forty new converts were added to the church, and again, in 1826, eighty persons became members. Dr. Harris was always deeply interested in the cause of education, and for many years visited all the schools in town twice annually, and it was a long time before the people appreciated his labors and thought to thank or recompense him for this work. Dr. Harris' influence was felt throughout the State. In church affairs and in the defense of evangelical doctrines he was an acknowledged leader. Declining health compelled him to resign his charge in 1830, but he still remained in Dunbarton an inspiration and a power. He died December 25, 1843. He was succeeded in the church by Rev. John M. Putnam, who was installed pastor by the same council that dismissed Dr. Harris, July 8, 1830. Mr. Putnam was born in Sutton, Mass., February 26, 1794. From eight until fourteen years of age he worked on a farm. Then he worked as a jeweler and in a printing-office till he was twenty-one. He studied at Kimball Union Academy from 1815 to 1817, and entered Brown University at the age of twenty-four. Ill health prevented graduation. Having studied theology under Rev. Jacob Ide, D.D., of Medway, Mass., he was ordained December 13, 1820. His first pastorate was at Ashby, Mass. He remained there five years, and then became editor of the *Repository and Observer*. From 1827 to 1830 he was settled at Epsom, N. H., from which place he came to Dunbarton. He was a worthy successor to Dr. Harris, and for thirty-one years labored faithfully for both the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people. Under his ministry the church greatly prospered. Only eight months after his installation there was a revival which brought fifty new members into the church. In 1858 another revival resulted in an addition of twenty-three persons to the church. These were nearly all heads of families.

Mr. Putnam, like Dr. Harris, took great interest in education. For many years he visited the schools throughout the town. He also published two works on English grammar. His other publications are "Helps at the Mercy Seat" and several sermons. As a preacher, Mr. Putnam differed somewhat from Dr. Harris. His preaching was less legal, though scarcely less effective. He was a powerful speaker and a most excellent pastor. He resigned his charge from ill health, and was dismissed October 9, 1861. On the same day his successor, Rev. Sylvanus Hayward, was installed. He was pastor till April 12, 1866. Thus for more than seventy-seven years the Congregational Church has the remarkable record of not being one day without a settled pastor.

Rev. George I. Bard was installed pastor November 20, 1866, and was dismissed December 3, 1872.

The next pastor was Rev. William E. Spear, ordained and installed October 16, 1873. His letter of resignation was accepted August 1, 1878. Mr. Spear is now a practicing attorney in Boston.

Rev. James Wells succeeded him as acting pastor for nearly two years, and gave much acceptance.

The present pastor, Rev. Tilton C. H. Bouton, was ordained and installed July 14, 1881, coming fresh from Andover Theological Seminary, and is an earnest preacher of the Word and a beloved pastor.

In 1860 there were one hundred and twenty-nine members. Now the church-roll presents one hundred and twenty-three names.

In the early years of the church the discipline of its members was of the strictest character. Many of the cases of church discipline would seem almost incredible to the present generation. The following is quoted from the records:

"Jan. 27, 1794.—A complaint was presented to the church by —— —— against our brother, —— ——, for unchristian-like behaviour,

in suffering himself to be carried, in a light and vain manner, upon a man's Sholder to the length of one-quarter of a mile."

The church accepted this complaint, and summoned the brother before it. He appeared and confessed his fault and was pardoned.

In 1789 it was "*Voted* to erect the second meeting-house." This vote was carried into effect. The building was erected on the spot where the first log church was built, at the centre of the common, where it still stands, now used as the town hall.

In 1836 the present church edifice was built, which covers the spot where the house of Colonel William Stark, a brother to General John Stark, was located. It was repaired and remodeled in 1884, furnished with an elegant and costly set of pulpit furniture by representatives of one of the earliest families, and is now one of the most pleasant houses of worship to be found in our State, outside of the cities. The church also owns a good parsonage, built in 1883, and a vestry.

In the early years of the church the minister's salary was obtained by a tax levied upon all ratable polls and estates in the town. This system, in time, led into much difficulty, and was abolished. It was succeeded by a tax upon all members of the society which exists in connection with the church. It is now raised by subscription. The church is at present in a prosperous condition, and, with the blessing of God resting upon it, it will continue to be in the future, as it has been in the past, a mighty instrument for the temporal and eternal good of the people.

The Baptist Church.—In 1795, as the result of the visits of Rev. Hezekiah Smith, D.D., of Haverhill, Mass., there was a Baptist Church formed in Bow, several members of which lived in Dunbarton, and when the Bow Church disbanded, in 1816, the Dunbarton members united with the Baptist Church in Goffstown. In 1827 a young man who was working at Amoskeag village began to hold meetings in a school-house near Montalona on Sundays, attending to the work of his trade during the week. Soon the school-house could not contain his hearers, and a large, unfinished blacksmith-shop was floored and provided with seats for a congregation, which soon filled them to overflowing.

Encouraged by these meetings, the Baptists of Dunbarton met November 9, 1828, and voted to obtain letters of dismission from the churches of which they were members, and to petition the Baptist Churches of Goffstown, Bow, Weare and New Boston to send delegates to a council to be held December 15th, at nine o'clock A.M. Joel Wheeler and Jonathan Colby were chosen deacons, and Isaac Westcott (the young man who for several months had been their preacher and leader) was appointed to receive the hand of fellowship. To the request for a council were the signatures of nineteen persons.

Two other subjects were also under consideration at this time, viz.: building a new meeting-house and the ordination of Mr. Westcott. The former was acted on immediately, and the new house was finished in the summer of 1830; the latter was postponed a few months, and though a council was called in the autumn of 1829, Mr. Westcott was not ordained until after he left Dunbarton.

The council of recognition met according to invitation at the house of Joel Wheeler, the churches of Goffstown, Bow and Weare being represented, and chose the Rev. Joseph Davis moderator, and Mr. Joseph Peacock clerk. It having been voted to extend the hand of fellowship to those desiring it, services of recognition were held, Rev. Joseph Davis, of Weare, preaching the sermon. Immediately after the recognition services the church retired and received two new members.

During the first ten years of its history there are but few items of interest to be found in the records of the church.

The church was supplied by Mr. Westcott until February 20, 1831, and afterwards by Rev. Messrs. Ellis, Strong and Wilmarth; meanwhile licenses to preach had been granted to Christie Wheeler and to Joel Wheeler, Jr.

Apparently the first settled pastor of the newly-gathered flock was Rev. Stephen Pillsbury, who was called and settled in the spring of 1835, and remained until the close of 1838.

In July, 1839, Mr. Horace Eaton, then a student, agreed to supply the church until October. He found the state of religion very low, there being no attempt to sustain a prayer-meeting. In August he obtained a promise from one of the deacons to meet him at the place appointed for a prayer-meeting the next week.

At the first meeting three were present, at the second, twelve, and at the third, a full house. These meetings were the beginning of a series, during the continuance of which several were converted and fifteen were baptized and joined the church. At the close of the year the total membership was fifty. Rev. Levi Walker was received by letter from Hanover April 15, 1840, and became pastor of the pulpit for a year, when he removed to Campton. After this Rev. Stephen Pillsbury supplied the pulpit half the time for several months, and the membership of the church was increased to seventy.

In accordance with an invitation from the church, a council assembled March 21, 1843, and ordained Abner Mason, a member of the Worthen Street Church, Lowell, Mass., to the work of the ministry and as pastor of the Dunbarton Church.

In December, 1844, Jonathan Wheeler was chosen church clerk, a date worthy of mention, from the fact that he faithfully discharged the duties of his office for thirty-two consecutive years, during twenty-nine of which he lived four miles from the meeting-house. Rev. Abner Mason having been dismissed in November, 1844, he was succeeded by Rev. N. W. Smith, who acted as supply for about a year.

The church had thus far, during nearly twenty

years of its history, worshiped in the meeting-house at Montalona; but the members found it hard work to support preaching even a portion of the time. Some members of the Baptist Churches in Hopkinton and Bow, all of whom resided in Dunbarton, having expressed a desire to attend church in their own town, and being willing to contribute toward building a new house of worship, the church met April 29, 1847, in a hall, which, with a lot of land, had been recently purchased at the centre of the town, and received by letter fourteen new members from the churches in Hopkinton and Bow.

The church having no pastor, Rev. J. W. Poland was received by letter June 4, 1847, and became their pastor for a season.

The failing health of Mr. Poland would not permit him to continue his labors, and February 3, 1848, Rev. H. D. Hodge was received by letter as member and pastor of the church, and remained during the year. Meanwhile, work was progressing on the new meeting-house, and the building was completed so that the first services were held in it Sunday, December 1, 1848.

In the spring of 1849, Rev. Samuel Cook became pastor, and remained until the latter part of 1853, when he removed to Concord. For about a year the church was without a pastor, but January 7, 1855, Rev. Horace Eaton and wife were received by letter from the church in Wilton, and under his pastorate the following spring there were several additions.

Mr. Eaton remained with the church nearly five years.

After irregular supplies for several months, Rev. J. M. Coburn supplied the pulpit very acceptably for one year, and was succeeded by his brother, Rev. W. L. Coburn, who was ordained at Dunbarton February 28, 1861.

For reasons which do not appear in the records, this pastorate was a short one. In May or June, 1862, Rev. John Peacock was engaged as a supply, and continued with the church until September, 1863.

In September, 1863, Mr. Stephen Pillsbury (son of the Rev. Stephen Pillsbury, who was settled in 1835) commenced his labors. He preached about a year as a licentiate from the New London Baptist Church, and, in October, 1864, was ordained and settled as pastor. Mr. Pillsbury remained with the church until the close of the year 1865, when he removed to Mt. Holly, Vt. During the year 1866 the church had no stated supply.

Early in 1867, Rev. T. B. Eastman was called and settled as pastor. Mr. Eastman was succeeded by Rev. E. J. Whittemore, who, in turn, was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Woodbury. Mr. Woodbury remained for two years and then removed to Pembroke, Me. In the summer and autumn of 1874 the church was supplied by Mr. A. S. Stowell, then a student at Newton Centre, Mass., and afterwards ordained pastor of the church at Salem Depot. In May, 1875, Mr. A. J. Hopkins, at that time pursuing his studies in Newton Theological Institution, began as a supply for the summer, and, in accordance with the request of the church, continued, while pursuing his studies, to supply them through the following year.

He was ordained pastor of the church September 27, 1876, and remained with them until October, 1879, when he accepted a call to the adjoining town of Hopkinton. During his pastorate twenty-five new members were received by the church,—seventeen by baptism and eight by letter.

The first Sunday in October, 1879, Rev. L. Hayden, D.D., began to preach as a supply, and at the close of the year was formally recognized as pastor of the church. He remained until July, 1885, when he accepted a call to become pastor of the Baptist Church in Shutesbury, Mass.

Doctor Hayden was one of the town's most respected citizens, ever taking an active interest in every good cause of public, educational or religious welfare, and his removal from town was an extended cause of deep regret, and that the remaining years of a well-spent life may be in green pastures and beside the still waters of a Father's love, is our benediction on this noble man and servant of God.

In the autumn of 1882, owing to a bitterness of feeling engendered by political excitement, a portion of the members withdrew, thus seriously impairing the financial and spiritual strength of the church. The church is at present without a supply.

The Universalist Society was formed in 1830, and the Methodist Society in 1847, both of which have been disbanded.

St. John's Episcopal Chapel.—In the westerly part of the town, on land donated by the Stark family, stands the St. John's Episcopal Chapel, a very neat and inviting edifice. Services are held regularly, to the support of which the Starks lend cheerful aid.

In the preparation of the history of the two larger religious societies, we acknowledge the kindly aid rendered by Rev. Mr. Bouton and Rev. Mr. Hopkins.

CHAPTER III.

DUNBARTON—(*Continued*).

SCHOOLS AND MILITARY.

In granting townships, the lords proprietors usually set apart a right called the "school lot." Such a right was reserved in this town. At the proprietors' meeting, March 2, 1752, after voting the parsonage lot, another lot was voted, as the record states, "for the use and maintenance of a school forever."

At the meeting in March, 1771, the sum of thirty dollars was appropriated for a town school, which appears to be the first for that purpose upon record.

The same amount was annually appropriated during the years 1772, '73, '74 and '75. In 1776 the school money was voted down, as was the case from that date until March 22, 1788, when the sum of seventy-two dollars was voted for the town school. In 1788 the town "*Voted* to raise eighty dollars for a town school, and that the selectmen divide the town into proper districts for a town school, and that no men send from one district to another."

In 1789, "*Voted* to raise twenty-four pounds for a town school."

In 1790, "*Voted* twenty-four pounds for a town school;" and in 1791 "thirty-five pounds were voted for the use of a school."

The law of 1791, which directed a tax to be assessed, amounting to seven thousand five hundred pounds sterling, upon the several towns, in proportion to their taxable property, gave a direct impulse to the common schools throughout the State.

Prior to the passage of the act of 1805 Dunbarton had been divided into three districts, each containing a school-house.

At that time the town was divided into three school districts, viz., Page's Corner, Centre and Montalona. Robert Hogg, a native of England, was the first teacher in town, and his many years' service gave him the *sobriquet* of Master Hogg.

The first school-house at the Centre stood just south of the present Congregational Church. It was a plain structure, twenty feet square and ceiled instead of plastered. The entrance was from the east; the fireplace was at the west end. Two rows of benches were on either side, and the master's desk stood near the entrance.

The only books used at that time were Dilworth's Spelling-Book, New Testament and Pike's Arithmetic. The branches taught were reading, writing and arithmetic. All copies for writing were set by the master, and only quill pens were used.

The town is at present divided into eleven school districts.

It is said that history repeats itself. The first representative to the General Court was Caleb Page, in 1775; the representative in 1875 was Caleb Page also, but though the same in name, not in person.

No town of like size can claim a more honorable record, and none a larger number of distinguished military men, than Dunbarton.

The most famous of all engaged in the service was Major Robert Rogers, a brief biography of whom will be found in the following:

Major Robert Rogers, who became famous as the commander of the New England corps of rangers, was the eldest son of James Rogers, and was born in Londonderry in 1727. He was fifteen when he came with his father to the woods of Starkstown, and nineteen when the family made their fortunate escape by night to Rumford.

The ranger corps of the "Seven Years' War" was mostly made up of Massachusetts and New Hampshire men. Major Rogers had with him his two brothers—Richard, who died at Fort William Henry of small pox; and James, a captain in the Provincial militia—William and Archibald Stark, Jr., Caleb Page, Nathaniel Martin, Adam Dickey and John McCurdy, all of Starkstown. Rogers served through the war, and died in England in 1800.

Another was John Stark, who received his first baptism of fire under the heroic Rogers, and who afterwards made the independence of the American colonies an accomplished fact upon the ever-historic battle-field of Bennington; Joseph Blanchard, the gallant colonel was another who led the New Hampshire forces to victory in many a contest during the Seven Years' War; Jeremiah Page, the surveyor of "Coos meadows," and afterward surveyor assistant for His Majesty's government, George III. Captain Alexander Todd; Richard Rogers, the ranger, and brother of the famous Robert,—these have written their names high on the roll of fame, and reflected honor on old Starkstown, the town they represented.

The following gives the names of officers and soldiers in the Indian and French War, 1750–60:

Captain John Stark (afterward General), Ensign Caleb Page, Major Robert Rogers, Captain Joseph Blanchard, Captain James Rogers, Captain Jonathan Burbank, Captain Richard Rogers, Lieutenant Nathaniel Burbank, Lieutenant John McCurdy, Lieutenant Abram Stark, Lieutenant William Stark, Stephen Law, Andrew Dickey, John Foster, James Andrews, James McCurdy, David Stinson (killed by the Indians at Stinson's Pond, in Rumney).

The following are the names of those who served in the Revolutionary War, from 1775 to 1783:

Major Caleb Stark, General John Stark, Colonel William Stark, Captain Nathaniel Burbank, Captain James Leach, Captain John Furgerson, Captain John Schule, Major John Mills, Rev. Walter Harris, Lieutenant Thomas Mills, Lieutenant William Tenney, John McCurdy, Daniel McCurdy, Caleb Page(3d), L. Barnard, Sipio (colored), Sampson Moore (colored), James Stinson, William Holmes, Jotham Stearns, William Bailey, Tristram Bonnet, William Beard, George McAlpine, James McPherson, Alexander Hogg, Ebenezer Woodbury, Thomas Hart, John Damon, Stephen Ayer, Amos Barnes, John Wegan, Moses Heath, John Dodge, James McCurdy, Samuel Lord, Thomas Hammond, William Page, Jeremiah Barnes, Asa Putney, Aaron Putney, George Hogg, Thomas Gregg, Jonathan Smith, Benjamin Collins, John Blanchard, Abel Hadley, Samuel Preston, Ebenezer Chase, John Holmes, Nathaniel Martin, Noah Sargent, Archelas Perkins, Abel Sargent, Nathaniel Wheeler, William Wheeler, Winthrop Sargent.

The following enlisted in time of peace, 1810:

Robert Miller, Nathaniel Hemphill and Jonathan Colby.

The following enlisted in 1812–15:

Dr. James Stark, Thomas Ayer, Joseph Collins, John Miller, Benjamin Bailey, John Ayer, Robert Sanborn, Ira Bailey, John Babson, John Ladd, Charles Hart.

The following were drafted in the War of 1812–15:

Thomas Lord, Isaac Nichols, William Stark, John Stark, John Washbury, Luther Clement, Archibald Stinson, Daniel Clement, Stephen Walman, Jacob Ayer, Enoch Gile, Philip Kidder.

Daniel Stinson enlisted July 17, 1818, and E. Lyman Harris in 1820.

In 1846, in the war with Mexico, the following men entered the army from Dunbarton:

Benjamin Whipple (3d), Charles Clement, Simeon Cilly, Lieutenant Winslow (navy; served in regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers).

From the following it will be seen that the town displayed a truly loyal spirit in defending our government and country, in its civil conflict of 1861 to 1865.

The following is a copy of the vote passed at annual town-meeting in the town of Dunbarton, March 14, 1865:

"*Voted*, that Silvanus Hayward be a committee to obtain the names of all the men this town has furnished for the army as volunteers, conscripts or substitutes, and bounties paid to each, date of enlistment, length of service, and all the facts in relation thereto, which may be of historical value to the town, that the same may be recorded in the records of the town."

The following is a report of committee appointed to procure and place on record the names and history of the soldiers furnished by the town of Dunbarton in the late war:

"It were indeed base for the town to refuse or neglect to put on permanent record the names of those of its own citizens who served in defense of our country in putting down the most causeless and infamous rebellion the world has ever known. Their names should be handed down with honor to the latest generation, that our children in years to come may read them with gratitude, and bless the names of those who gave their toil, and even, in many instances, their lives, to save them from the curse of barbarism and slavery.

"To this end, and that we ourselves may honor more definitely what the town has done, the following statement is presented:

"I have not been able to ascertain whether or not any townsman enlisted at the first call for seventy-five thousand men. Since that time the town has furnished in volunteers and substitutes one hundred and one different men, three of whom re-enlisted after serving out their time.

"According to the Adjutant-General's Report, this gives an excess of eight men over all required by the government. By the statement furnished the selectmen from the recruiting-office, the excess is only one.

"The whole amount of money paid in town bounties has been twenty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars, of which two thousand and twenty-two dollars has already been received back—eleven hundred dollars from the State and nine hundred and twenty-two dollars from the United States. From one to three thousand dollars (how much cannot yet be exactly told) will be paid back by the general government, and several thousand dollars are still claimed from the State, of receiving which there is some doubt. A large portion of this has been paid to substitutes picked up here and there, whose names I have not thought best to look up, as they can be of no interest to Dunbarton. The separate sums paid to Dunbarton volunteers I have given as shown by receipts in the hands of the selectmen. Two Dunbarton men, Henry S. Hammond and Frederick Waite, enlisted in Manchester,[1] the former of whom served his time out and returned in safety. The latter died of measles at Newbern, N. C., April 20, 1863. The following volunteered and received no town bounty:

"Alonzo Barnard, enlisted in Second Regiment Sharpshooters, Company F, November, 1861; re-enlisted December, 1863; promoted to corporal; wounded May, 1864, and died soon after in the hospital at Philadelphia, Pa.

"Peter Barnes, enlisted in Second Regiment, Company D, November, 1863.

"Ira Briggs, enlisted in Sixth Regiment, Company I, November, 1861; discharged for disability, 1862.

"Wilbur F. Brem, enlisted in Second Regiment, Company B, June, 1861; captured at Gettysburg, July, 1863, and died of starvation in Andersonville prison, 1864.

"Henry M. Caldwell, captain of Company F, Second Regiment of Sharpshooters, enlisted September, 1861; died of fever at Falmouth, Va., July 12, 1862.

"Horace Caldwell, orderly-sergeant, same company, enlisted November, 1861; discharged for disability, 1863.

"Jeremiah Clough, enlisted in Second Regiment Sharpshooters, Company F, November, 1861; discharged for disability, 1862.

"William C. Flanders, enlisted in Fourth Regiment, Company E, September, 1861; discharged for disability January, 1862; afterwards re-enlisted and served three years.

"Peter Gravelin, enlisted in Second Regiment, Company E, June, 1861.

"Simeon N. Heath, enlisted in Second Regiment, Company E, June, 1861; re-enlisted January, 1864; died of disease at Oxford, 1864 or '65.

"David A. Jameson, enlisted in Second Regiment Sharpshooters, Company F, November, 1861; wounded June 8, 1864, and died in hospital, at Baltimore, Md., June 26, 1864.

"William U. Marshall, enlisted in First Regiment Sharpshooters, Company E, September, 1861.

"Frank B. Mills, enlisted in Second Regiment Sharpshooters, Company F, November, 1861; wounded March, 1862, and discharged for disability May, 1862.

"George Noyes, enlisted in Second Regiment, Company C, June, 1861; discharged for disability July, 1861.

"Daniel Ordway, enlisted in Seventh Regiment, Company I, December, 1861.

"Moses E. Ordway, enlisted in First Regiment Sharpshooters, Company E, September, 1861; deserted and went west.

"Frank A. Putney, enlisted in First Regiment Sharpshooters, Company E, September, 1861.

"William A. Putney, enlisted for ninety days and served in the National Guards stationed at Portsmouth, N. H.

"Samuel A. Symonds, enlisted in Seventh Regiment, Company K, December, 1861; killed at Laurel Hill October 7, 1864.

"John W. Twiss, enlisted in Fourth Regiment, Company H, September, 1861.

"Henry A. Waite, enlisted in First Regiment Sharpshooters, Company E, September, 1861.

"Edward Everett Whipple, enlisted in Second Regiment Sharpshooters, Company F, November, 1861; died at home of consumption March 3, 1862.

"David H. Whipple, enlisted in Third Regiment, Company A, August, 1861; died of disease at Port Royal July 4, 1862.

"J. Henry Whipple, enlisted in Second Regiment Sharpshooters, Company F, November, 1861; transferred to Invalid-Corps July, 1863.

"Lewis Wood, enlisted in Second Regiment, Company E, June, 1861; re-enlisted January, 1864; promoted to corporal.

"These two received one hundred dollars town bounty each, viz.:

"Bradford Bunham, enlisted in Sixteenth Regiment, Company D, October, 1862.

"David F. Heath, enlisted in Fourteenth Regiment, 1864.

"The following individuals received a town bounty of two hundred dollars each:

"Amos C. Bailey, enlisted in Fourteenth Regiment, Company H, September, 1862; wounded and discharged, 1865.

"James A. Baker, enlisted in Sixteenth Regiment, Company D, October, 1862; died of disease at Brashear City, La., April 14, 1863.

"James E. Barnard, enlisted in Ninth Regiment, Company K, August, 1862; discharged June 10, 1865.

"William E. Bunten, captain of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, enlisted October, 1862; discharged September, 1863.

"Alonzo P. Chamberlain, enlisted in Fourteenth Regiment, Company H, September, 1862; promoted to corporal; wounded September, 1864.

"Moses K. Eaton, enlisted in Fourteenth Regiment, Company H, September, 1862; died of disease at Wilmington, N. C., September 21, 1863.

"John R. Emerson, enlisted in Fourteenth Regiment, Company H, September, 1862; promoted to corporal.

"Joseph H. Healey, enlisted in Sixteenth Regiment, Company D, October, 1862.

"Marcus M. Holmes, sergeant in Fourteenth Regiment, Company H, September, 1862; promoted to lieutenant May, 1864.

"Marceller A. Merrill, enlisted in Tenth Regiment, Company C, September, 1862.

"Chester L. Page, enlisted in Fifteenth Regiment, Company E, November, 1862.

"Wilson E. Poor, enlisted in Fourteenth Regiment, Company H, September, 1862; promoted to corporal.

"Daniel B. Roberts, enlisted in Ninth Regiment, Company E, May, 1862.

"John B. Samton, enlisted in Tenth Regiment, Company H, September, 1862; captured at Fair Oaks, Va., October, 1864.

[1] This is evidently a mistake, and should read Massachusetts.

"Andrew J. Stone, captain Company F, Ninth Regiment, enlisted August, 1862; died of wounds at Fredericksburg, Va., May 20, 1864.

"Benjamin Twiss, enlisted in Tenth Regiment, Company H, May, 1862; was captured in May, 1864, and after being nearly starved to death in prison was released on parole the December following.

"Robert E. Wheeler, enlisted in Fourteenth Regiment, Company H, September, 1862; promoted to corporal.

"Leonard Wilson, enlisted in Fourteenth Regiment, Company H, September, 1862; promoted to color-sergeant.

"Lysander Wyman, enlisted in Thirteenth Regiment, Company E, October, 1862.

"The following are those who received three hundred dollars bounty from the town:

"Timothy Clark, enlisted in Fifth Regiment, Company H, August, 1863.

"John D. Houlihan, enlisted in Fifth Regiment, Company D, August, 1863.

"Elbridge C. Brem, enlisted in Fourteenth Regiment, Company H, August, 1864, and is the only Dunbarton man who received five hundred dollars town bounty. . . .

"The following citizens of Dunbarton provided substitutes of their own accord, the town giving three hundred dollars to each for that purpose:

"Lemuel N. Barnard, Charles W. Brem, Isaac P. Clifford, Alfred Colby, William A. Elliott, Lauren P. Hadley, Aaron Lorel, Johnson C. McIntire, John C. Mills, John Mills, Nathan W. Wheeler, Jr.

"The labor of collecting the above statistics has not been small, and there are doubtless still many errors and omissions, but it is as accurate as the means at hand would allow.

"It has been to your committee a labor of love, for which he will feel amply rewarded if he shall thus have been the means of giving greater permanence to Dunbarton's roll of honor.

"Respectfully submitted,

"SILVANUS HAYWARD, *Committee.*

"Dunbarton, N. H., April 7, 1866."

CHAPTER IV.

DUNBARTON—(*Continued*).

FEW towns have graduated from college and sent out into the world a more worthy list of sons than Dunbarton; fifty-one natives have graduated from colleges, as follows: Dartmouth 41; Wabash, Indiana, 3; Union, N. Y. 2; Harvard 2; Yale 1; Brown University 1; Amherst 1.

Among the ministerial graduates we find Isaac Garvin, Abraham Burnham, D.D., Hosea Wheeler, Amos W. Burnham, D. D., Thomas Jameson, Harrison C. Paige, Charles H. Marshall, Abraham Burnham, Leonard S. Parker, Ephraim O. Jameson, George A. Putnam, John P. Mills. Among the teachers, Samuel Burnham, William Parker, Prof. Caleb Mills. Prof. Charles G. Burnham, Joseph Gibson Hoyt, LL. D., Prof. Mark Bailey, William H. Burnham. Of journalists, William A. Putney, Henry M. Putney, John B. Mills.

In the legal profession, the names of Jeremiah Stinson, William Stark, John Burnham, John Whipple, John Jameson, John Tenney, James H. Paige, Walter Harris Tenney, Caleb Stark, Jr., Amos Hadley, Joseph M. Cavis, David B. Kimball, George H. Twiss, Wm. E. Bunten, Henry E. Burnham, Newton H. Wilson appear, while many others have made a good record in their chosen walks.

It will be pardonable if, out of the honored list of those who have won a name and position in their chosen walks, we give a brief sketch of a few.

PROF. MARK BAILEY was born in Dunbarton May 20th, 1827, and worked on his father's farm until he was fifteen years of age; he attended the academy at Pembroke, also at Danville, Vt., and was graduated at Dartmouth College in '49, in the same class with Judge Doe and the late Judge Stanley. His time was occupied winters by teaching, and his elocutionary gift was further cultivated by training received from the late Prof. William Russell, of Reed's Ferry, and afterwards he became a partner of Prof. Russell's son in teaching the art in New York City.

Prof. Bailey taught in the Andover, Bangor, Union and Princeton Seminaries, and in most of the New England colleges during the years 1852 and '53. In 1855 he was appointed instructor of elocution in Yale College, New Haven, Conn., a position still retained.

In 1863, Prof. Bailey lectured before The American Teachers' Association, and also prepared the "Introductory Treatise on Elocution" for the popular Hilliard readers; his lessons on "Sound and Sense" have awakened a large degree of interest in the art.

Several courses of lectures have been given before the public teachers at Washington, D. C., and at Cincinnati. In 1856, '60, and '61 he was active as a Republican, on the stump, for "Free Territories," the "Union" and the freeing of the slaves. Prof. Bailey has a delightful home, and has accomplished much in his work in developing good readers and speakers, is one of the best elocutionists in the country and retains a fond regard for his native town.

JOSEPH GIBSON HOYT, LL.D., was born in 1815; graduated at Yale College in 1840; he won a high reputation as a classical scholar and accurate teacher; was chancellor of Washington University, in the city of St. Louis, and in the midst of his splendid career he died suddenly, in 1862. He is spoken of as the most brilliant son of Dunbarton.

REV. GEORGE A. PUTNAM, born in 1835, has achieved renown in the clerical profession. Another worthy son is REV. EPHRAIM O. JAMESON, born January 23, 1832. He prepared for college in Gilmanton (N. H.) Academy, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1855, and from the Theological Seminary in Andover in 1858. He was ordained to the gospel ministry March 1, 1860, and installed pastor of the East Congregational Church in Concord, N. H. He resigned and was installed November 9, 1865, pastor of the Union Evangelical Church at Salisbury, Mass., where he labored until July, 1871, when he resigned and was installed as pastor of the First Church of Christ in Medway, Mass., in 1871. The esteem in which this pastor is held by the people, is evidenced by his continuous service of nearly fourteen years among them. In addition to his duties as pastor, Mr. Jameson does some literary work. He published, in 1844, a volume of family history, "The Cogswells in

America." The "History of Medway, Mass.," he has ready for the press.

Mr. Jameson married, September 20, 1858, Miss Mary Cogswell, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Cogswell, D.D., of Gilmanton, N. H. Mr. Jameson is now settled at Millis, Mass.

HENRY EBEN BURNHAM, son of Henry L. and Maria A. Burnham, was born in Dunbarton, N. H., Nov. 8, 1844; attended district school; prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H.; graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1865; studied law in the offices of E. S. Cutter, Esq., and Judge Lewis W. Clark, in Manchester, N. H., and in the office of Minot & Mugridge, in Concord, N. H.; admitted to the bar in Merrimack County, April term, 1868; began the practice of law in the fall of 1868 at Manchester, and has continued in law practice at Manchester to the present time. He has been a partner for several years of Hon. David Cross, and is now in business with A. O. Brown, Esq., under the firm-name of Burnham & Brown.

He has represented one of the wards of Manchester in the Legislature two terms, has held the office of treasurer of the county of Hillsborough two years, and was judge of Probate for that county in 1876, 1877 and 1878.

Mr. Burnham is one of the most pleasing public speakers in the State. A thorough lawyer, popular, honored, and most highly esteemed by his host of friends. His poem at the Centennial of the town was a model in arrangement, word and sentiment, from which we quote at the opening of this town sketch.

He married Lizzie H. Patterson, daughter of John D. Patterson, Esq., of Manchester, October 22, 1874, and has three children,—Gertrude E., Alice M. and Edith D. Burnham.

COLONEL CARROLL D. WRIGHT, of Reading, Mass., was born in Dunbarton July 25, 1840. He is a son of Rev. Nathan R. Wright, a prominent Universalist clergyman, who was settled at different places in this State for many years, but has of late resided in Lynn, Mass. He attended the academies at Washington, Alstead and Chester, Vt., and in 1860 commenced the study of law in the office of the late Hon. William P. Wheeler, of Keene, continuing the same, subsequently, with Erastus Worthington, of Dedham, Mass., and Tolman Willey, of Boston. In August, 1862, while on a visit to Keene, and before completing his legal studies, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, but was commissioned second lieutenant before leaving for the seat of war. He filled various responsible positions in the service; was appointed adjutant of his regiment in the fall of 1863, and was assistant adjutant-general in Louisiana and during Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, at the close of which campaign he was commissioned colonel of his regiment, but resigned in the following spring on account of ill health. He subsequently resumed the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar at Keene in October, 1865. Recurring ill health prevented his engagement in active practice until the fall of 1867, when he opened an office in Boston, and soon succeeded in establishing a profitable business, making his residence in the town of Reading, which has been his home up to the present time.

In 1871, Colonel Wright was elected to the Massachusetts Senate by the Republicans of the Sixth Middlesex District, and was re-elected the following year, serving with ability as chairman of the committees on insurance and military affairs, and secretary of the judiciary committee. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Washburn chief of the State Bureau of Statistics of Labor, which position he still holds, and to the work of which office he has devoted his attention since that time, winning a reputation as a thorough statistician, excelled by that of no man in America.

Colonel Wright was supervisor of the federal census in 1880 for the State of Massachusetts, performing his work with characteristic fullness and accuracy. He prepared for the Census Bureau an exhaustive special report upon "The Factory System of the United States," visiting the principal factory centres of this country and of Europe in securing the information necessary to its thorough preparation. He also prepared, under authority of the Boston City Council, a large volume embodying the social, commercial and industrial statistics of that city, which was issued some two years since.

Colonel Wright is a graceful and eloquent speaker, and won distinction as a popular lecturer upon war and other topics before entering upon his statistical work. He was prominently brought forward as a candidate for Congress by the young Republicans of his district in 1876, and received an earnest support in the nominating convention, which was only overcome by the peculiar influences brought to bear in the interests of a wealthier aspirant. In December, 1879, he delivered a course of lectures on social topics before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, and in 1881 was chosen university lecturer on the factory system at Harvard College.

After the passage of the measure by Congress, in the winter of 1885, instituting the United States Bureau of Labor, Colonel Wright was appointed the commissioner, and has rendered service of great and lasting value in inaugurating the initiative work of this valuable agency to aid the industrial and laboring interests of the country.

HENRY LARCOM BURNHAM.—The only State Senator the town has furnished is Henry Larcom Burnham, son of Bradford and Hannah Dane (Whipple) Burnham, who was born in Dunbarton November 25, 1814. He attended the district school, summer and winter terms, until twelve years of age; then only winter terms for six years. He commenced teaching when eighteen years of age, and continued teaching some

part of each year for thirty years. He generally taught winter terms and was engaged in farming the rest of the year.

He was a student at Blanchard Academy, at Pembroke, N. H., one and a half terms; was employed in land surveying more or less for forty-five years; was a justice of the peace nearly forty years, writing a large number of deeds, wills and other legal instruments; has held nearly all of the various town offices; represented the town in the House of Representatives in 1858; was on the Board of County Commissioners from 1860 to 1863; a member of the State Senate in 1864 and 1865, and was sheriff of the county of Merrimack from 1867 to 1872.

In March, 1842, Mr. Burnham married Maria A. Bailey, only daughter of Josiah Bailey, late of Dunbarton. Their only child, Henry E. Burnham, is a lawyer in Manchester, N. H.

By reason of failing health, Mr. and Mrs. Burnham left the farm at Dunbarton nearly four years since and now reside with their son in Manchester.

The scenery from our hills is extensive and grand, the air pure and invigorating, and those who have gone out to fight the battle of life in other parts of the country and amid other surroundings ever remember their old ancestral home with kindly feelings of love and delight to return and revisit the scenes of their childhood, which can never, never be forgotten.

In the hurried preparation of this sketch we acknowledge the kindly aid of Rev. Mr. Bouton, also of Rev. Mr. Hopkins, who have proved themselves friends in need, and for our many omissions we ask the reader's indulgence.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MAJOR CALEB STARK.

On the 20th of August 1758, Captain John Stark, of His Britannic Majesty's corps of American rangers, while on a furlough from the army, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb Page, Esq., who also held His Majesty's commission as captain of provincial militia, and was one of the original grantees of Starkstown (now known as Dunbarton, N. H.)

In the spring of 1759, his furlough having expired, and a new company having been enlisted, the hardy soldier returned to his post at Fort Edward, prepared to perform his part in the next campaign, which, under the vigorous direction of the Earl of Chatham, was destined to reduce Louisburg and Quebec, and open the way to the entire conquest of Canada.

His wife was left at home with her father, one of the most prominent and wealthy pioneers of the settlement, under whose hospitable roof the subject of this notice was born December 3, 1759, during the absence of his father. The capitulation of Canada, in 1760, terminated the war in the north, and the provincial troops returned to their homes.

Soon after these events, there being no immediate prospect of active service, Captain Stark resigned his commission in the army and withdrew with his wife to his paternal acres at Derryfield (now Manchester), N. H.

The good Captain Page, entertaining a strong affection for the child who had been born under his roof, and had received his Christian name, was desirous of retaining and adopting him. To this proposition his father made no objection, and he remained under the indulgent care of his maternal grandfather until June 16, 1775.[1]

The best works of the time were procured for his improvement, and he obtained a good education for that period. The two principal books were Fenning's Dictionary and Salmon's Historical Grammar, which are still preserved in the family.

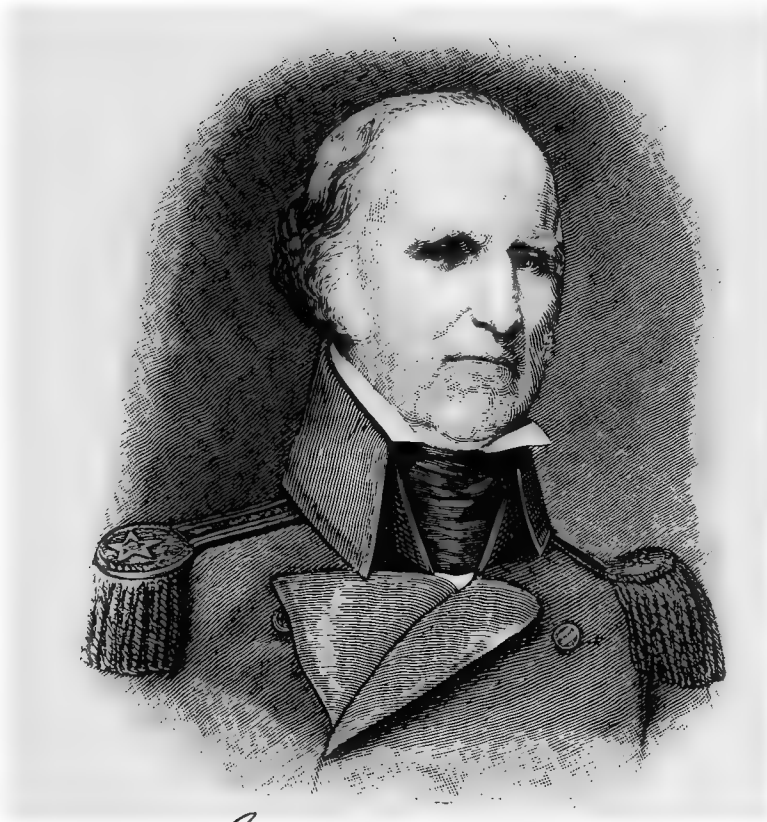
The tragedy enacted at Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775, having aroused the martial spirit of New England, Captain Stark abandoned his domestic occupations, and hastened to the theatre of action, in the vicinity of Boston, followed by most of the old corps of rangers who had served under his orders during the previous war, and others from the province who were eager to prove their devotion to the cause of liberty.

The daring acts of valor which had so frequently distinguished the career of the veteran Stark, combined with his military experience and success, left him no competitor in the minds of his countrymen-in-arms, by whom he was unanimously elected colonel, and in a few hours a regiment of nearly nine hundred men was enlisted for one year.

These proceedings were soon known in the northern settlements, and his son, then under sixteen years of age, whose memoir we are writing, made an earnest application to his grand-parent for permission to repair to the camp at Medford. The latter remonstrated with him on account of his extreme youth, saying, that although his father was familiar with scenes of strife and carnage, the camp was not a fit place for one of his years; and there the matter for a short time rested. Not, however, dissuaded by these representations, the young man resolved to go at all events; and, having secretly collected his clothing in a valise, without the knowledge of the family, and before daylight on the morning of June 16, 1775, he mounted a horse which had been given him by his grandfather, and, with a musket on his shoulder, started for the American camp.

After traveling a few miles he was joined by another horseman. The stranger was a tall, well-formed,

[1] This interest in the child of his adoption continued unabated until the close of his life, and in the division of his large estate his favorite grandson was assigned an equal portion with his own children.



Caleb Stark

fine-looking person, wearing the undress uniform of a British officer. He inquired, politely, of our young adventurer who he was and where he was going, and upon being informed that he was proceeding to the camp at Medford, to join his father, Colonel Stark, the stranger said: "You are, then, the son of my old comrade. Your father and I were fellow-soldiers for more than five years. I am traveling in the same direction, and we will keep company."

The stranger was the celebrated Major Robert Rogers, of the "French War" notoriety. As they journeyed on, the major insisted on defraying all the road expenses, and toward evening took his leave, transmitting to his old associate-in-arms, Colonel Stark, a message soliciting an interview at a tavern in Medford.[1]

Upon the arrival of our youthful patriot at the regimental headquarters, his father's first greeting was: "Well, son, what are you here for? You should have remained at home." The answer was: "I can handle a musket, and have come to try my fortune as a volunteer." "Very well," said the colonel; and, addressing Captain George Reid, he continued: "take him to your quarters; to-morrow may be a busy day. After that we will see what can be done with him."

The morrow, in truth, was a "busy day." A force, composed of detachments from the Massachusetts and Connecticut lines, under the command of Colonel William Prescott, moved on the evening of the 16th of June, with instructions to fortify Bunker Hill; but, misapprehending their orders, proceeded about one mile farther, and commenced an intrenchment on Breed's Hill, a lesser eminence, which was commanded by the guns of the opposite battery on Copp's Hill, in Boston, as well as exposed to the fire of the ships-of-war at anchor in the harbor. At daylight on the 17th a furious cannonade opened upon the half-finished "redoubt," and soon after, in compliance with an order from General Ward, two hundred men were detached by Colonel Stark to support the parties employed on that rude field-work. Later in the day (about 2 P.M.) another order was received, directing him to march with his whole regiment to oppose the enemy, who were landing in great force at Morton's Point.

As previously stated, the New Hampshire line, under Colonel Stark, formed the left wing of the American force on this ever-memorable occasion, and gallantly repelled the reiterated attacks of some of the choicest battalions of the British light infantry.

[1] We have reason to suppose that the object of Major Rogers' visit to America, in 1775, was to sound public opinion and ascertain the relative strength of the opposing parties, to enable him, in the choice of service, to make the best personal arrangement which circumstances would permit. At this interview, as we have been informed, Colonel Stark assured him that no proffers of rank or wealth could induce him to abandon the cause of his oppressed country. "I have," he said, "taken up arms in her defense and, God willing, I will never lay them down until she has become a free and independent nation." The veteran lived nearly forty years after this object of his most fervent wishes and laborious toils in the field of honor had been accomplished.

Our young volunteer proceeded with the company under Captain George Reid (to whose care he had been so summarily assigned by his father the previous evening) to the position occupied by the regiment at the rail-fence, extending from the redoubt to the beach of Mystic River, where an opportunity was soon afforded for testing the skill and facility with which he could "handle a musket" in his country's cause. Side by side with some of the veteran rangers of the old French War, he stood at his post on that eventful afternoon; and when their ammunition was nearly expended, and the occupation of the redoubt by the British marines and grenadiers had decided the fate of the day, he returned, unharmed,[2] to Winter Hill, where the regiment subsequently intrenched.

On this pleasant eminence, a few miles from the city, were located the handsome residences of several wealthy Loyalists, whose opinions having rendered them obnoxious to the American party, on the commencement of hostilities, had abandoned their dwellings, and taken refuge in Boston. Among them was a gentleman named Royal, who, on retiring to the city, had left his lady with a family of beautiful and accomplished daughters, in possession of his abode. The mansion being conveniently situated for his headquarters, Colonel Stark called upon the family, and proposed, if agreeable to them, his occupancy of a few rooms for that purpose, to which Madame Royal most cheerfully assented, being well aware that the presence of an officer of his rank would afford her family and premises the best protection against any possible insult or encroachment, not only from those under his immediate command, but also from other detachments of the patriot forces. His proposal was made, not with the tone of authority, but rather as the request of a private individual; and it is almost unnecessary to add that, during the intercourse which ensued, the family were always treated by Colonel Stark and his officers with the utmost consideration and respect.

During the remainder of this campaign our young soldier was acquiring, as a cadet in Captain Reid's company, the principles and practice of the military discipline of the day; and when not actually engaged with his new duties, many of his leisure hours were naturally passed at the headquarters of his father, where his association with the refined and well-educated ladies of the house could not but exert, at his age, the most favorable influence over the formation of his habits and manners; and when referring, in after-years, to this period of his life, the subject of this memoir has frequently acknowledged the advantages derived from the intercourse it was then his privilege to hold with this amiable and interesting family.

On the reorganization of the army, early in the

[2] During the action a man was killed at his side, and it was reported to his father that he had fallen.

succeeding year (1776), young Stark received his first commission as ensign in Captain George Reid's company, and proceeded with the regiment, which constituted a portion of Sullivan's brigade, to New York, and thence, in May, to Canada, where our New Hampshire troops, under that able and resolute general, rendered important service in checking the advance of Sir Guy Carleton, and covering the retreat of the force, which had invaded that province the preceding season under Montgomery and Arnold.

The retrograde movement of the army, always discouraging to the young soldier, was rendered more so on this occasion by the accompaniment of a dangerous and loathsome malady, the small-pox, which, as inoculation was not in general use in those days, rapidly spread among the officers and men, converting the camp into a vast hospital. Among the victims of this contagious disease was the adjutant of the First New Hampshire Regiment, who died at Chimney Point in July; and Ensign Stark, who had been previously performing, during a portion of the campaign, the duties of quartermaster, although then under seventeen years of age, was deemed qualified to succeed to the vacancy, being already distinguished for his energy of character and promptness of action, as well as for the proficiency attained in all details of military discipline and duty. Promotion to the grade of lieutenant accompanied this appointment.

After the retirement of Sir Guy Carleton to winter-quarters in Canada, the regiment, with others from the Northern Department, marched to reinforce the dispirited remnant of the main army, under General Washington, in Pennsylvania. Cheerfully sharing all the hardships and privations which were endured by the army at this gloomiest period of our Revolutionary struggle, Adjutant Stark was also an active participator in the brilliant operations at Trenton and Princeton, with which the campaign was so successfully closed in New Jersey.

In January, 1777, the army being cantoned on the high lands about Morristown, the First New Hampshire Regiment was dismissed, the term of enlistment of the men having expired. In company with his father, young Stark was now enabled to revisit his native State, where the next few months were employed co-operating with the other officers of the regiment in raising recruits for the ensuing campaign.

Several junior officers having been promoted to the rank of brigadier over the heads of some of the veteran colonels of the army, Colonel Stark could not, consistently, with a decent self-respect, continue to retain a commission which compelled him to serve under officers of less experience than his own. On his resignation, the command of the regiment was assigned to Colonel Joseph Cilley, an officer of undoubted courage and firmness, in every respect qualified to succeed him; and Lieutenant Stark, having been reappointed adjutant, repaired with the troops to Ticonderoga in the spring of 1777.

Those who are conversant with military affairs will readily appreciate the important bearing of the adjutant's duties on the discipline and efficiency of the regiment. It is no disparagement to the individual courage and conduct of the officers and men composing the same to remark that the steadiness and precision with which all the evolutions of this regiment were performed, when in the presence of the enemy on various occasions during this campaign, afforded satisfactory evidence of the faithfulness with which the duties of his office were discharged by the subject of this memoir.

After the evacuation of Ticonderoga, and the retreat of the American army to the North River, General Schuyler was superseded in the command of the Northern Department by General Gates. Young Stark happened to be present, on duty at the headquarters of that general,[1] when the intelligence of the Bennington success was received by express, and being permitted to accompany a small party sent to open a communication with General Stark, he was soon enabled to congratulate his father, personally, on that brilliant achievement; and after a few days' absence, rejoined his regiment, which was the first to come into action on the 19th of September.

In the action of October 7, 1777, he was wounded in the left arm. Soon after the capitulation of Saratoga, General Stark, having received from Congress the commission of brigadier-general, which had been justly due to him the year previous, selected his son for his aid-de-camp. During the years 1778 and 1781 he discharged the duties of aid-de-camp, brigade major and adjutant-general of the Northern Department, then commanded by General Stark. He was a good writer for one of his years, and from the period of his appointment as aid-de-camp wrote the letters of the general's official correspondence. In the campaign in Rhode Island, in 1779, he acted as aid-de-

[1] While General Gates was rejoicing at the reception of tidings announcing the first success in the north, an aid-de-camp mentioned to him that a son of General Stark was awaiting an interview with a message from Colonel Cilley. "Is he?" said Gates; "call him in." When he appeared the General said: "I'm glad to see you, my boy. Your father has opened the way for us nobly. In less than two months we shall capture Burgoyne's army. Don't you wish to see your father?" The adjutant replied that "if his regimental duties would permit, he should be glad to visit him." "I will find an officer," said Gates, "to perform your duties, and you may go with the party I shall dispatch to Bennington, and convey a message from me to your father. I want the artillery he has taken for the brush I soon expect to have with Burgoyne." He proceeded with the party. The houses along their route were deserted by their owners, but abounded in materials for good cheer. From the residences of fugitive Tories they obtained ample supplies for themselves and horses during their march. After the surrender he accompanied General Stark on a visit to General Gates, and at his headquarters was introduced to all the British officers of rank who were there assembled as the guests of the American general-in-chief of the northern army. He said that Major Ackland and General Burgoyne were, in personal appearance, two of the best-proportioned and handsomest men of their age he had ever seen. General Burgoyne held a long conversation with General Stark, apart from the other company, on the subject of the French War, of which the former then stated that he intended to write a history.

camp to his father, in which capacity he was present at the battle of Springfield, in 1780.

After the close of the Revolutionary War his attention was directed to mercantile pursuits,—first, at Haverhill, Mass., and afterwards at Dunbarton, N. H. He was for a time concerned in navigation, and owned several vessels.

In 1805–6 he became an importing merchant at Boston, in the English and East India trade. In the course of his commercial transactions he visited the West Indies in 1798 and Great Britain in 1810, where he spent a year, making purchases for himself and other merchants of Boston.

While in England he traveled through a large portion of the kingdom, and his observations furnished an interesting journal. He also kept a journal during his residence in the West Indies.

After the declaration of war, in 1812, he closed his mercantile affairs at Boston and purchased an establishment which a company had commenced at Pembroke, N. H., which he furnished with machinery for manufacturing cotton. To this he devoted his attention until 1830, when, having disposed of his interest in the concern, he proceeded to Ohio to prosecute his family's claims to lands granted for military services, which, in 1837, after a vexatious course of lawsuits, were recovered. He died upon his estate in Oxford township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 26, 1838, aged seventy-eight years, eight months and twenty-three days.

In 1787 he married Sarah, daughter of Dr. William McKinstry, formerly of Taunton, Mass., who was, in 1776, appointed surgeon-general of the British hospitals at Boston. She died September 11, 1839, aged seventy-two. Of their eleven children (five sons and six daughters), five are now living. Major Stark's remains lie in his family cemetery at Dunbarton. His monument bears the following inscription:

"In Memory of
Major Caleb Stark,
Eldest Son of
Major-General John Stark,
under whose command he served his country in the War of the American Independence. He entered the army at the age of sixteen, as quartermaster of First New Hampshire Regiment; was afterwards adjutant of the same, and subsequently brigade-major and aid-de-camp to General Stark. He was present at the battle of Bunker's Hill in 1775, at Trenton in 1776, at Princeton, and in the actions of September 19th and October 7, 1777, which immediately preceded the surrender of Burgoyne.
"Born December 3, 1759; died August 26, 1838."

In person, Major Stark was rather above the middle height, of a slight but muscular frame, with strong features, deep-set, keen, blue eyes and a prominent forehead. He much resembled his father in personal appearance. His characteristics were indomitable courage and perseverance, united with coolness and self-possession, which never deserted him on any emergency.[1]

He was the youngest survivor of the action who appeared to witness the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument by the Marquis de Lafayette, by whom he was recognized at once as a fellow-soldier.

During his tour to New Hampshire the illustrious guest of the nation and his suite were entertained at his mansion in Pembroke.

Major Stark was one of the twelve Revolutionary veterans who stood by General Jackson at the ceremony of his first inauguration as President of the United States, and was personally acquainted with all the Presidents from General Washington to General Harrison, inclusive.

"Patriot Departed.—Died, on Sunday evening last, at his residence, near New Comerstown, in this county, Major Caleb Stark, of New Hampshire. Though confident that on this occasion ample justice cannot be done to the memory of Major Stark, yet entire silence on the subject would not be tolerated by that portion of the community who know his public services and his worth.

"He was the son of General Stark, of New Hampshire, the hero of Bennington. At the age of fifteen he entered the army of the Revolution, and commenced his career at the battle of Bunker's Hill as a volunteer in his father's regiment. He remained in service until the close of the war, which found him a brigade-major. In the engagements which resulted in the surrender of General Burgoyne he was adjutant of the regiment commanded by the brave Colonel Cilley, grandfather of him who fell in the duel last winter at Washington.

"At the close of the war he retired to private life. He afterwards was extensively engaged as an importing merchant at Boston, and subsequently as a manufacturer of cottons at Pembroke, N. H. He owned and cultivated a large farm, and contributed the results of many agricultural experiments to the public journals.

"He possessed a highly-cultivated and active mind, for the improvement of which he suffered no opportunity to pass neglected.

"His memory was strong, and his stores of information, derived from travel or extensive reading, were ever at command. He had the reputation of being one of the best military critics of the nation, and was often consulted, especially during the War of 1812, when our army had but few experienced officers.

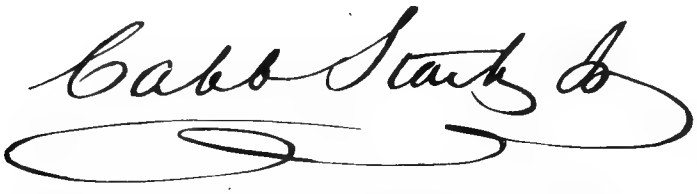
"He came to Ohio to prosecute the claims of his family to lands granted to General Stark for military services, in which, after a tedious litigation, he was successful. It was his intention, after he had succeeded in recovering this valuable estate, to have returned to his family, in New Hampshire, but sudden indisposition and death prevented its being carried out.

"Major Stark, in all his acts and movements, exhibited the prompt decision and energy of the soldier. Indeed, his whole course appeared to be influenced by the habits acquired while fighting the battles of freedom in the war of the Revolution. At the season of life when habits are generally formed, his education was acquired in the tented field, in the laborious marches, counter-marches and privations of that fearful struggle, devoting his moments of leisure to useful study; and in his duties abroad, pressing forward with indomitable resolution and confidence in himself.

"From the effects of this habitual perseverance resulted, as is supposed, the immediate cause of his death. He had attended court at New Philadelphia on the 16th of August, and on the 17th, which was a very warm day, rode a hard-traveling horse from Dover to his residence —twenty-three miles—in three hours. On the following week he was

[1] When the pension act of 1820–21 was passed, Major Stark (as former brigade-major) being personally known to all the officers and most of the soldiers of the New Hampshire line, his testimony secured pensions to all whose cases he represented at the War Department. Most of the veteran applicants who sought his assistance had some reminiscence of their military days to relate. One of them, Captain Daniel Moore, spoke of the sinking of a flat-boat in the middle of the North River, in which himself, Major Stark, their horses and the oarsman were the only passengers. "While I was considering," said the captain, "what excuse I should make to the general for losing his boy, the boy's presence of mind and activity effected arrangements which enabled us all, with the horses, to reach the shore in safety, although in a well-soaked condition."

attacked with a disease in the head and suspension of his faculties, which, with some intermissions, continued until his death, on Sunday evening last, at the age of seventy-eight years, eight months and twenty-three days."—*Copied from an Ohio paper of August* 31, 1838,



Caleb Stark, Jr., son of Major Caleb Stark, was born in Dunbarton, N. H., November 24, 1804; died February 1, 1864. He was buried in the family cemetery, near the old Stark mansion, a most beautiful resting-place for the dead.

He was a graduate of Harvard College of the class of 1823. After completing his collegiate course he entered the Law School in Connecticut, where he remained about one year and then entered the law-office of Charles G. Haines, Esq., in New York City, where he finished his legal studies and was admitted as attorney-at-law. He soon after went to Ohio and opened an office in the city of Cincinnati. The Western climate did not agree with his constitution, and his health becoming impaired, he closed his business there and returned to his native State and opened an office in Concord. Finding the practice of law unsuited to his quiet, unobtrusive disposition and domestic habits, and being under no pecuniary necessity to continue the practice for a livelihood, he abandoned his profession and returned to the old family homestead in Dunbarton, where he passed the remainder of his days in retirement.

Although not engaged in active business, he was in no sense an idle man; he represented his township in the State Legislature from 1834 to 1837, and was always an earnest and strenuous advocate of the Democratic principles, which he had adopted at his first entrance into public life.

He was an extensive reader, a close observer of men and of the events of life and a deep thinker, and was one of the finest classical scholars of his class, a writer of great ability and a liberal contributor to the political and literary journals of his day. He is the author of several works of great historical value; among them is the "History of Dunbarton," and a valuable memoir of his illustrious grandfather, General John Stark, whose victory over the British and their Hessian and Indian allies at Bennington, Vt., in 1777, made his "one of the few immortal names that were not born to die."

The subject of this sketch inherited from his ancestors their patriotism and love of country.

In private life he was justly and highly esteemed for his genial and social qualities; for the poor and distressed his sympathies were ever alive, and his heart and purse were ever open for their relief. No appeal was ever made in vain to his benevolence; he was most emphatically what Pope calls "the noblest work of God,—an honest man."

COLONEL JOHN STINSON.[1]

As early as 1751 we find the name of Captain William Stinson, the first settler in the south westerly part of Dunbarton, associated with the earliest settlement and records of the town, and whose original estate, in part, is now in the possession of a grandson by lineal descent.

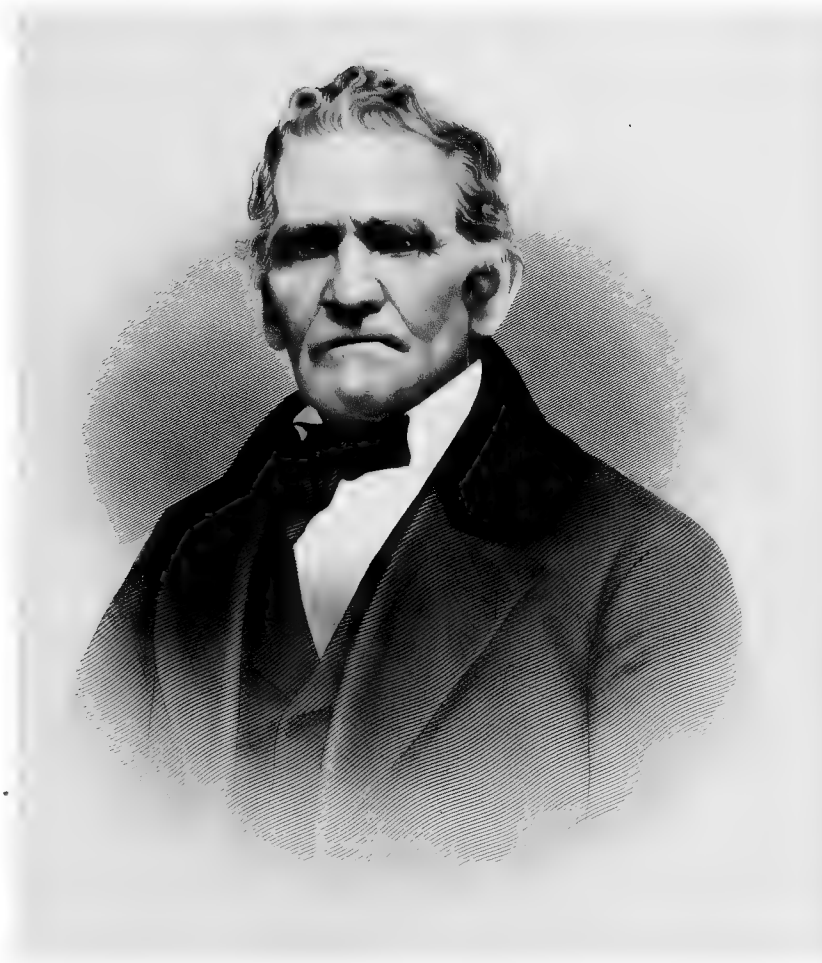
Captain Stinson was born in Ireland March 15, 1725, his parents, with other families, having removed from Scotland to escape the persecutions there endured, and which following them, they took passage for the New World, where, on arrival, they went to Londonderry, N. H., where others of their people had settled.

From this rugged ancestry came the subject of our sketch, Colonel John Stinson, who was the third son of James and Janette (Allison) Stinson, and born at Dunbarton November 13, 1789.

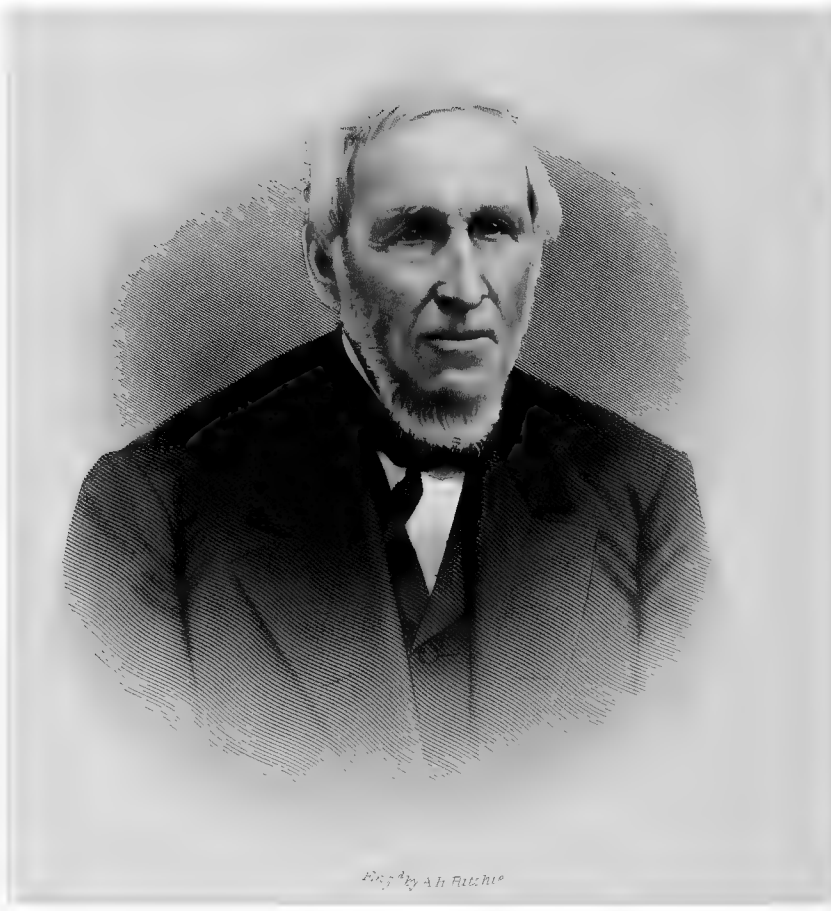
James Stinson, the father, was a cousin to the Captain Stinson mentioned, a man connected with the town's early history, as the records indicate, and known for his well-grounded and industrious character and habits. He inherited many of the Scottish traits and characteristics, and particularly was it noted in speech, while the reputation of the people from the land of Wallace and Bruce for honesty, uprightness and integrity of character were prominently upheld in all his walks and associations. A farmer by profession and occupation, his estate was cleared, cultivated and improved, and the home which had been established by his industry and economy, and in which he delighted, witnessed his closing days and was handed down to his son John, of whom we write.

At the age of twenty-nine years John Stinson was married to his cousin, Betsey Stinson, the ceremony being performed February 18, 1819, by Rev. Walter Harris, D.D. From this union of hearts three children were born,—two daughters and one son. Mary Jane, the eldest daughter, married David Story, a representative farmer of the town. At her decease, and in the course of time, Mr. Story married the remaining daughter, Nancy Chase, who died August 12, 1865. The son, John Chase, completed his education at the High School in town, and subsequently went to Gloucester City, N. J., where he found employment in the wood, lumber, hardware and coal business, and afterwards was admitted to the firm, where he still continues in business.

[1] By William H. Stinson.



John Stinson



Chas. Stimson

On May 2, 1867, he married Alice B. Cogill, of Gloucester City.

Colonel Stinson was a thrifty farmer, active in local affairs, a true Democrat and a town officer for many years; was selectman in 1846–47, and town clerk in 1824, serving continuously in the latter office from 1833 to 1845; and was commissioned colonel of the Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Militia, which position he filled with much acceptance. The stirring times incident to old State musters and trainings had much interest to him. His truly hospitable home was ever free and inviting, and his fund of wit, humor and good-cheer rendered it a tempting place to call or visit; while his wife was a most excellent lady, and noted for those endearing traits of character which place woman high in our reverence and devotion.

Colonel Stinson survived his wife several years, and died at the old homestead where his life had been spent, and where his son had provided for his every want, on August 13, 1874, in his eighty-fifth year, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

CAPTAIN CHARLES STINSON.

The subject of this sketch was born April 18, 1800, in Dunbarton, N. H. He was grandson of William (1) Stinson, one of the early settlers of this town under the Masonian grant of 1751; was born of Scottish parents in Ireland, March 15, 1725. From that country, while young, he emigrated with his father to Londonderry, N. H. In the year 1751–52 he commenced a settlement in Starkstown (afterward Dunbarton), where for a time he lived alone in a log cabin, in which, on one occasion, he received as a visitor the Rev. David McGregore. "Not having a table," says the historian of Londonderry, "nor anything that would answer as a better substitute, he was obliged to make use of a basket, turned up." The Rev. Mr. McGregore, in asking a blessing, pertinently implored that his host might be "blessed in his basket and in his store." This blessing was literally fulfilled, as Mr. Stinson became one of the most wealthy persons in the vicinity.

He was prominent in the settlement of the township, and filled with credit many offices of trust and importance, and by industry and economy became one of the most substantial freeholders within twenty miles of his residence.

William Stinson was married to Agnes Caldwell, March 26, 1754, and died August 21, 1803. She was born June 17, 1734, and died July 23, 1818. By this union there were twelve children.

William (2) Stinson, Jr., second son of William Stinson, Sr., born March 4, 1762, married Jane Cochran, of New Boston, N. H, who was born in 1776. He was an excellent farmer and intelligent man. He was often employed in town affairs, was liberal and hospitable, especially to the poor. In him they found a friend. His wife was a superior woman, who looked well to the ways of her household, and their house was one of the most agreeable visiting-places in town. From this union there were five children. William Stinson, Jr., died April 8, 1822. Jane C. Stinson died April 28, 1820.

Captain Charles (3) Stinson was the oldest son of William Stinson, Jr. At an early age he displayed a love for farming, and made progress in the district school. At Bradford Academy, Massachusetts, he ultimately acquired what education it was his privilege to obtain. When eighteen years of age he was appointed commander of Dow's Troop. He was an active officer during the celebrated Goffstown muster, where he obtained the title that followed him through life. He was well known in this section of the State for his good judgment and his sound integrity.

As a farmer he was active, and naturally of a strong constitution, he was able to carry on a great amount of work, and as a reward of his industry, he added to his original inheritance a good property.

As a resident of Dunbarton, N. H., he was active and prominent in its affairs. He was county commissioner, selectman, treasurer and twice elected to the Legislature. In 1867 he sold his large estate and moved to Goffstown, where he spent the remainder of his days in quietness and attending to his business affairs.

Captain Charles Stinson married Susan, daughter of Robert and Prudence Cochran, of Sharon, Vt., May 15, 1831. Susan was born October 27, 1803, and died March 23, 1838. He married, second, Mary Ann, daughter of Moses and Sally Poore, of Goffstown, N. H., May 29, 1839, born August 28, 1811.

Captain Charles Stinson died August 8, 1878. There were three children by the first union, and one by the second.

Children.—Jane Stinson, born October 5, 1833, married Wallace Caldwell, Byfield, Mass., July 15, 1858.

Letitia C. Stinson, born March 9, 1835, married John M. Parker, of Goffstown, November 30, 1854.

Susan C. Stinson, born October 22, 1837, married George Byron Moore, November 29, 1860. Mr. Moore died of pneumonia April 11, 1872. On May 17, 1877, she married Judge Edwin S. Jones, of Minneapolis, Minn., where she now resides.

Mary A. Stinson, born August 1, 1841, married Charles A. Pillsbury, September 13, 1866, of Minneapolis, Minn., where she now resides.

OLIVER BAILEY.

Oliver Bailey was one of the independent farmers and substantial men who constitute the chief glory of a State.

He was born in 1797, in Dunbarton, N. H., and died in 1880, eighty-three years old.

His father, Captain Oliver Bailey, a man of great

vigor and thrift, was descended from the Scotch who migrated to the north of Ireland to better their fortunes, and thence to Londonderry, N. H., in the New World. His mother, Mary Thompson, was of sterling English blood and worth, from Charlestown, Mass. She was eight years old when the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, and saw, from their house-top, and remembered well, that famous struggle.

Born of this thrifty and hardy stock, young Oliver inherited a vigorous constitution, a fearless, active spirit, good brains to see and plan for himself, and the best muscle and nerve to execute his resolute will.

Brought up on wholesome farmer's fare, he seemed to thrive best on the hard work and rough sports which added skill and self-reliance to his growing strength, till, at opening manhood, he yielded to none in the field or the wrestling-ring, with the scythe or the drumsticks.

He had little schooling, but learned to read the almanac and the Bible, and had an apt use, always, of the wise sayings of "Poor Richard" and of Solomon; learned to write a note, to keep his accounts and to figure in his head better than most can with pen or pencil, depending mainly, through life, on

"A spark o' Nature's fire,"

which the poet Burns prized above all learning.

In person, he was of medium stature and weight, with a large head, broad, high forehead, sandy hair and grey-blue eyes, with broad shoulders, a stout, straight back, strong, lithe limbs and a hand-grip from which nothing could escape,—a body, indeed, which seemed modeled to give him the utmost strength and staying power, consistent with his natural quickness and ease of action.

Thus favored by nature and home discipline, he set out at twenty-one for himself, with no capital but a few acres of tough, rocky land, but partly paid for, and an irrepressible ambition to earn his own independence in the world.

By his untiring toil he soon cleared new fields, dug some of the rocks out of the old ones, built huge stone-walls, a small house and big barns, and was ready for a home of his own. Much of his prosperity and happiness he made sure of by marrying wisely. In 1821, at the age of twenty-four, he married Jane Mills, but seventeen, daughter of James and Jane Fulton Mills, of his native town.

She was a wise and winning helpmate, comely in person, even-tempered and amiable, blessed with equal good sense and good nature, and, though so young, well trained in household duties, apt at work and willing beyond her strength. Of this union four children were born,—a daughter, who died in infancy, and three sons, yet living, to bear grateful witness to her never-failing love and worth. In her unselfish devotion to her family she sacrificed, ere many years, her health, and life itself at the age of forty-five. Yet, in sickness and in health, she was ever the good angel of the home and the neighborhood.

In 1850, Oliver Bailey married Mary D. Ryder, daughter of Ezekiel and Betsey Ryder, of Dunbarton. She had been trained in the best school for her new duties,—in that of an enlightened farmer's home. She was unusually well educated in the schools, too; had been a teacher and enriched her house with good books, pictures and flowers, and to the essential virtues of a good wife she added the rarer grace of a good stepmother.

Of this union one gifted son was born,—George, who died at eighteen, in the full spring and blossom of a promising manhood.

By the hardest work and the most careful saving on the smaller farm, Oliver Bailey was able to buy the large, old homestead when his father, Captain Oliver Bailey, had outlived his three-score years and ten.

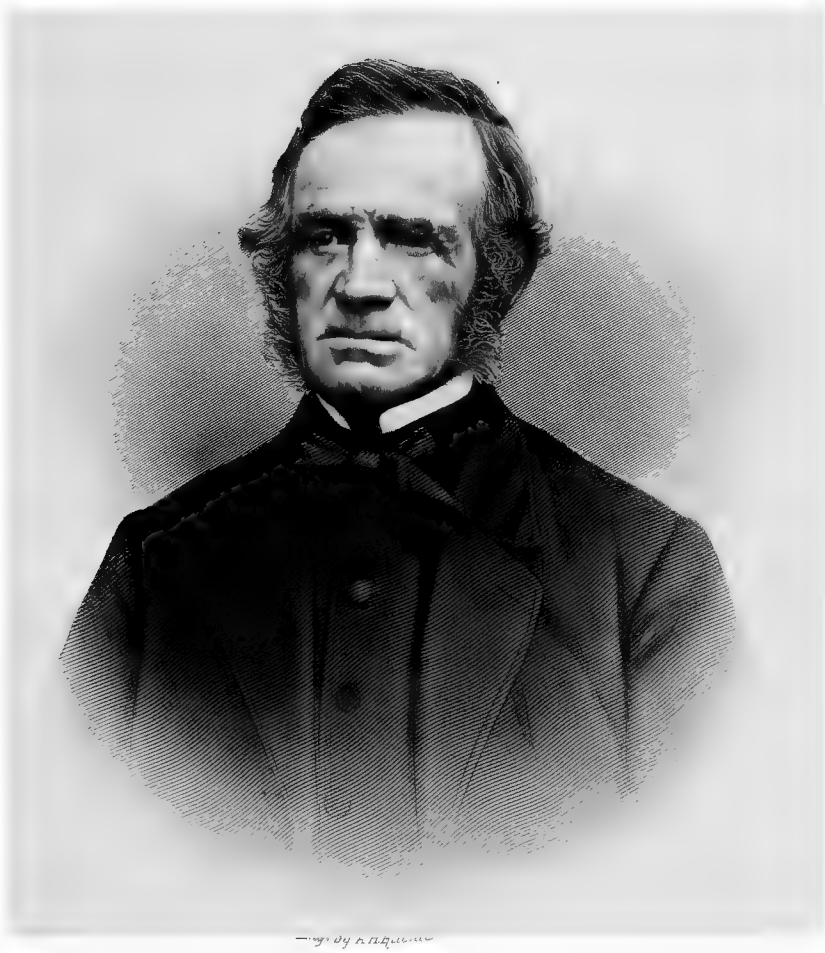
This larger place, with its many hay-fields, natural runs, great meadows, large pastures and wood-lots, gave him a better chance to prove his superior management and to keep a large stock.

His judgment, at sight, of the weight and worth of cattle was extraordinarily accurate. This gift, with a persuasive tongue in his head, enabled him to buy and sell to advantage. With plenty of hay and barn-room for the winter, and mountain-pastures for summer, he was able to hold his stock over, and so to take advantage of the changing market, buying at the lowest and selling at higher prices. No very small part of his gains at this time came from the growth and exchange of cattle. His wise policy was to enrich the farm also by selling less hay and grain and more fatted cattle.

He had a sleight-of-hand at all kinds of work, and could get more out of his boys and hired help than most farmers; for he led them himself, giving them more than enough to do to keep up, and his restless forethought kept ahead of any execution in plans for the morrow, so that no odd hour or stormy day caught him without some bit of side-work to fill the time.

But it was not driving work and shrewd bargains alone which made him comparatively rich; it was the continual saving and wise investing of his small earnings for so many years. He bought only what he could not get on well without, and could pay down for. He put his name to no man's paper. He took no stock in wild land speculations or railroad promises, however tempting. He invested his money in growing property, or loaned it on good mortgages, or put it into the soundest banks, rather than into those paying the most interest.

Hence he lost none of the principal, and as he rarely disturbed the interest, his small sums naturally cumulated in the long years to a goodly amount for a Dunbarton farmer. But he was thus saving only to be liberal in a larger way. To his second son, Mark, when sixteen years old, he gave the choice of a farm at twenty-one or a college education, and he gladly took his chances in the schools. In 1859,



Oliver Bailey

when only sixty-two, he divided the great farm between his oldest son, Oliver (who inherits with his father's name much of his stirring ambition and talent to get on in the world), and his youngest son, James M. (who has a happy genius for living easier), and bought a small farm at Bow Mills, near Concord, built a nice house on it and deeded this place to his wife; here he spent the rest of his days, "merely playing farmer," as he used to say.

At his home he was hospitable to all comers. A good liver, though a light eater himself and temperate in all things save only in hard work.

He never had a doctor for himself till late in life, when he suffered greatly with the asthma. Though a private citizen, always devoted to "minding his own business," he was in his own way public-spirited and patriotic, interested in town, State and national affairs.

In politics he was a staunch Webster Whig and Lincoln Republican. In religion he held fast to the teachings of his early church, the Congregationalist.

So marked a man had his faults, of course, but they were mostly the excesses of his robust virtues.

Some will ask, Was such a life a success? Was so much toil and so little pleasure worth the while? Doubless there is a golden mean between work and play, but of the two extremes his, surely, was the nobler one. And the simple truth is, he took more pleasure in earning than in spending; and solid enjoyment in seeing his well-tilled lands, his full barns and wood-sheds, his sleek, fat cattle, and his comfortable home. He enjoyed the manly sense of independence his honestly-earned dollars gave him while living; and the generous satisfaction at last of leaving them to his widow and sons to help "keep the wolf from their doors." At the ripe old age of eighty-three, with his mind clear apparently as in manhood's prime, he died as he had long lived, in the assured hope of a happier hereafter.

His body rests in his family burial lot in Dunbarton, where he had erected a plain granite monument, —a fit symbol of his solid and lasting work and character.

HISTORY OF FRANKLIN.

CHAPTER I.

Geographical—The First Settlements—Names of Pioneers—Indian Depredations—Manufacturing Interests—The First Saw-Mill—Erected in 1764—The First Grist-Mill—The Morrison Mills—The Granite Mill—The Winnipiseogee Paper Company—A. W. Sulloway—Mills, &c.

[1]THE town of Franklin, lies in the northeastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows:

On the North and East, by Hill, Belknap Co. and Northfield; on the South, by Boscawen; and on the West by Salisbury and Andover.

The territory embraced within the bounds of the present town of Franklin originally comprised a portion of the towns of Sanbornton, Salisbury, Andover and Northfield.

The first settlement of the town was made in 1748, near the Webster place, where a fort was built and occupied for several months. To Philip Call and his son Stephen is ascribed the honor of having been the first permanent settlers within the bounds of the present town, at that time a portion of Salisbury. Nathaniel Malven and Sinkler Bean were pioneers in the western part of the town. In 1749 Malven, with his wife and three children, were captured by the Indians and taken to Canada, where they remained several years. The few pioneers were in constant dread of the Indians who roamed through this section, sparing neither women nor children from their murderous assaults. The wife of Philip Call was killed by the Indians in August, 1754, her husband witnessing the deed while secreted unarmed near by. It is said that her daughter-in-law, with her grandchild, escaped from the savages by concealment in the chimney. Peter and John Bowen settled on the "Burleigh place" in about 1748.

John and Ezekiel Webster, cousins, settled in the town in 1759 or '60. The latter was the father of Ezekiel and Daniel Webster. Ephraim Collins was also one of the pioneers. He settled in about 1752, and his grave-stone is the earliest in the lower graveyard, near the Webster place. Jacob Morrill, Tristan Quimby and Benjamin Sanborn were among the early settlers at the Lower village. "In 1767 there came from Epping, James Cate, Sr., whose wife had been saving seeds from their best apples all the winter before, for the orchard they would plant in their new home! They settled on the late Edward Wyatt place, in Franklin. Some of the apple-trees from those seeds were still remaining a few years since." (*Runnels.*)

The settlement at what is now known as the Upper village consisted of only one house and a grist-mill until after the Revolution.

Ebenezer Eastman, of honored memory, was the founder of the village. He came here when only twenty-seven years of age; was a man of property, ability and great energy. He built a saw-mill, kept the village tavern, conducted a farm and was extensively engaged in lumbering. His homestead was the "Webster Home." He died in 1833. A few years later the village received an enterprising spirit in the person of Captain Ebenezer Blanchard, who came from Northfield. He was a man of great energy and contributed largely in advancing the material interests of the town. He was the father of Mrs. Stephen Kenrick.

Among other settlers were James and Isaac Proctor and James Garland.

The Manufacturing Interests.—The first mill in this town was the old "town-mill," of the original town of Sanbornton. By the provisions of the first Masonian charter, "twenty acres (says Mr. Runnels) were to be assigned in some suitable place for a saw-mill, and whoever should build the first mill within three years might own the land and have the privilege of sawing the 'loggs of share-owners and other inhabitants thare, to the halves for the teerm of ten years next after the said mill first starts.' If none should appear to build thus within three years, the owners of shares were to undertake to build the mill at their expense, and put it under such regulations that all the inhabitants might be 'seasonably and reasonably served with bords and other timber sawed' for building purposes."

The town-mill site was established on Salmon

[1] For much of the early history of this town, early record history, Revolutionary history, etc., the reader is referred to the histories of Sanbornton, Northfield, Salisbury and Andover (elsewhere in this volume), of which this town formed a portion until 1828.

Brook. First action of the grantees was April 21, 1763,—meeting held at Joseph Hoit's, in Stratham,—when it was voted that a saw-mill be built and maintained on that first established site, "agreaibel to Charter;" that it be completed by October 10th; that "whoever builds it shall have £1000, old tenner, and the mill privileg." At a meeting, June 6th, the privileges of mill-builder were accorded to Daniel Sanborn, under the oversight of the selectmen. Time extended to November 20th; but even then the mill had not been built, as February 6, 1764, "*Voted* not to release Daniel Sanborn, Jun., from his obligation to build a mill," which, accordingly, had been completed that spring, and was soon after carried away by a freshet. Hence the proprietors voted, July 9, 1764, to give Daniel Sanborn, Jr., five hundred pounds, old tenor, "to build a saw-mill in the rome of that which he lost;" also that a grist-mill be built by the proprietors within fifteen months. But afterwards, October 8th, at a meeting in Exeter, permission was given Mr. Sanborn "to build his saw-mill in Sanbornton, on Winepisocke River, ner the brige [thus changing the location], provided he build a grist-mill, with or near the saw-mill, within the specified time."

Tradition supplies an account of this first mill, on Salmon Brook, in what is now Franklin, as follows: That the foundation had been laid the fall before,—at site of bridge leading to the late Albert G. Morrison house,—without a dam, trees being simply felled from one ledge over to the other; that Edward Shaw drew up the mill-irons from Exeter on a hand-sled, in March, only to find the foundation all washed away, and finally, that by June the mill thus "built between the ledges" was completed and went into operation, and that a log was actually sawn before the fatal freshet alluded to, so the mill-site was claimed!

After standing neglected for several years, a Mr. Adams built the first permanent mill on or a little above this original town-mill site. It was, however, early purchased and enlarged by Mr. Bradbury Morrison, and being extensively used by three generations in his family,—himself, several of his sons, and recently by his grandson, the late Albert G.,—the whole group has ever been known, and will be for years to come, as the Morrison Mills. Another saw-mill, with a grist-mill, tended by Bradbury Morrison, Sr., and a blacksmith's and trip-hammer shop for the ingenious Ebenezer Morrison, stood some twenty rods below the main dam, carried by water conveyed from the same by a sluice-way. Nathan S. Morrison and Captain Levi Thompson also had an interest in this mill and shop, which were burned in 1836. Forty rods below these last, on the flat, Albert G. Morrison, with his uncles, Bradbury, Jr., and George W., had also a planing and shingle-mill, which were likewise burned about 1850.

At the main dam, the first planing-mill in this part of the country was erected by William Greene, its first starting being "celebrated," it is said, by large potations of potato whiskey. This was swept away by the February freshet of 1824. Of late years there have been a saw-mill above, and a shingle, lath and planing-mill below the bridge and original site, the latter built by A. G. Morrison between 1845 and 1850. The present occupants and chief owners of the whole are Giles & Knapp. The privilege must always remain a valuable one, as the fall is from seventy-five to one hundred feet between the upper mill and the Pemigewasset, at which it is not surprising that "immense quantities of lumber" were rafted from these mills in earlier times, when they were surrounded by "the heaviest and finest pine timber."

When Jeremiah Sanborn settled at Franklin Falls, in 1778, the Folsom saw-mill was standing, erected, probably, in about 1772. This was at the upper bridge.

The first mill (says Mr. Runnels) was soon carried down by a freshet, and Mr. Sanborn rebuilt on the Northfield side, where one of his old sills was, till very recently, to be seen imbedded in the wall just above the bridge. This mill, with an added grist-mill, was again transferred to the Sanbornton side, though extending over the edge of the river for some little distance, and its site was occupied, after 1810, by the Jonathan Sanborn fulling or clothing-mill, which was itself succeeded by the old "red mill," two stories high, for making satinet and cotton yarn. This, after lying unused for several years, was burned. The same site was later occupied by the Sleeper Bros., door, sash and blind manufacturers.

THE GRANITE MILL was erected in 1822 by John Cavender, Thomas Baker, John Smith, John and Charles Tappen and John Long at Franklin Falls. This was burned in about 1855.

THE FRANKLIN MILLS (woolen), erected in 1863, gave a new impetus to the village. These mills are now leased by M. T. Stevens.

THE WINNIPISEOGEE PAPER COMPANY.[1]—The so-called "Upper Dam," at Franklin Falls, was built about 1852 for a large hosiery-mill, two stories high, of stone, which was erected the same year, and operated by the Franklin Mills Company, also by the Nesmith Brothers (George W. and John N., of Lowell, Mass.), associated with K. O. Peabody. The boarding-houses—two less in number than at present—were built the next season. This mill was only run three or four years, and then burned. Its site is now occupied by one of the pulp-mills of the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, which was first built in 1868 for the grinding of poplar-wood, and was built over in 1879.

A. W. SULLOWAY, MANUFACTURER OF HOSIERY.—This mill was built in 1864 by Frank H. Daniell and A. W. Sulloway. In the spring of 1865 it was

[1] See biography of Warren F. Daniell.

started under the name of Sulloway & Daniell and ran two sets of cards, making Shakers' socks. In 1867 one set cards were added and run on Shaker flannel and hosiery. In 1869, Mr. Daniell sold his interest to Mr. Sulloway. In 1871 the mill ceased making flannel, and has made hosiery altogether ever since. In 1873 was added a fourth set of cards. The mill now manufactures three hundred dozens per day men's and boys' socks. Employs ninety-five to one hundred hands.

For history of manufacturing interests of Walter Aiken, see biography.

CHAPTER II.

FRANKLIN—(*Continued*).

CIVIL HISTORY.

Petition of Ebenezer Eastman and others for Incorporation of Town—The Movement Opposed by Andover, Salisbury, Sanbornton and Northfield—Report of Legislative Committee—Incorporation of Town—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected.

IN 1825 a petition was presented to the Legislature, signed by Ebenezer Eastman and others, praying for the organization of a new town from portions of Andover, Salisbury, Sanbornton and Northfield. This was met with opposition from various persons in the towns, whose territory it was sought to curtail, and if not a long, certainly a sharp contest ensued. During a portion of the time the subject was under discussion the old towns employed as counsel E. X. Woodbury, while Parker Noyes guarded the interests of the embryo town. Hon. George W. Nesmith also was interested in the organization of the new town.

The following is a copy of the report of the committee appointed by the Legislature to act on the subject:

"*To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

"The undersigned, a committee appointed on the petition of Ebenezer Eastman and others, praying for the incorporation of a new town, to be formed out of parts of the town of Salisbury, Andover, Sanbornton and Northfield.

"REPORT,

"That they met at Salisbury on the twenty-ninth of September last, for the purpose, as required by the vote of the House, of 'viewing the ground from which the contemplated new town is to be taken, and hearing all parties interested.' From causes not within the control of the committee the several towns had not been notified in the manner required by the vote of the House. Having, however, been informed of the intended meeting of the committee, they attended by their respective agents, who all expressed their readiness, at that time, to proceed with the examination. The committee accordingly accompanied the agent of the petitioners and the respective town agents to such parts of the several towns and villages as the parties in interest thought proper to point out. In their various examinations and in the several hearings of the different agents and individuals interested the committee spent four days. The result of this very full investigation was an unanimous opinion, on the part of the committee, that the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable and ought to be granted. With respect to the several towns, out of which it is proposed that the new town should be taken, it may be stated, as the result of the committee's inquiries on this point, that those parts of Salisbury, Sanbornton and Northfield which are without the limits of the new town are generally opposed to the division of their territory; that the people of Andover are divided on the question, those who reside near the present centre of that town being for the most part opposed to the incorporation of a new town, and those in the western and eastern parts in favor of it; and that, of the inhabitants of the proposed new town itself, those belonging to Salisbury and Andover are in favor of its incorporation, those in Northfield are divided and those in Sanbornton opposed to it.

"The objections on the part of these towns are very fully stated in the remonstrances, and other papers, which accompany this report. Some of these objections appeared to the committee not to be sustained by the facts in the case, others they have endeavored to obviate by the limits which they have assigned to the new town, and of the remainder, such of them as have any real weight are, in their opinion, greatly overbalanced by other and more important considerations in favor of the new town. That inconvenience should result to some individuals is to be expected, as a matter of course, in all proposed changes of this kind. But, in the present instance, the individuals injuriously affected are few in number, and the injury which they will sustain inconsiderable, compared with the advantages which will accrue from the proposed change. Within the limits proposed for the new town there is already a population equal to that of the average number given by more than one-half of the towns in the State. The number of rateable polls, as near as the committee could ascertain, is 187, of which number 75 belong to Salisbury, 48 to Sanbornton, 37 to Northfield and 27 to Andover. There have recently been erected on the banks of the Winnipissiogee river, within the limits of the proposed new town, a paper-mill and cotton manufactory, both of which are now in full and successful operation. From the great falls in this and other streams in that vicinity and the inexhaustible supply of water, there is reason to believe that very extensive manufacturing establishments and other works requiring water-power will, at no distant period, be erected at or near this spot, in addition to those already there. Even without these contemplated improvements, which would of course bring along with them a considerable increase of inhabitants, the number at this time living within the proposed limits, and the amount of business transacted at the villages along the river, seem to entitle them to the ordinary privilege of being incorporated into a town by themselves.

"Many of the petitioners live at a great distance from the centre of business in their respective towns, and have far to go over rough roads to attend the annual and other public town-meetings. Their local situation, on the contrary, is such that they come easily and frequently together in the course of business at the village near the bridge. At this village a handsome church has been lately built, in which, besides the accommodation which it furnishes as a place of religious worship, the public meetings of the new town may be conveniently held. It may be here added, while speaking of public establishments, that a well-endowed Literary Institution—'Noyes School'—has within a few years been founded within the proposed limits of the new town, and that, within the same limits, there is also a Post-Office. The objection that the new town, if created, will be divided by the Pemigewasset, which passes through it, is in a great measure obviated by the fact that there is a good bridge over this stream near the meeting-house, and that the roads are so arranged as to meet generally at this point. It was said that this bridge might be swept away by the sudden rise of the stream, and this is certainly true; but it is equally true that this bridge is too much used, both by people in the vicinity and by travellers from a distance, to leave any doubt as to its being kept constantly in repair. With some improvements on the Merrimack, which have been long contemplated, that river would be navigable up to the junction of the Winnipissiogee with the Pemigewasset, which takes place near the centre of the contemplated new town, about seventeen miles from Concord. In that event the new town would be situated at the head of navigation on the Merrimack. It was urged on the part of Northfield that the creation of the new town would deprive them of so many of their inhabitants as not to leave them the number of rateable polls required by the Constitution to entitle towns to a representative to the General Court. This objection would have had much influence with the committee if they had found it well supported by the facts in the case. But the certificate of the town clerk of Northfield shows that the check lists, used at the annual meeting in that town in March, 1825, contained the names of 265 voters. From the same certificate it appears that, of this number, only thirty-seven voters live within the proposed limits of the new town, which would leave, after the separation, two hundred and twenty-eight legal voters in Northfield. Much was also said before the committee respecting the injury which would result from the division of farms and the destruction of school districts in the old towns by the incorporation of the new. That something of this kind should occur in every new arrangement of town lines

is perhaps inevitable. In the present instance the committee have endeavored, as far as possible, to avoid any inconvenience of this kind, and they have so far succeeded in this object as to divide very few farms at all; and none, so far as they are informed, in a manner particularly injurious to the owner. The old school districts in the several towns are also left, for the most part, without change, and where any alteration will become necessary in any of them, it can, without difficulty, be effected.

"The committee, therefore, recommended that a new town be incorporated, to be formed from parts of the old towns of Sanbornton, Salisbury, Northfield and Andover. A survey of the territory included within the limits of the proposed new town, as designated by the committee, has been made under their direction and accompanies this report.

"All which is respectfully submitted,

"CALEB KEITH.
"WILLIAM PLUMER, JR.
"ABEL MERRIL.

"January 31, 1826."

The towns of Salisbury, Andover, Sanbornton and Northfield then engaged E. X. Woodbury and petitioned the Legislature to be put back. Parker Noyes protested to the proceedings, as the town had not been notified. A committee reported in favor of the petitioners. Noyes then moved for an order of notice and postponement, which he secured. The following is a copy of the report of the committee on towns and parishes for 1828:

"The standing Committee on Towns and Parishes, having had under their consideration the petition of Dearborn Sanborn and others, praying for a new town to be taken from the towns of Salisbury, Andover, Sanbornton and Northfield, and also sundry memorials and remonstrances against the petitions and other papers connected therewith,

REPORT:

"That notice of the pendency of said petition has been published, pursuant to the order of the House, at the last session, and that the petitioners, as well as the corporations and individuals opposed to the prayer of said petition, have presented to the committee such testimony as seemed to them to have a bearing upon the merits of the case.

"As a result of their inquiries the committee offer for the consideration of the House the following

"*Statement of Facts*:

"The original petition is signed by two hundred and ten voters, and the petition which was referred to the committee, at the present session, is signed by thirty voters, making two hundred and forty petitioners in the whole, all, or nearly all of whom reside within the limits of the proposed new town.

"The number of voters in Salisbury is	425
in Andover	325
in Sanbornton	750
in Northfield	288
"The proposed new town would include within its limits,	
from Salisbury	108
from Andover	35
from Sanbornton	55
from Northfield	49
Making in all	247

voters to be included within the limits of the new town, of whom 38 remonstrate against the prayer of the petition, and leaving the old towns, in the event of incorporation of the new one, the following number of voters, viz.:

Salisbury	317
Andover	290
Sanbornton	695
Northfield	239

"The whole amount of State tax, assessed in Salisbury in 1828, is	$416,79
Assessed on inhabitants within the proposed limits	91,26
State tax in Andover, 1828	248.00
Assessed on inhabitants within proposed limits	21.63
State tax in Sanbornton, 1828	478.80
Assessed on inhabitants in proposed limits	34.03
State tax in Northfield in 1828	200.00
Assessed on inhabitants in proposed limits	37.95

"From this statement it appears that the valuation of the inhabitants, to be taken from Salisbury and Andover, is rather below; while that of the inhabitants of Sanbornton and Northfield is somewhat above the average valuation of all the inhabitants of the respective towns.

"From the examination made by the committee they are satisfied that the territory pointed out as the limits of the new town contains a population and resources which will entitle it to a respectable rank among the towns in New Hampshire. That this population is increasing, appears from the fact, that in January, 1826, the whole number of voters within the proposed limits was 187, shewing an increase of nearly one-fourth part in the number of voters in less than three years.

"The committee are also satisfied that the inhabitants, living within the territory, would be accommodated by granting the prayer of the petition. Most of them have a distance to travel in order to attend the public meetings, which tends much to diminish, in respect to them, the value of the elective franchise. Many of the petitioners in Salisbury live at a distance of five miles, and some of them a greater distance from the place of town-meeting. And all those comprised within the new town could much more conveniently attend at its proposed centre. The same remark will apply to Andover, except that the average saving in travel would be somewhat more. Some of the petitioners in Sanbornton live in the immediate vicinity of the proposed new centre, and most of them nearer to it than to the place of public meeting in that town. In Northfield is a considerable settlement, connected with the manufacturing establishments, on the banks of the Winnipissiogee. This is within a mile of the proposed new centre, and a little over four miles from the place of meeting in Northfield.

"In regard to the quality of the roads and the expense of making and repairing, the committee do not find any essential difference between the old towns and those parts proposed to be taken off. It was objected, on the part of Andover, that by dividing that town, in the manner proposed by the petitioners, an expensive road in the northeast part would be left to be supported by that town, whereas it ought to be supported by that portion of Andover which has petitioned to be set off. It did not appear to the committee, however, that the average expense of repairing roads in that part of Andover to be comprised in the new town, is not equal to the expense of repairing roads in other parts of the new town; and for this, among other reasons, a majority of the committee is opposed to extending the line in Andover over the limits pointed out by the petitioners.

"The fact being established that the proposed territory contains a population and resources which entitle the prayer of the petitioners to a respectful hearing, and that there are inconveniences which they at present suffer which ought to be redressed, the committee have proceeded to the only remaining inquiry which seemed to them necessary to be made, in order to come to a correct result as to the subject matter referred to them—which is,—

"Whether these inconveniences can be removed, and these grievances redressed consistently with a due regard to the interests and rights of the towns or individuals to be affected by the measure proposed.

"It is proper here to remark, that the prayer of the petition is opposed by the towns of Salisbury, Sanbornton and Northfield; that it is not probable that any arrangement, in regard to lines, would reconcile the inhabitants of those towns, living out of the proposed limits, to a division. The town of Andover, also, opposes the petition, unless the line of the new town should extend north to New Chester, in which event, as the committee were informed, that town would make no further opposition.

"The objections made by the several towns were urged by their agents, who were before the committee, with much zeal and ability. The committee have attentively considered these objections and the testimony in their support, and upon a view of the whole subject, a majority of the committee is of the opinion that the objections to the proposed measure are not sufficient to counterbalance the obvious benefits which would result to the petitioners by the establishment of a new town.

"The objections urged by the towns were,—

"1. The general objection against all encroachments on town lines. This objection, in the opinion of the committee, ought to prevail only when a town is subjected to a loss, either in influence or resources, and when a party seeking a redress for grievances can find a different remedy. In this case, however, the committee have the satisfaction of believing that a new town may be incorporated and the old towns may still remain, as they have always been, highly respectable in point of numbers, character and resources of their inhabitants. The committee is further

of opinion that to constitute a new town it is necessary to take a portion of each of the towns mentioned.

"2. Another objection urged was,—That school districts would be deranged by the lines marked out by the petitioners.

"It may be here remarked, that in Salisbury and Andover no school district is affected by the new town. In regard to Sanbornton and Northfield, the proposed line divides school districts, and in some places, of course, inconveniently. But from a careful examination of the testimony in this particular, the committee is of the opinion that the proposed line in these towns is as little inconvenient as any that could well be adopted. In regard to this objection, and others of a similar nature, the committee may with much propriety make use of the language of a highly respectable committee, who, after viewing the ground and hearing the parties, made their report to the House of Representatives in June, 1826:

"'Much was said,' say that committee, 'respecting the injury that would result from the division of farms and destruction of school districts in the old towns by the incorporation of the new. That something of this kind should occur in every new arrangement of town lines is perhaps inevitable. In the present instance the committee have endeavored, as far as possible, to avoid any inconvenience of this kind, and they have so far succeeded in this object as to divide very few farms at all, and none, so far as they are informed, in a manner particularly injurious to the owner. The old school districts, in the several towns, are left for the most part without change, and where any alteration will become necessary, in any of them, it can, without difficulty, be effected.'

"It should be remarked, that in their investigations the committee have confined themselves to the limits defined by the viewing committee in 1826.

"The committee report for the consideration of the House the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient to establish a new town, to be taken from Salisbury, Andover, Sanbornton and Northfield, and including in its limits the bounds pointed out by the petitioners, and that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill for that purpose.

"LEVI CHAMBERLAIN, *for the Committee.*

"December 3, 1828."

The town was incorporated as Franklin December 24, 1828.

What pertains to the setting off of the southwest portion of the original town, to form the town of Franklin (says Rev. Mr. Runnels, in an account of the action of Sanbornton in relation to this controversy), may now be safely treated as a matter of history; but in alluding to the later division, or attempts at division, we shall be treading upon delicate ground, and shall therefore confine ourselves almost exclusively to the recorded action of the town from time to time. The Sanbornton people were no doubt honest in their earliest strenuous opposition, though we now smile at the arguments used, the fallacy of some of which, valid in their day, is being proved by the lapse of time.

In town-meeting, March 9, 1825, the subject of "setting off the southwest corner of town" first came up in the warrant, "by petition of Ebenezer Eastman and others, to form a new town." A "polling of the House" resulted in "yeas, 4; nays, 402." At the same time a similar movement for the "northwest part of the town, on petition of Ebenezer Kimball and others," was disposed of in nearly as summary a way,—"nays, 379; yeas, 7."

Next, from the *Strafford Gazette* of October 22, 1825, we obtain this document,—

"The inhabitants of the southwest part of this town presented to the committee appointed by the Legislature to lay out a new town, agreeably to the petition of Ebenezer Eastman and others, the following remonstrance:

"The undersigned, inhabitants of the town of Sanbornton, remonstrate against being set off into a new town, agreeable to the petition of E. Eastman and others, and represent that they are not subject to any great 'inconvenience,' nor do they suffer any 'privation of civil and religious privileges by reason of their distance from the public building' in this town; but, on the contrary, believe their civil and religious privileges are now far superior to any they might expect to enjoy in the new town.

"That they now live in a town in which there is and long has been an uncommon harmony between the different religious societies; neither can they believe that that harmony, civil or religious, will be increased by their becoming members of the new town, divided as this will be by a large river, extending nine miles through the centre of the town, impassable but at one place, their neighborhoods divided in like manner, the wants of its several parts unknown to the other in consequence of this division; but have good reason to believe that it would produce an unfriendly disposition and rivalship between its several parts, not only in their civil and fiscal concerns, but might likewise engender the seeds of hatred and animosity in their religious duties.

"That the town in which they now live have a school and parsonage fund amounting to more than $8000, the interest of which is annually appropriated towards the support of our common schools and all of our religious societies. Remove us from these advantages, and you place us in a town having no funds; and instead of conferring a favor, you impose upon us a tax annually exceeding our proportion of a $4000 State tax. Remove us, and you deprive us of a rich legacy, fostered and enlarged by the parental (?) [obscure] and tender care of our fathers, and left by them not only for the instruction of our children in their civil and political duties, but by it the vital principles of piety and evangelical knowledge are enforced, which are the only sure foundations of our present, and the only hope of our future happiness.

"That they now live in a town mostly surrounded by monuments created from the foundation of the world, which require no perambulation, admit of no doubt and subject us to no lawsuits respecting their authenticity. Remove us, and you subject eight towns and eight different sets of selectmen to the expense of perambulating over twenty-five miles of a zigzag line on this new town where we now have natural boundaries.

"That we have located and accommodated our farms to our several wants and circumstances. Remove us, and you divide them, and leave a part in another town, to be taxed as non-resident, depriving our children, in addition to the loss of our school and parsonage money, of the benefit of the school tax of that part of our property, and giving it to strangers. Remove us, and you divide our school districts, subjecting those who now live near the school-house to travel more than two miles to attend school; you will locate many of us farther from our public building; you will augment our taxes; you will give us a great share of bridges; you will subject us to the maintenance of several miles of highway, in addition to our common highway tax; and we never have been able to find a precedent, and cannot discover the least semblance of justice in taking off a large section of this town against their unanimous wish, augmenting their taxes at least one-third, depriving us of our school and parsonage money, dividing and cutting up our farms, destroying our school districts, and placing us under the arbitrary will of strangers,—and we cannot willingly consent to these sacrifices without we can perceive a far greater advantage to some section of this town than merely gratifying the ambition and pride of some half a dozen individuals. (Signed)

"James Clark.
Samuel Fellows.
Abraham Cross.
David Clark, Jr.
Dearborn Sanborn.
Jonathan Sanborn, Jr.
George C. Ward.
Tristram Sanborn.
David Thompson.
Nicholas Clark.
Abraham Sanborn, Jr.
Jonathan Prescott.
William Thompson.
David Gage.
Nathan S. Morrison.
Ebenezer Morrison.
Bradbury Morrison.
Satchel W. Clark.
Dearborn Sanborn, Jr.
William Robertson.
Abraham Sanborn.
Andrew Sanborn.
John Cate.
Jonathan Prescott, Jr.
Jeremiah French.
Samuel Prescott.
David Dolloff.
Joseph Thompson.
John Thompson.
Levi Thompson.
Joseph Sanborn."

It would appear from the foregoing that the legal voters in that part of Sanbornton which is now Franklin were then, almost to a man, opposed to the division; while it must be remembered that Mr. Eastman and the few others who petitioned in its favor were living upon the west side of the river, in what was then Salisbury village. Accordingly, for three years longer, while efforts were continued for the formation of the new town, the dismemberment of its own territory was as steadily opposed by the town of Sanbornton. Even "at the last moment," November 3, 1828, it was voted, on the motion, "that part of the town petitioned for be set off for the formation of a new town," yeas, twenty; nays, three hundred and eighty; and Charles Gilman, Esq., was chosen as an agent to oppose the petition of Dearborn Sanborn and others (for new town) before the committee of the Legislature on towns and incorporations.

When, however, at the next annual meeting, March 11, 1829, the town of Franklin had been constituted, there was a display of will, pertinacity and almost obstinacy on the part of the Sanbornton citizens, which seems hardly justifiable, in that they "would do nothing" in respect to "the proportion of the town funds claimed by Franklin, the town paupers of Sanbornton belonging to Franklin, or the annexing to most convenient schools districts of those disannexed by the forming of the new town."

The controversy continued for several years, as in March, 1832, a special agent was chosen—Nathaniel Holmes, Esq.—to make arrangement with the town of Franklin and to obtain able counsel, whether the town of Sanbornton is holden to pay to Franklin any of its fund; and if holden, to make further arrangements and lay the matter again before the town. At a meeting in October (same year) it was voted that the town agent and selectmen "obtain further counsel whether Franklin has a legal claim upon Sanbornton for a proportion of the School and Parsonage Fund." The above agent never reported to the town (as appears from records); but at a special meeting, January 20, 1834, an action having been brought by the town of Franklin against Sanbornton to recover part of the funds belonging to said Sanbornton, Charles Lane, Esq., was appointed agent to attend to the suit, with instructions to continue the action so long as any probability of gaining it may exist; or otherwise, that he have power to settle the action and agree on a committee to say "how much of the town funds Franklin shall have, and what part of the poor it shall take."

The Sanbornton fathers of that day were honest in the belief that no other town could justly claim the funds which were left to their town; hence they were sincere in resisting the claims of Franklin. But it was ultimately decided against them, as in 1836, of the "School and Parsonage Fund," which had amounted to $6658.78, $633.53 was paid to Franklin as "the share belonging to those persons who had been set off," leaving a balance of $6025.25.

CHAPTER III.

FRANKLIN—(*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Congregational Church [1]—Unitarian Church—First Baptist Church—Christian Baptist Church—Free Baptist Church—Methodist Church—Roman Catholic Church.

The First Unitarian Congregational Society of Franklin[2] was organized the 6th of December, 1879, "For the purpose of establishing and sustaining the worship of God in public and social religious services, and to secure for ourselves and our children the benefits of religious instruction, and as a means of illustrating and extending rational and practical Christianity."

In the second article of the constitution the objects of the society are declared to be "the cultivation and diffusion of useful knowledge, the promotion of fraternal justice, and of a serious and intelligent public spirit, and the earnest endeavor to supply a centre and home of religious sympathy and of all good influences to those who seek and need our fellowship."

On the occasion of the organization of the society the constitution was signed by the following persons: Rev. J. B. Harrison, Mrs. W. F. Daniell, Mrs. R. G. Burleigh, A. W. Sulloway, W. F. Daniell, Daniel Barnard, Charles H. Gould, R. G. Burleigh, G. B. Wheeler, F. H. Daniell, R. E. Bean, E. B. S. Sanborn. The following persons were elected officers of the society: Clerk, George B. Wheeler; Treasurer, Alexis Proctor; Pastor, Rev. J. B. Harrison; Trustees, Warren F. Daniell, Daniel Barnard, A. W. Sulloway, E. B. S. Sanborn, R. G. Burleigh, Alexis Proctor, Frank H. Chapman.

The board of trustees was constituted a committee to procure plans and consider other matters pertaining to the building of a church.

At a meeting of the trustees, held April 20th, a communication was read by the pastor informing the trustees that Mrs. Persis Smith, of St. Louis, had offered the society the sum of four thousand dollars toward the erection of a church and one thousand toward building a parsonage, provided that a suitable building lot be given for the parsonage and a suitable home erected thereon within a reasonable time.

At a meeting of the society, April 30, 1881, it was voted that the trustees proceed to build a church, to cost not less than ten thousand dollars. The trustees were also authorized to build a parsonage as soon as the necessary funds could be raised. At the annual

[1] See appendix.

[2] By Rev. E. S. Elder.

meeting of the society, December 31, 1881, A. W. Sulloway reported that a parsonage had been built at a cost, exclusive of the lot, which had been given by W. F. Daniell, of two thousand five hundred dollars, of which amount Mrs. Smith had contributed one thousand dollars and Mr. Sulloway had advanced the remaining fifteen hundred until the society could repay it. During the year the society received from its most generous benefactor, Mrs. Smith, three thousand dollars toward the foundation of a library, to which was added five hundred dollars contributed by members of the society, and two hundred and fifty dollars, a gift from an unknown friend, through Hutchins & Wheeler, of Boston. At a meeting of trustees, held November 24, 1883, the building committee reported that the church was completed at a cost, including two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars paid for the land, of sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

It was voted that the church be dedicated December 19th, and that Rev. M. J. Savage be invited to preach the dedication sermon. The clerk of the society was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of one thousand dollars from Mrs. Charlotte E. Stevens, of North Andover, Mass., and the offer of whatever further sum might be needed to purchase and place in the church such an organ as Mrs. R. G. Burleigh and Mrs. W. F. Daniell might select.

The church was dedicated December 19th, Rev. M. J. Savage preaching the sermon. Among those present and participating in the services of the day was Rev. Horatio Wood who, fifty-one years before, had preached the first Unitarian sermon ever preached in Franklin.

In January, 1884, Rev. J. B. Harrison, who, by earnestness and a high order of ability, had drawn a congregation together, and held them during nearly five years, withdrew from the pastorate of the society. In the following September the society extended a call to Rev. E. S. Elder to become their pastor, which call was accepted.

The foregoing narrative has been compiled from the church records. But little needs to be added. A history of a church cannot be written in its infancy. The first six years of the life of the society have been extremely prosperous, and the present is full of promise. The society is indebted for its existence and prosperity to an unusually fortunate concurrence of favorable circumstances. It was no common talent that attracted, and no common ability that held together, a congregation drawn from all the churches. It was no ordinary interest in a liberal church, and in what it stands for, that prompted the generous gifts of over nine thousand dollars from distant friends toward a church, an organ, a parsonage and a library, and this generosity was seconded by a corresponding liberality on the part of the society. And what is more significant and promising, those ideas, convictions and purposes of which the Unitarian Church is the representative and exponent were heartily welcomed by a large portion of the community. There are at present (1885) more than fifty families connected with the church. In its unusually excellent library of more than two thousand five hundred volumes, to which valuable additions are being made, it has an instrument of power and helpfulness to the entire community. It is to be hoped that as an institution for the promotion of goodness and righteousness in the lives and characters of its members, and for the advancement of the kingdom of God in the community, the Unitarian Church of Franklin will abundantly justify the faith, fulfill the hopes and reward the endeavors of all who have in any way contributed to its establishment.

The First Baptist Church of Franklin Falls.[1]—Owing to the rapid growth of the village of East Franklin, as it was then called, there was an evident need of some place in which religious services could be held on the Sabbath for the benefit of many who could not go to churches in the neighboring villages.

Accordingly, the business men of the community secured Lyceum Hall, the only place that was then available, and made arrangements for the support of weekly religious services on the Sabbath. Elder Burton, of Sanbornton, appears to have been the earlist regular preacher to this union congregation, and he was succeeded, in April, 1866, by Rev. N. P. Philbrook, who, in May, 1867, was followed by J. E. Dame, a student from the academy at New Hampton. Mr. Dame preached his farewell sermon June 28, 1868, and Rev. Charles A. Cooke preached most of the time for the ensuing year.

Meanwhile, the question of organizing a Baptist Church had been discussed, and upon the advice and encouragement of Rev. E. E. Cummings, D.D., of Concord, an organization was finally effected under the name of the First Baptist Church of East Franklin. The constituent members were twelve in number, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Shadrach Wadleigh, Mrs. Lydia Sanborn, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Jenkins, Mrs. James Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sumner, Mrs. Walter Aiken, Mrs. Fanny W. Sweatt, Miss Nettie Whittaker and Miss Laura McGloughlin.

In November, 1869, Rev. Benjamin Wheeler, of Saco, Me., began to preach to the union congregation in Lyceum Hall, and in June, 1870, he accepted a call from the Baptist Church to become its pastor.

In the summer of 1869, Walter Aiken, Esq., one of the most generous supporters of the union services, began the erection, at his own personal expense, of a new meeting-house, which was completed the following spring, so that just at the time when the town changed Lyceum Hall into a school building the new church building was ready for occupancy. As soon as practicable after the church had secured a pastor, a council of neighboring churches was called to con-

[1] By Rev. A. J. Hopkins.

sider the question of recognizing this church as in good standing in the Baptist denomination.

This council met June, 30, 1870, and, after proper investigation, voted to proceed with public services of recognition of the new church and dedication of the new meeting-house.

One year later Mr. Aiken, with rare munificence, donated the meeting-house and land on which it stood to the First Baptist Society and he has to the present time ever been a generous contributor to the financial prosperity of the church.

After a brief service of one year and nine months, Rev. Mr. Wheeler, on March 3, 1872, resigned his pastorate, leaving a church which, having been organized less than three years, had made a net gain of seventy-five, and now contained eighty-seven members. Of this increase, forty had been received by baptism, and all became willing workers in the now vigorous and efficient organization.

Mr. Wheeler, in the following October, moved from Franklin to Randolph, Mass., though he remained a beloved member of this church until August 25, 1876, the date of his death.

Mr. J. F. Fielden began preaching for the church in May, after Rev. Mr. Wheeler's resignation, and June 7th it was voted to extend to him a call to ordination as pastor of this church. The call having been accepted, the public services of ordination were held July 5, 1872. During the next seven years the church enjoyed a season of great prosperity, increasing rapidly in numbers and influence, so that at the end of its first decade of years there were one hundred and ninety-six members.

In 1875 the First Baptist Society, by unanimous vote, transferred all its property to the First Baptist Church of Franklin Falls, a corporate body under the laws of the State. In April, 1875, a baptistery was placed in the church, and in July an additional and useful room was formed by connecting the church and chapel. In February, 1878, a fine-toned, fifteen hundred pounds bell was presented by George E. Buell, Esq., and placed in the church tower, where it yet remains, the only church bell in the village.

Rev. Mr. Fielden resigned his pastorate in Franklin August 5, 1881, and immediately accepted a call to become pastor of the First Baptist Church in Winchester, Mass.

During this service of a little more than nine years Mr. Fielden made a record as pastor which has rarely excelled, for of the one hundred and forty-nine accessions during his ministry, one hundred and six were baptized by him and forty-three came from other churches.

After an interval of about five months, on December 16, 1881, a call was given to Mr. C. R. Brown, of Cambridge, Mass., to become pastor of the church after ordination. This call having been accepted, a council met in the church, on Friday, December 30th, and, after a satisfactory examination, proceeded to the public exercises of ordination and recognition. This pastorate, though fruitful in accessions of new members, was quite brief, for in June, 1883, the pastor was invited by the trustees of Newton Theological Institution to take the position of assistant professor of Hebrew and cognate languages in that seminary. He, having pursued those studies during a residence of two years in Germany, felt it to be his duty to accept the invitation, and accordingly resigned his pastoral charge after a service of but eighteen months.

In July the church extended a call to Rev. A. J. Hopkins, of Hopkinton, N. H., to become their pastor, and he accepted, entering upon his labors at the beginning of October, 1883. During the period between that and the present time (July, 1885) but few changes have taken place and little worthy of note has occurred. The church now numbers one hundred and eighty members, has a flourishing Sunday-school and appears to be preparing for another period of marked spiritual development and rapid increase in numbers.

Christian Church.[1]—The religious awakening out of which grew the Christian Church in Franklin, N. H., dates back to October, 1810, when Elijah Shaw, afterwards a prominent minister in the denomination, visited Andover and vicinity on an exhorting tour, he being only seventeen years old. In the summer of 1811, and again in 1814, he visited the above-named towns. At this last visit the work began in earnest, he preaching in a barn, as no other building was large enough to hold the crowds that flocked to hear the good news. The work spread into the adjoining towns of Salisbury and Sanbornton.

The pioneer church organized from Elder Elijah Shaw's labors was in Sanbornton. The organization was effected October 25, 1814, Elders Moses Cheney and Elijah Shaw assisting. This church continued its work with some efficiency till it fell to decay, in 1827, the membership at that period being eighty-one persons, residing in Sanbornton, Salisbury, Andover, New Chester and Northfield. Their covenant was brief and comprehensive: "We, whose names are under-written, having submitted ourselves to God, agree to submit ourselves to one another, considering ourselves a church of God, called to be saints, agreeing to take the New Testament, and that only, for our rule,—for name, belief and practice."

Elders Calley and Morrison organized at different times, from 1820 to 1837, three churches in Andover and Salisbury village (now Franklin West village) and Sanbornton. These three churches united, March 14, 1830, into a strong organization. They did not long continue in this united capacity. Little or no provision was made for supporting the minister, and the church soon went to ruin. In January, 1838, the members of the church living in Franklin decided to separate from the others and form a new church. The organization was completed January 21, 1838, at

[1] By Rev. T. G. Moses.

the school-house in Franklin village, Elders Benjamin Calley and Richard Davis assisting.

The movement toward the erection of the church edifice, in which the church have worshiped, was started January 14, 1838. A notice was posted that day for a meeting on the 20th, in the school-house in Franklin village, of all desirous of aiding in the erection of such a building. At that meeting Joshua Fifield, James Clark and Caleb Merrill were appointed to procure a site, and report estimated expense to an adjourned meeting January 27th, when the reports were accepted, and Messrs. Fifield, Clark and John Rowell were appointed a building committee, and N. S. Morrison, Caleb Merrill, Daniel Herrick, a committee to raise funds and sell pews. February 10, 1838, all the arrangements were completed for the building. The foundation was put in, and the frame was put up June 27th, and so rapidly was the work carried forward by this energetic society, that the house was dedicated to the worship of the One God and His Son, Jesus Christ, November 7, 1838. Isaac Hale, Joshua Fifield and John Simonds were committee of arrangements, Elder Elijah Shaw preaching the sermon (text, Isaiah xlv. 6–7). The house cost $3200. The pews sold and subscriptions paid amounted to $3003.73, leaving a debt of $197.27, which was raised at once, and the church given to the worship of God free from debt, and, what is quite remarkable in the history of churches, has never had an incumbrance upon it in the form of a debt; and there have been no interruptions or lapses in the service held in the church. In 1859 some repairs were made at an expense of one hundred and sixty dollars. In 1872 repairs and improvements in the interior of the church were made, amounting to eight hundred and fifty dollars, and a pipe-organ put in costing fifteen hundred dollars. The pastors that have been settled over this church since its organization are as follows: Benjamin Calley, one year, to 1839; Joseph Elliot, four years to 1843; Elijah Shaw, two years, to 1845; J. C. Blodgett and E. Chadwick, one year, to 1846; J. W. Tilton, two years, to 1848; O. J. Wait, eight and a half years, to 1856; A. H. Martin, four and a half years, to 1861. During 1862 several preachers of different denominations supplied the pulpit. In 1862, H. C. Dugan was settled, who remained to 1865; Rev. Mr. Syreans, to 1866; R. B. Eldridge, to 1868; O. J. Wait was again settled in 1868 and remained to April 1, 1883, when he resigned to become president of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. In 1883, T. G. Moses was called to the pastorate. In writing this sketch I have been impressed with this remarkable feature,—the unanimity which has characterized all the actions of this body of Christians. There have been no long and distracting church trials, no bickerings among the membership, but love and harmony have prevailed for nearly fifty years. The present condition of the church is prosperous. The Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition, and its financial resources are sufficient for all the increased demands upon it.

The Free Baptist Church was organized in 1870 with sixteen members. The church edifice was erected in 1871 at a cost of about six thousand dollars. The first pastor of this church was Rev. James Rand. Among his successors have been the following: Revs. F. E. Davidson, J. Willis, E. H. Prescott and G. N. Musgrove.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1871, by Rev. J. H. Haines. The church is in a prosperous condition; Rev. S. P. Heath, pastor.

The Roman Catholic Church was organized by Rev. Father Murphy, of Laconia. He was succeeded by Fathers Goodwin, Lambert and Galvin.

CHAPTER IV.

FRANKLIN—(*Continued*).

The Legal Profession—Physicians—Educational—The New Hampshire Orphans' Home—The Press—The Transcript—The Merrimack Journal—The Franklin National Bank—The Franklin Savings-Bank.

Lawyers.—The legal profession in Franklin, even from an early day, has numbered among its members some of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists in the State. The first lawyer in the town was Thomas W. Thompson,[1] a graduate of Harvard, who commenced practice here in 1791. He was a member of Congress, State treasurer, etc. Parker Noyes,[1] an early lawyer of the town, was also an able man. He was prominent in securing the charter of the town in 1828. Hon. George W. Nesmith,[1] ex-judge of Supreme Court; Hon. Daniel Barnard;[1] Hon. Austin F. Pike,[1] United States Senator; and Hon. Isaac N. Blodgett,[1] associate justice of the Supreme Court. Other lawyers are E. B. S. Sanborn,[1] F. N. Parsons, William M. Barnard (son of Judge Daniel Barnard), G. R. Stone, E. G. Leach and W. D. Hardy.

Physicians.—The medical profession has also been well represented. The oldest resident physician is Dr. Luther M. Knight, who located here in June, 1845. Other physicians have been John H. Sanborn, H. W. Brockway, W. W. Sleeper, Austin Durkee (deceased), William E. Keith, C. B. Nichols and J. W. Staples.

Educational.—The town is more liberal in its support of schools than any town in the State compared to its population. The present High School was erected at a cost of about forty thousand dollars.

Two natives of Franklin are presidents of colleges, —Rev. N. J. Morrison, D.D., president of a college in Missouri, and John W. Simons, president of a college in Dakota.

The New Hampshire Orphans' Home.—The first meeting for the organization of this humane institu-

[1] See chapter on Bench and Bar.

tion was held in Eagle Hall, Concord, February 21, 1871.

At that meeting Hon. George W. Nesmith, of Franklin, was chosen president; Hon. Horton D. Walker, of Portsmouth, vice-president; Rev. C. W. Millen, of Tilton, secretary; Hon. John Kimball, of Concord, treasurer; and Rev. D. A. Mack, of Franklin, superintendent and agent.

In June, 1871, the institution was incorporated. The persons authorized to call a legal meeting of the corporation did call it in July, and the aforesaid charter was duly accepted by the grantees. Officers were elected, and at that and a subsequent meeting, a board of directors was chosen, by-laws ordained and a committee was appointed to report upon the location of the institution.

Part of the second section of the act of incorporation gives in brief language the main objects of the Home,—

"The main object, or purpose, of this Corporation is to procure a home for the destitute orphans and homeless children in this State; to furnish substantial aid for a time by feeding and clothing them; by teaching them habits of industry; by giving them moral and intellectual improvement, and, finally, to seek out for them suitable and permanent places of residence, where they may receive rewards for their labor, and ultimately become useful members of society, and, consequently, be saved from pauperism, vice and crime."

It was empowered to take and hold personal or real estate to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars.

Also to make legal and binding contracts with the guardians or friends of the orphans in relation to their services and future employment, and were also authorized to make similar contracts with the overseers of the poor, or county commissioners, who may have the legal control of any orphan for the time being.

At a meeting of the board of directors, holden in August, 1871, the committee appointed to locate the institution reported in favor of establishing it upon the Daniel Webster farm, in Franklin, extensive, well located and full of historic interest. Their report was adopted by a vote of the directors. On the 28th of August the executive committee of the board purchased of Messrs. Joseph Eastman and John C. Morrison, of Concord, one hundred and eighty acres of the Webster farm, with the buildings thereon. The price demanded was ten thousand dollars, but the owners remitted eight hundred dollars of the purchase money to the corporation, leaving the price stipulated to be paid nine thousand two hundred dollars.

This was adjusted by the payment of five thousand dollars drawn from the treasury; also by contributions of the citizens of the town of Franklin amounting to $2504.24, a portion of which had already been paid into the treasury; also from money received from sundry citizens and religious societies of the towns of Amherst, Andover, Bristol, Canaan, Enfield, Exeter, Lebanon and Wilton, amounting in all to $1745.62, including a small balance of interest which had accrued on the purchase money. On the 19th day of October, 1871, the Home was duly opened and consecrated to the public use and to its professed objects by appropriate ceremonies. Interesting addresses were made in the presence of a large concourse of people by Professor E. D. Sanborn, Senator Patterson, Rev. Mr. Heath, Rev. Dr. Davis and others. On the same day a fair was holden for the benefit of the orphans by their friends from Concord, Fisherville, Lebanon, Andover, Salisbury, Tilton and other adjacent towns, from the avails of which the treasury realized the net income of about four hundred and fifty dollars. In the same month the trustees engaged the services of Rev. Mr. Mack as financial agent, his wife as matron and his daughter Jennie as teacher, all at the fixed salary of one thousand four hundred dollars, including also their board for the term of one year. The first orphan was admitted on the 26th day of October.

The Home was opened with Rev. D. A. Mack as chaplain and Mrs. Mack as matron. Mr. Mack remained its efficient chaplain until his death, which occurred December 1, 1883.

During the first three years the number of children averaged annually from thirty to forty. During these years all the current expenses were paid, the Home was furnished with furniture and the farm with stock and tools. Besides this, a new building was erected at a cost of eight thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars was left in the treasury and nearly one thousand dollars on subscription. This brings us to 1875. From 1875 to 1878 the chaplain served as financial agent only six months. During this time the funds of the Home decreased nearly one thousand dollars annually. In May, 1878, there were only two thousand dollars on hand, and but little on subscription. During the last five years, from May 30, 1878, to May 30, 1883, Mr. Mack was the only accredited agent.

This institution was practically founded by Mr. Mack, and it was through his untiring efforts that it was made a success. He planted this institution here on a property for which a hundred per cent. bonus has since been offered. He was voted ten per cent. commission on the first ten thousand dollars, but received little less than eight per cent. The endowment of the Home invariably increased when he acted as agent, and at no other time. By much hard labor he procured furniture, furnishing for the dormitories, thirty thousand brick, boots, shoes, cloth, books, papers, farming tools, etc., for the institution. Over four hundred dollars was secured on the day of the dedication. On these donations he received no commission.

The first president of the Home was the honored and venerable George W. Nesmith, who still occupies the position. His name has been a tower of strength to the institution and his counsels have been invaluable. Mrs. Mack is the present matron.

The Franklin Transcript was started by Mr. John A. Hutchinson. The first number appeared July 6, 1882. A seven-column folio, "patent outside," was used. The paper was dated Franklin, N. H., and printed by O. A. Towne, at the Falls. Mr. Hutchinson was a man of feeble health, who was able to put but little work into the paper, yet from the first it paid not only the running expenses, but a handsome sum beside. He was taken suddenly ill of congestion of the lungs September 26th, and died October 5, 1883. The paper was continued by his widow during October, and sold to O. A. Towne November 1st. Mr. Towne having other business which demanded his attention, associated Mr. S. H. Robie with himself in the enterprise, giving Mr. Robie the position of editor and general manager. In December of the same year the paper was changed from a "patent" to a "home-print." The subscription list and advertising patronage increased materially. Up to the present writing it has been constantly under the above management —in the firm-name of Transcript Publishing Company.

The Merrimack Journal was founded in February, 1872, by Hon. Daniel Barnard and Hon. Austin F. Pike, presumably with an idea of helping assist Pike to a re-election to Congress. He was defeated. The ostensible proprietors, whose names stood at the head of the paper, were Moses B. Goodwin, a Washington journalist, lawyer and "literary feller," and Frank M. Calley, a printer. In 1874, Omar A. Towne purchased Calley's interest, and in 1875, D. T. Elmer bought the paper. His successors were F. K. & G. B. Wheeler, who bought in May, 1876. G. B. Wheeler bought his brother's interest in 1877, and sold to Russell P. Eaton, who had published the *New England Farmer* twenty-five years, in May, 1880. In October of the same year it was purchased by the present proprietor, Roscoe E. Collins, a practical printer and journalist of wide experience, who made it an independent paper in all things. It had been a twenty-eight column paper from its start. In May, 1883, he enlarged it to a thirty-two column paper. It is read by six thousand people every week, and its circulation embraces most of the States and Territories of the Union.

The Franklin National Bank was organized November 22, 1879. Alvah W. Sulloway, Daniel Barnard, Warren F. Daniell, Isaac N. Blodgett, Walter Aiken, John Taylor, all of Franklin, and George E. Shepard, of Andover, were elected directors; Alvah W. Sulloway was chosen president, Daniel Barnard vice-president and Frank Proctor clerk and cashier.

The capital ($100,000) was fully paid on December 6, 1879, and the charter of the bank (No. 2443) was issued December 20, 1879.

The bank opened for business January 1, 1880, in the rooms of the Franklin Savings-Bank, which occupancy has continued to the present time.

At each successive annual stockholders' meeting the same board of directors has been unanimously re-elected, and the officers of the bank remain the same as at the date of organization.

The surplus and undivided profits of the association now aggregate one-fifth of the capital stock.

Franklin Savings-Bank was incorporated June 30, 1869, with the following incorporators: Walter Aiken, N. H. Sanborn, Warren F. Daniell, Austin F. Pike, Jonas B. Aiken, Daniel Barnard, John Taylor, Frank H. Daniell, George W. Nesmith, James Taylor, Alexis Proctor, David Gilchrist, Edwin C. Stone, Frank H. Aiken, Levi Richardson, Stephen Kenrick, John W. Sweat, Ephraim G. Wallace, A. S. Nesmith, A. W. Sulloway, John H. Rowell, William Russell, William A. Russell, I. N. Blodgett, E. B. S. Sanborn, Asa B. Closson, Henry Burley, Benjamin S. Hancock, Orin B. Davis, Watson Dickerson, John Proctor.

The following were the first officers and trustees: President, Austin F. Pike; Secretary and Treasurer, Nathaniel H. Sanborn; Trustees, Austin F. Pike, George W. Nesmith, Daniel Barnard, David Gilchrist, Warren F. Daniell, Watson Dickerson, William A. Russell, John Taylor, Walter Aiken, Alexis Proctor, Jonas B. Aiken, Stephen Kenrick, A. W. Sulloway.

Present officers: George W. Nesmith, president; Alexis Proctor, treasurer. Present trustees: George W. Nesmith, Daniel Barnard, Warren F. Daniell, John H. Rowell, Milton Gerrish, John Taylor, Walter Aiken, C. C. Kenrick, A. W. Sulloway, H. A. Weymouth, I. N. Blodgett, E. B. S. Sanborn, F. L. Morrison.

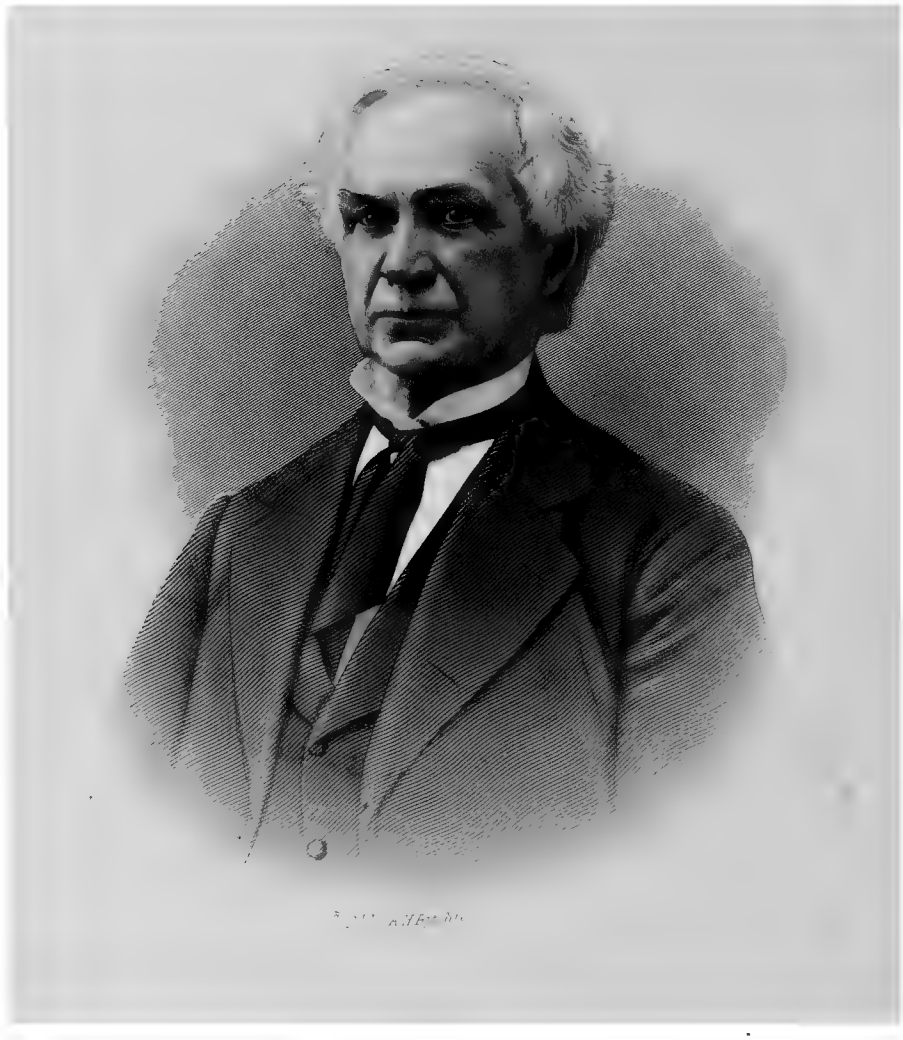
The first deposit was made October 1, 1869, by Harry Hinds, of ten dollars.

Deposits, April 4, 1885, $593,930.

Presidents, Austin F. Pike and George W. Nesmith; Treasurers, N. H. Sanborn and Alexis Proctor.

Military Record, 1861-65.—The following men enlisted from Franklin under the call of 1862 and subsequent calls:

Hubbard S. Kimball, James P. Simons, John Bankley, William Folley, Edward McCoy, John James, George Ramsay, A. J. Sargent, John Brennan, John Collis, Barnard Dormerly, P. McMahon, A. L. Smith, John C. Smith, A. L. Corliss, Charles D. Colby, C. B. Woodford, C. C. Frost, H. B. Huntoon, C. A. Fletcher, G. W. Daniels, Jacob G. French, Edward A. Knight, G. F. Sweat, S. G. Couliss, H. H. Logan, Joseph Atkinson, R. E. Cochrane, S. H. Clay, R. Stevens, G. H. Stevens, J. L. French, A. A. Pettengill, J. P. Simons, R. Keysur, James Cate, L. M. Clark, John Russell, J. B. Thorn, E. B. Ash, C. Lutz, A. F. Howe, G. S. Eaton, George Folley, J. Fuller, John Sanborn, George W. Eaton, D. T. Cheney, L. Cheney, Jr., John Ash, C. O. Dollof, A. M. Sanborn, James Fitzgerald, Thomas Harley, James Hall, B. F. Pettingill, William Wilson, Duncan McNoughton, T. James, B. I. Barnes, C. J. Pipe, J. Clinton, John Anderson, Calvin Sanborn, W. A. Gile, M. K. Smith, H. Colby, E. B. Hancock, W. P. Kinsman, F. W. Ballou, George Green, J. H. Bennett, A. T. Cate, D. T. Cate, S. Cook, L. M. Davis, H. W. Fairbanks, Jr., H. F. Gardner, W. H. Keyes, C. C. Morrison, D. W. Parare, Joseph Thompson, D. K. Woodward, T. P. Whittier, C. E. Thompson, J. P. Sanborn, H. H. Sargent, H. B. Ingalls, S. J. Sawyer, W. J. Foster, O. Gardner, J. M. Otis, Thomas Kelley, J. Gillooley, Joseph Bennett, Charles Crawford, John Clancey, George M. Custer, Frank Cole, Thomas Ford, Peter Phillips, J. O'Brien, Harry Casper, John Ludlow, James Martin, John Murphy, John Smith, Joseph Sullivan, John Ward, Henry Williams, James White, Thomas Cullam, N. Geary, John Gardner, John



Stephen Kemrick

Hustore, William Henry, John Johnston, R. J. Palmer, John Smith, Max Solnary, William Wistar, William Riley, Asa Morrison, R. Brown, John Flynn, P. Kelly, George Ramsey, W. Elliott, Daniel Maxfield, G. M. Clifford, J. Green, J. C. Bruce, J. F. Putney, Thomas Bruce, B. W. Breed, Daniel Curtis, W. I. Dixon, Isaac Hamilton, J. H. Hunt, L. Marinell, G. H. Stevens, C. H. Stevens, George Whitman, L. Reimann, C. Flemming, R. Meir, Charles Hayes, C. H. Hogan, Daniel Douglass, William Bradley, Thomas Rider, William Andrews, John White, James Hayes, John Maxwell, William Harvey, John Weed, John Harrington, O. H. Merrill, R. G. Burleigh, H. J. Williams, Patrick Sawyer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

STEPHEN KENRICK.[1]

Stephen Kenrick, Esq., one of the oldest and most influential citizens of Franklin, died on the morning of the 4th of August, A.D. 1884, after a lingering illness of several months.

He was born in Haverhill, Mass., June 15, A.D. 1806; his age, therefore, exceeded seventy-eight years. He was the youngest member of a family of nine children, born to John Kenrick and Sarah Colby. They were both natives of Amesbury, but became citizens of Haverhill soon after their marriage. The husband was born December 16, 1764; the wife January 25, 1771. John died by a casualty in 1806. His widow subsequently became the wife of David Marsh, and the mother of two other children, viz.: Nathaniel, of Staten Island, N. Y., deceased, and Mary, wife of Rev. G. W. Kelley, resident in Haverhill, Mass., now deceased.

The name of Kenrick, or Kendrick, or Kendricke appears to be of early English origin. The name of John seems to have been adopted as an early favorite by the family. We find the name of John Kendrick, sheriff in London, in 1645. The same name appears as Lord-Mayor of London in 1651. John Kenrick was in Ipswich, Mass., in 1657. John Kenrick, John Kenrick, Jr., and Elijah Kenrick were among the petitioners, in May, 1678, to the Legislature, to set off part of Cambridge and to establish the town of Newton. John Kenrick, Jr., of Newton, marched from that town, and was engaged in the Lexington battle, April 19, 1775. Among the many immediate descendants of John Kenrick, of Amesbury, Mass., who were distinguished in the walks of business and professional life, were Professors Henry L. Kendrick, of West Point Academy, and John Kendrick, of Marietta College, Ohio, both first cousins, and James R. Kendrick, superintendent of the Old Colony Railroad, who was also second cousin of Stephen Kenrick, Esq. These gentlemen were all natives of the town of Lebanon, in this State, and we might enumerate many others of the same family, and their "kith and kin," or collaterals, in different parts of the Union, as being prominent and successful business men, and highly respected in their respective localities.

Early in this century, and prior to 1820, Timothy Kenrick, the elder brother of Stephen, had immigrated to the town of Lebanon, and established there a profitable mercantile business. He had acquired early a good education, and was known and honored by his fellow-citizens as a man of integrity by several public trusts. He was town clerk thirty-seven consecutive years, and was several times elected their representative to the Legislature. He was often employed in the settlement of estates of his vicinity, and was for many years director of the Northern Railroad. He well discharged these important trusts. In the mean time his brother Stephen was with his kind father-in-law, Marsh, in Haverhill, where he received good paternal protection and the benefits of the best schools found there until he arrived at the age of fifteen years. He then was committed to the care of his brother Timothy, then of Lebanon, and was employed in his brother's store. Here he received that valuable systematic instruction which proved useful to him in after-life. We next find him for a short time in Bangor, Me. Afterwards he was engaged in trade for himself with Mr. James Howe, at Barnet, Vt.; next, for a short time, at Boscawen Plain, N. H. Then, in 1831, he formed an advantageous co-partnership with Mr. Brewer, of McIndoe's Falls village, Vt., and there continued in business until 1836, when he came to Franklin, and ever since has made his permanent residence here, identifying himself with the business of this town, and becoming one of its most active and prosperous citizens.

For many years he was largely interested in various railroad projects and contracts, in connection with Joseph A. Gilmore and John A. Lyon. From these enterprises he derived much profit, and became a large proprietor in several railroads. He was president of the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad from about 1861 to the time of his death. For many years before his death he was president of the national bank located at Hillsborough Bridge, and was interested in its stock. He was also trustee of the Franklin Savings-Bank. He took also a deep interest in the management of the prudential and financial matters of the town, occupying many of the official stations, conferred by his fellow-citizens. He was elected one of the selectmen of the town during the years 1849, 1850, 1851, 1854 and 1872. In 1859 and 1861 he represented the town in the House of Representatives in this State. For many years he was a member of the Congregational Church in Franklin, and was one of its most generous supporters.

In 1833 he married Clarissa A., youngest daughter of Captain Ebenezer Blanchard, late of Franklin, who still survives him. To them were born seven children, four of whom were removed in infancy by death. Another, Dr. Timothy G. Kenrick, died in Naples, Italy, January 29, 1879. He was born July 8, 1849;

[1] By Hon. Geo. W. Nesmith.

graduated at Dartmouth College in 1871; studied the medical profession, graduating at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, June 1, 1874. With much enthusiasm he applied himself to the study of insanity, and to the best mode of treating and managing those affected with this unfortunate disease. His mild temper and great power of self-control, united with his skill and learning, gave him signal success in this department of his profession. He was fortunate in early securing the patronage and friendship of Dr. I. W. Barstow, the eminent manager of the Sandford Hall Asylum, at Flushing, N. Y. He had the full confidence of Dr. Barstow, and was employed by him, to the mutual advantage of both parties, up to 1876, when Dr. Kenrick was called into a larger sphere of duties as assistant surgeon in the New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica. It is enough to say that his success here met the expectations of his friends, and that his professional attainments commanded the respect and confidence of his associates and the managers of that institution. His life was sacrificed to the malarial climate of Naples while, in devotion to duty, he was traveling for the benefit of the health of one of his diseased and wealthy friends, who was very wisely committed to his professional care. His early, premature death brought extreme sorrow to the hearts of his parents and his many friends, who had witnessed his progress and reasonably indulged high hopes of his future success in life. The lamentation over his loss at home was most sincere. Abroad "he was by strangers honored and by strangers mourned."

Of the two surviving children, Stephen, the eldest, many years since removed to the West, where he has been extensively engaged in various railroad enterprises. We find him now in Wisconsin, married, but without children, and prosperous in other respects, enjoying the income of the office of general superintendent of the Fort Madison and Northwestern Railroad. He is cheerful, and apparently enjoys life well.

The remaining child is a son, in the full vigor of life, under the name of Charles C. Kenrick, now very active, doing the labor of two men, being extensively engaged in building houses, barns, stables, shops. As a farmer, raising more hay and corn than any other person in town, improving largely, by judicious cultivation, his lands; selecting good breeds of cattle and horses, and increasing their number; giving promptly a fair day's pay to a fair day's labor, thus rewarding a large number of laborers, and expending profitably a good amount of capital daily; improving the condition of his estates, and augmenting the wealth of the town. We might here also, with propriety, refer to the extensive traffic in wood and lumber recently carried on by him, not without profit.

During the long life of his father, Charles has enjoyed the benefit of his advice, and followed it. Thereby he gained his father's confidence, and before his death he received from him the conveyance of a large estate, under the sole obligation to render all needed aid to his aged mother in sickness and in health. This obligation his kind nature prompts him to obey to her entire satisfaction.

We now leave the history of the children and again refer briefly to that of the father. While Mr. Kenrick was a citizen of Franklin we found him interested and well informed in the important interests of the town, State and nation. He had leisure and opportunity to inform himself so as to discharge intelligently his own private trusts and duties, as well as those belonging to the good citizen. His knowledge and experience, acquired by him in trade, banking and railroad affairs, were of much value to himself and useful to others. We have already alluded to his great ability in acquiring and retaining successfully a large estate. We must not forget to give due credit to a diligent help-meet, in the name of his wife, who brought to him a considerable pecuniary inheritance that descended from her paternal estate. This inheritance, coming down from a worthy ancestry, would, of course, be highly appreciated. It constituted a valuable accession to the estate, now constantly increasing through the harmonious action, kind care and economy of both husband and wife. It is an acknowledged fact that the accumulation of property generally requires much patience and great mental resources; but a critical world tells us that a wise appropriation or disposition of a large estate requires the exercise of still more sagacity, good judgment and wisdom.

HON. A. W. SULLOWAY.

From an industrial as well as a political standpoint, the town of Franklin has long occupied a prominent position in the State. Highly favored by nature with the facilities most conducive to the development of manufacturing industry, there has grown up within its limits, or been attracted thereto from other localities, a large class of citizens possessing the enterprise, energy and sagacity requisite to the most advantageous use of those facilities.

There are, indeed, few among our New England towns of corresponding size which include among their inhabitants a larger number of active and successful business men, or whose progress has been signalized during the last quarter of a century by a more substantial industrial development.

Alvah Woodbury Sulloway is one of the best known, most practical, energetic and public-spirited among the enterprising business men of this prosperous and progressive town.

While the State of Massachusetts has drawn from our midst a large proportion of the men whose labors have brought the prosperity and distinction which that proud old commonwealth enjoys, she has given New Hampshire, in return, some of her own sons,



A. W. Sullaway

whose efforts have contributed, in no small degree, to advance the honor and welfare of the State of their adoption. Among these is the subject of this sketch. Born in Framingham, Mass., December 25, 1838, Mr. Sulloway is now in his forty-seventh year. He is the only son and eldest child of Israel W. and Adeline Richardson Sulloway, to whom three daughters were also born, two of whom are living,—one unmarried, and the other the wife of Herbert Bailey, Esq., a prominent manufacturer of the town of Claremont.

Israel W. Sulloway was born in Salem, N. H., December 24, 1812, and sprang from Revolutionary ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, his mother being the daughter of Captain Israel Woodbury, of Salem, who served in the patriot army throughout the war for independence.

He engaged in manufacturing service in youth, and was for some time an overseer in the Saxonville woolen-mills. In 1848 he removed to Enfield, N. H., where he introduced the process of making the celebrated Shaker socks by machinery, being the first manufacturer to engage in this enterprise. He established a prosperous business, which he carried on about sixteen years, when he sold out to his son-in-law, Mr. Bailey, and retired from active life, locating at Waltham, Mass. He died suddenly, November 20, 1883,—a man of remarkably kind and benevolent disposition, whose sterling qualities won the respect of all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

In his father's mill at Enfield, Alvah W. Sulloway, gained that practical knowledge of the business in which he has since been engaged, which constituted the sure foundation of the success he has attained therein.

He secured a good academical education at Canaan and Barre, Vt., and the Green Mountain Liberal Institute, at South Woodstock; but spent a considerable portion of his time, between the ages of ten and twenty-one years, in active labor in the mill, thoroughly familiarizing himself with the various processes in hosiery manufacture and the general conduct of business in that important line of industry.

Upon attaining his majority, with that ambitious and independent spirit which so generally characterizes the youth of New England, and to which the development and prosperity of all sections of our country are so largely due, Mr. Sulloway determined to go into business for himself. His purpose received the ready encouragement and sanction of his father, and, after due deliberation, he formed a partnership with Walter Aiken, of Franklin, in the manufacture of hosiery. The partnership continued for about four years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and another firm was organized which put in operation a new mill.

This firm consisted of Mr. Sulloway and Frank H. Daniell, of Franklin, who carried on business together until 1869, when Mr. Daniell withdrew, and Mr. Sulloway has since been sole proprietor. The mill is situated upon the lower power of the Winnipiseogee, opposite the mills of the Paper Company, the power being used in common by the two establishments. The building is of brick, three stories high, with basement, contains four sets of woolen machinery, with about seventy-five knitting-machines, and furnishes employment for about ninety operatives, besides a large number of women in the vicinity and surrounding towns, whose labor is required in finishing the work which the machines leave incomplete.

The goods manufactured are the Shaker socks, or half-hose, of which more than three hundred dozen pairs are produced daily, giving an annual product of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The monthly pay-roll averages about two thousand five hundred dollars, aside from the amount paid for outside labor.

Mr. Sulloway is a business man in the true sense of the term, and as such he has been thus far eminently successful. But while devoting his energies and ability to the development of his own business interests, and thereby indirectly conferring large benefit upon the community in which he moves, he has never failed to contribute by direct personal effort to the advancement of all measures of public utility and material progress, and to his labor and encouragement, personally and pecuniarily, as much as to any other among its many enterprising and public-spirited citizens, the town of Franklin is indebted for the advanced position which it holds when regarded from a business, social or educational stand-point. He was a prime mover in the organization of the Franklin National Bank, which went into operation in November, 1879, and has been president of the institution from the start. He has also been a trustee of the Franklin Savings-Bank ever since its establishment, and for several years past a member of the committee of investment. In 1880 he was chosen a member of the board of directors of the Northern Railroad, and in March, 1885, he was appointed president of the same corporation.

In politics Mr. Sulloway is an ardent Democrat, an earnest and enthusiastic worker in the party cause, and his labors in this direction have been largely instrumental in bringing his party into ascendancy in Franklin, which was for many years one of the hardest-contested political battle-grounds in the State, numbering, as it does, among its citizens several of the most active leaders of the two great parties. In 1871, although the town was then decidedly Republican, he was chosen a member of the State Legislature from Franklin, and was re-elected the following year. In 1874, and again in 1875, he was elected to the same position.

In the Legislature, as everywhere else, he proved himself a thoroughly practical man, devoting himself actively to business and leaving speech-making to those inclined to talk rather than work. In 1871 he

served on the committee on elections; in 1872, upon railroads; in 1874, was chairman of the committee on manufactures, where his close acquaintance with manufacturing interests fitted him for most efficient service; and in 1875 was again a member of the elections committee. In 1874, when the Democratic party managers set to work systematically to win a victory in the State, Mr. Sulloway was nominated for railroad commissioner upon the ticket headed by James A. Weston for Governor.

Although there was no choice by the people in the election that year, the Democracy won a substantial victory in that they secured a majority in the Legislature, and the election of their candidates for Governor and railroad commissioner followed at the hands of that body. To the triumph of his party in the State the energetic labor of Mr. Sulloway in the general conduct of the campaign contributed in no small degree.

As a member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners for the term of three years, the last year as chairman of the board, he rendered the State efficient service, carrying into his official labors, so far as they extended, the same practical sagacity and judgment exercised in his own private business.

In January, 1877, Mr. Sulloway was nominated by the Democracy of the Second District as their candidate for Congress against Major James F. Briggs, of Manchester, the Republican nominee. The district was strongly Republican, and that party had a popular candidate in the field; yet Mr. Sulloway, with no expectation of an election, made a vigorous canvass and ran largely ahead of his ticket. He was also the candidate of his party in the district at the next election, and again in 1880, making lively work for his successful opponent, Major Briggs, on each occasion. He has been an active member of the Democratic State Committee for a number of years past, and for the greater portion of the time a member of the executive committee of that body, having direct charge of the campaign work.

He was a member of the New Hampshire delegation in the National Convention at St. Louis, in 1876, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency, and was an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Tilden, not only in convention, but also in the subsequent campaign, in which he was actively engaged as a member of the Democratic National Committee from this State. In 1880 he was again a delegate to the National Convention of his party at Cincinnati, where General Hancock was nominated; and in 1884, at Chicago, he was a zealous supporter of Governor Cleveland.

In religion Mr. Sulloway is an adherent of the liberal faith. He was reared a Universalist, and is now an active member of the Unitarian Society in Franklin. In this organization, as in business and politics, he is an earnest worker, and to his encouragement and material assistance is largely due the erection of the finest church edifice in the town. He has been trustee of this society from its beginning, and is also a member of the board of trustees of the Unitarian Educational Society, under whose auspices Proctor Academy, at Andover, is conducted.

In 1866, Mr. Sulloway was united in marriage to Miss Susan K. Daniell, the youngest daughter of the late J. F. Daniell, and a sister of Hon. Warren F. and Frank H. Daniell. They have three children,—a daughter and two sons,—the eldest, Alice, born August 5, 1871; Richard Woodbury, born February 15, 1876; and Frank Jones, born December 11, 1883.

Their home is a fine modern residence, erected in 1877, beautifully located in a bend of the Winnipiseogee River, surrounded by handsome grounds, with all its appointments conducive to the comfort of the family and the hosts of friends who share their generous hospitality.

Mr. Sulloway is a man of keen perceptive powers and ready judgment, so that he is enabled to form conclusions upon all practical questions presented with more than ordinary promptness and accuracy. His opinion in all matters of public interest and concern in the community in which he resides is as frequently sought and carries as great weight as that of any other man, to say the least, and the same also may be said of his advice in private business affairs.

He is frank and outspoken at all times, and never hesitates to say just what he thinks when called upon to express himself in any direction. He has many warm friends, and enjoys a full measure of popularity in social as well as in public and business circles. He was a moving spirit in the organization of the New Hampshire Club, an association formed by New Hampshire men doing business in Boston, for social entertainment, and has been a leading member of the same from the start. Endowed with an active mind, and healthy and vigorous bodily powers, he has great capacity for labor, and will unquestionably accomplish even more substantial results in the future than have already attended his efforts.

WARREN F. DANIELL.

In almost every instance, those who, during the first half of the present century, laid about the waterfalls of New Hampshire the foundations of our manufacturing villages, builded better than they knew. They were generally men of limited ambitions and means, and established their factories without the expectation that they were changing worthless plains and forests into cities or plain mechanics into millionaires. They aimed only to create productive industries and win a fair reward for their labor. But they were skillful workmen, and under their inspiration and direction their enterprises have grown into great proportions, which have made the fortunes of their owners and called into being communities that are models of the best that skill and thrift can produce.



Warren Daniell

To this class belonged Kendall O. and James L. Peabody and Jeremiah F. Daniell, who, over fifty years ago, built a paper-mill in the forest that then grew about the falls on the Winnipiseogee where the wealthy, wide-awake and beautiful village of Franklin Falls now stands.

The Peabodys built a small mill at this point about the year 1828. Their knowledge of the paper business was very limited, their machinery of the most primitive kind and their experiment was not at first a success; but they were men not easily turned from their purposes. They secured the services of a practical paper-maker, Jeremiah F. Daniell, who knew the business thoroughly, and was by education, as well as by natural abilities, well qualified to prove an efficient helper to men who, like the Peabodys, were trying to establish a new enterprise in the face of many discouragements. He had worked at his trade in Pepperell, Mass., also in Dorchester and Methuen. While at Pepperell, he married Sarah Reed, of Harvard, Mass., by whom he had two children,—Warren F., the subject of this sketch, who was born June 26, 1826, and Mary, who died in infancy.

On going to Franklin he was given an interest in the business and became a permanent resident. In the face of many obstacles, he secured from South Windham., Conn., a newly-invented paper-machine, which was transported across the country by two eight-horse teams and set up ready for business. Mr. Daniell purchased the interest of J. L. Peabody, and the firm became Peabody & Daniell. The machinery was scarcely in position when a fire destroyed the factory and its contents, leaving the owners bankrupt in nearly everything but courage and a determination to succeed, which enabled them to finally rebuild and proceed in a small way with their business.

The erection of the cotton-mills at Manchester gave them an opportunity to purchase large amounts of paper stock at low prices, and from that time they were moderately prosperous. The next year after the removal of Mr. Daniell from Massachusetts his wife died, and a year later he married Annette Eastman, of Concord. His son, Warren F., was at that time a wide-awake boy of ten years. He had picked up a little book-knowledge in the Massachusetts schools, and that he might be further educated without much expense, was sent to Concord, where he worked upon a farm for his board and clothes and the privilege of attending school a short time each winter, until, at the age of fourteen, he was called home and entered the paper-mill as an apprentice to learn the business with which his name is now so prominently identified. It was his purpose, at a later period, to attend the academy at Tilton; but on the day on which the term began his father was severely burned, and Warren F. was obliged to take his place in the mill, where he became master of the trade in all its branches. As a journeyman, his wages were one dollar and twenty-five cents per day. Warren F. was ambitious at some time to have a mill of his own, and with this object in view, he went to Waterville, Me., and with other parties erected and ran a paper-mill at that place, when, a year later, he took charge of a mill at Pepperell, Mass., where he remained until 1854, at which time his father bought out Mr. Peabody and asked his son to join him at Franklin, which he did, and the firm became J. F. Daniell & Son, and under that name was for ten years prosperous and successful. In 1864, Warren F. bought his father's interest and became sole proprietor, and so continued until in 1870, when the mill property, which had grown to be one of the largest and best-known private manufacturing establishments in the State, was sold to a company of Massachusetts capitalists, who organized as the Winnipisogee Paper Company. Mr. Daniell then became connected with a large paper-house in Boston; but soon tiring of city life, returned to Franklin, and, with a large interest in the company, became its resident agent and manager, which position he still occupies. This company owns large paper-mills supplied with the best machinery, employs three hundred hands and produces about twenty tons of paper daily, and in its large measure of success is a monument to the sagacity and enterprise of the man who plans and directs its operations, who, without the help of a liberal education, has won his way by hard and patient work to a first place among the business men of the State. While compassing his own success, Mr. Daniell has contributed much to that of others, and in his struggle upward has pulled no one down.

The business world acknowledges him as a man of undoubted integrity, thoroughly responsible and eminently successful; a genial man whose good-fellowship never tires, and whose hospitality and generosity are inexhaustible. In 1850, Mr. Daniell married, Elizabeth D. Rundlett, of Stratham, and had one child, Harry W. She died in Pepperell in 1854. He married, second, Abbie A. Sanger, of Concord, October, 1860, from which union there are Eugene S., Otis, Warren F., Jr., and Jerie R.

Mr. Daniell is much interested in agriculture, and owns a large farm, which is under a high state of cultivation. He has long been the owner of the best herd of Jersey cattle in the State. His stables contain some of the finest horses; he admires a good dog, and is a skillful breeder of swine and poultry. He has contributed much to the introduction of improved stock, crops and farm machinery in his neighborhood; has been active and liberal in sustaining the State and local agricultural societies, and in otherwise promoting the farming interest.

In politics Mr. Daniell is a Democrat, and such has been his popularity at home that he has represented his town, which is Republican, several times in the Legislature, and was twice chosen Senator in a district which no other Democrat could have carried. He represented his party in the National Convention

of 1872, and has always been one of its trusted coun-, selors and efficient workers, and but for his refusal would have been its candidate for Governor and for Congress.

During the war he gave himself to the cause of the Union as represented by the "boys in blue," voting to raise and equip all the men who were needed, giving liberally to provide for them and their families and supporting by word and deed on all occasions the cause for which they fought.

WALTER AIKEN.

The first ancestor, Edward (1), came from the north of Ireland about 1722, and settled in Londonderry, N. H., and became one of the proprietors. His son, Nathaniel (2), lived in Londonderry and was an energetic business man. One of his sons, Thomas (3), moved to Deering, N. H., and carried on farming there. His son, Matthew (4), was born in Deering, N. H., March 21, 1776, and moved to Pelham, N. H., and was a saddler and harness-maker there. He married Sally Hackett, daughter of Colonel Hackett, of Portsmouth, N. H., who built there the first frigate for the United States government that was engaged in the Revolutionary War.

The children from this union were James Gilman (5), born May 10, 1795, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was last heard from by his family as an officer at the battle of New Orleans, where it is supposed he fell, January 8, 1815. Herrick (5) was born in Peterborough, N. H., June 8, 1797. Sally (5), born May 10, 1799, married Phineas Stevens, who was an engineer and built a number of prominent mills in New Hampshire. Emma (5), born June 10, 1802, married David Hamblett, a millwright, of Manchester, N. H., died April 12, 1885. Alfred (5), born July 11, 1804, was a tanner, who lived first in Bennington, N. H., and removed to Beckett, Mass., and there died September 25, 1878.

Herrick (5) first set up in business as a manufacturer of machinery at Dracut, Mass., and moved to Franklin, N. H., and set up business in the old shop of Daniel Herrick, in 1838, which business he carried on in that vicinity for many years. He was an inventor and received letters patent on many useful and cunning machines, among which were a "spiral-brush" and a leather-splitting machine. He also received several medals for valuable inventions. He conceived the plan of using a cog-rail for steep grades on railroads and constructed a model at his shop that worked well. Thinking to apply his invention upon a road to the top of Mt. Washington, he rode up on horse-back, and although convinced in his own mind that by his plan the summit could be reached, he was unable to convince the railroad men and capitalists that his plan was feasible, and the honor of the achievement, a few years later, went to others. Mr. Aiken was a good citizen, a successful business man and a kind husband and father, and died November 7, 1866.

At Dracut, Mass., February 5, 1830, he married Ann Matilda, daughter of Isaac Bradley, of that place. She was born August 28, 1810, and was a descendant in the fifth generation of the renowned Hannah Dustan, of Haverhill, Mass. She died January 6, 1884.

The children from this union were Walter (6), born October 5, 1831, in Dracut, Mass.; Jonas Bradley (6), born August 23, 1833, at the same place; James Hackett (6), born June 20, 1835, died of cholera in Calcutta.

Francis Herrick (6), born June 10, 1843, in Franklin, N. H. He succeeded his father in business, carrying it on successfully. He built a fine residence in Franklin and died January 16, 1876. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, a thirty-two-degree Mason. He married Hannah A. Colby, of Hill, N. H., September, 1865.

Charles Lowe (6) was born July 23, 1845. He resided in Elkhart, Ind., for several years and is now an employé of the Old Colony Railroad Company,, at Taunton, Mass. He married Isabella Burleigh, of Thornton.

Jonas Bradley (6), the second son, has been quite prominent among the business men of his time and had extensive business connections, although he retired from active business some years ago. He married, first, Helen M. Scribner, of Franklin, in 1864. She died April 14, 1865, the same day upon which President Lincoln died. He married, second, Addie G. Proctor, of Northfield, Vt. The only child from the first marriage, Alice Matilda (7), died in infancy. The children from the second marriage are Mary Louisa (7), born November 19, 1867; Charles Wilson (7), born August 21, 1869; and George Proctor (7), born December 5, 1873, who was drowned May 10, 1876.

Walter, the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood at the old home, and, in addition to the advantages of the common schools, he attended for two years the Gilmanton Academy and also the institutes at New Hampton and Tilton. He entered his father's machine-shop at an early age, and, having a natural talent for mechanics, he rapidly developed, and at the age of twenty-two years started in business for himself in an upper room in his father's shop, where he invented and built one of the first knitting-machines in the country. A pioneer in the invention and manufacture of knitting-machines, Mr. Aiken has taken out over forty patents, and his latest machine makes a perfect stocking without seam in less than five minutes and works automatically. He also invented a machine to make gimlet-pointed screws. Mr. Aiken is also a woolen manufacturer, producing as many as four hundred dozen pairs of stockings per day. He also built the house on the summit of Mt. Washington, owning one-half of it; assisted in building the railroad up the mountain; became the general



Engd by A H Ritchie

Walter Aiken

manager at the opening of the road, in 1869, and has continued in that capacity, making the most complete success as a financial venture. Mr. Aiken designed the locomotive in use on the Mt. Washington Railway. He, in connection with Sylvester Marsh, has perfected and carried into complete operation the work which Herrick Aiken had so many years before conceived, viz.: to build a railroad to the top of Mt. Washington. His residence, on a bluff overlooking the village, is one of the finest in Franklin. Mr. Aiken owns the Hamilton Hotel, at the Bermuda Islands, with all the modern improvements and capable of entertaining two hundred and fifty guests. He built the signal station on Mt. Washington for the United States government in 1873; built the Summit House in 1872. Mr. Aiken is a Democrat; was in the War of the Rebellion; has been a representative to the General Court for four years and is a director of each of the banks in Franklin, and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Odd-Fellows. "The old Granite State" may well be proud of such sons. He married, first, Susan Colby, of Warner, in 1853; he married, second, Mary Dodge, of Hampton Falls, January 1, 1867. The children by the first marriage were James (7), born February 5, 1854, and Frederick (7), born November 4, 1855. These children are now living.

HISTORY OF ANDOVER.

BY N. J. BACHELDER.

CHAPTER I.

Early History.—The earliest or provincial history of the town of Andover can be derived only from records so incomplete and often contradictory that it is difficult to settle many important questions regarding the first settlement of the town. Something was known of the location and peculiarities of this tract of land many years previous to the presentation of a petition to the Masonian owners for the grant in 1748.

Whatever had been learned by exploring parties, so little had been recorded before this date that not only is an immense amount of research necessary, but some theory and speculation also for an intelligent statement of previous transactions in regard to this tract. But few facts are reasonably certain in relation to it. The land was entirely devoid of a white man's habitation or the faintest indication of the same at the time of the grant. It was covered with the original forest, frequented by wild animals and diversified only by the unevenness of its surface, the mountainous region existing on the northern and western boundaries. The hilly sections were covered with a dense growth of hard wood and the plains with an immense pine forest. The streams and ponds existed in all the grandeur of primitive wildness, and the entire tract now known as the town of Andover was an unbroken wilderness.

This land had been previously purchased of John Tufton Mason, Esq., and to these proprietors did the original grantees petition.

At a meeting held at Portsmouth, November 20, 1751, the grant was made to the following-named persons:

Edmund Brown, William Swain, Archelaus Lakeman, John Hoyt, John Brown, Daniel Cram, Nathan Row, Amos Dwinell, Daniel Sanborn, John Sanborn, Joseph Gove, Benjamin Leavitt, Nathan Longfellow, David Norton, Walter Williams, Benjamin Swett, Jr., Benjamin Shaw, Benjamin Tilton, Joseph Prescott, Thomas Sillia, Israel Blake, John Ellis, Daniel Weare, Nathaniel Healey, Benjamin Sanborn, Robert Miller, Tobias Lakeman, of Hampton Falls; Edward Brown and Jonathan Beck, of Salisbury, Mass.; Samuel Bathrick, of Portsmouth; Ezekiel Worthen, Joseph Weare, Samuel Blake, Jr., John Chapman, Samuel Blake, Nathan Dow, Samuel French, William Brown Clough, Jesse Prescott, Ebenezer Loverin, of Kensington; Anthony Emery, John Marston, Simeon Marston, Joshua Towle, Daniel Marston, John Leavitt, Jonathan Leavitt, Nathaniel Bachelder, of Hampton; Samuel French, Richard Smith, Benjamin Eaton, Joseph French, Hezekiah Carr, Benjamin French, of South Hampton and Hampton Falls; David Page, David Lowel, Nason Cass, Joseph Rawlins, of Exeter; Jonathan Sanborn, of Kingston; Robert Calf, of Chester.

Said tract of land was estimated to contain about forty square miles, and was bounded as follows:

"Beginning at a great rock on the westerly side of Pemigewasset River, which rock is the northeasterly bound of a tract of land granted to Ebenezer Stevens, Jedediah Philbrick and others by said proprietors; then running west seventeen degrees, south, ten miles; then beginning again at said rock, running up said river so far as to contain four miles upon a straight line; thence west seventeen degrees, south, ten miles; thence on a straight line to the end of the first ten-mile line."

Various conditions were imposed upon the grantees, among which were the following:

"That fifteen families be settled upon said tract of land, each having a house of sixteen feet square at least, or equal thereto, and four acres of land cleared and fitted for tillage or mowing upon their respective shares within four years next after the granting hereof; and fifteen families more so settled within six years of the granting hereof; and thirty families more within ten years of the granting hereof. That within eight years from the granting hereof a meeting-house be built for the worship of God and fitted for that purpose for the use of the inhabitants there; and that they maintain and support the constant preaching of the Gospel there after the expiration of ten years from the granting hereof. That all white pine trees fit for masting the royal navy be and hereby are reserved and granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors forever for that purpose. Provided always that in case of an Indian war within any of the terms of years above limited for the doing any of the said matters and things aforesaid, by the said owners to be done, the same number of years as such war shall last shall be allowed after that impediment shall be removed."

According to the terms of the grant, the tract was divided into eighty-one shares, and each share divided into three lots. Two of the lots were to contain one hundred acres each, and the third the remainder of the land belonging to each respective share. Eighteen of these shares were reserved by the grantors. One was reserved for the first ordained minister, one for the parsonage and one for the support of schools. The remaining sixty shares were to be the property of the sixty grantees. The provisions of the grant were such that the eighteen shares reserved by the grantors were to be free from any expense incurred in effecting the settlement of the town.

The township was first called New Breton, in honor of the brave men who achieved the capture of Cape Breton in 1745. A large number of the forces in this engagement came from the province of New Hampshire, and several of the grantees of New Breton were among the number.

The early meetings of the proprietors of the township were held at Hampton Falls, and for more than twenty years all business was transacted there. Committees were frequently appointed and sent up to the township, and their reports formed the basis of action. The first important business transacted at these meetings was to procure the drawing of a plan of the town, and May 28, 1753, a committee was appointed to lay said plan before the grantors and arrange when to have the lots drawn. According to this plan, the town was divided into four ranges, each commencing at the Pemigewasset River and extending across the town in a westerly direction. Land, four rods wide, for a road between each range was reserved and a centre square surveyed, where, probably, it was supposed the business interests of the town would be centred, and it is not unreasonable to conjecture that it was expected to become a central location for all leading interests. This town centre was west of Loon Pond about one-half mile, and located on land now owned by J. D. Philbrick, W. A. Bachelder and F. H. Flanders. Instead of being the metropolis of the town, it is even remote from any highway.

The ranges were divided into lots according to the terms of the grant, and measures were taken for spotting out the town as indicated by the plan. It is not certain how thoroughly this was done, for at a meeting in May, 1763, a committee was appointed "to run out said township anew and bound and number every lot agreeable to the plan formerly exhibited and accepted by the grantors." This committee was David Norton, Richard Smith, Benjamin Eaton, Benjamin Tilton and Jeremiah Lane. They spent six days doing this work, and in November of the same year made a lengthy and interesting report of their proceedings. This report occasionally mentions "old spotted lines," but nearly all the lines were newly spotted, with no reference to any previous survey, and the committee claim to have made a thorough division of the town according to the original plan. Undoubtedly, this was the first accurate survey with the boundaries distinctly marked. About the same time committees were appointed for establishing the boundary lines between this and the adjoining townships, which seems to have been well and faithfully done.

Proprietors' meetings were held very frequently, and after the boundary lines were fairly well established, the location of roads and bridges was the subject mainly considered.

The range-ways which had been reserved for roads were not practical for this purpose, and we find the early records filled with reports of action taken in this matter. In September, 1753, it was voted to clear a road to the Centre Square. Doubtless, this was the earliest projected road, and, like those afterwards surveyed, terminated at the Centre Square as the objective-point. Although this road was spotted, we are unable to find any evidence that it was cut and cleared. At the meeting of July 21, 1761, a committee previously appointed to look out and spot the most convenient place for a road to the Centre Square, and also to search out the most convenient place for a saw-mill and spot a road thereto, made report as follows:

"We have made search, and, according to the best of our judgment, pursued the road from the fort in Stevenstown (so-called) to Peter Bowing's house, in said Stevenstown, and from thence to Call's meadow (so-called), and from thence the spotted way to Loon Pond, in said New Breton, and from thence to the Centre Square, and from thence back to the southeasterly part of said Loon Pond, and from thence northerly round said pond till we come to where said pond empties itself, and from thence down said stream to the first falls, next to Loon Pond, where we apprehend to be the most convenient place that we can find in said township of New Breton for a saw-mill."

The report of this committee was accepted, but no further action is recorded in regard to clearing the road thus spotted.

The records indicate that the first road cut and cleared was known as the Centre road, leading from the Pemigewasset River to Chance Pond, around the northerly end of this pond, and from thence to the mill privilege and Loon Pond.

At a meeting held November 3, 1762, a committee consisting of Anthony Emery, Nathaniel Healy, Jr., and Jeremiah Lane, who had been appointed at a previous meeting, reported the above-mentioned road completed, and were voted three hundred and eighteen pounds ten shillings, old tenor, in payment for cutting and clearing the same.

As the town became settled, roads were necessary, and soon were cut in various directions through the forest, and their location has been a subject of controversy and contention as often as a new road was projected, even to the present day. In many instances roads were abandoned after a short time as some better way was suggested.

Damages were awarded the owners of land through which roads passed, and frequently the range-ways adjoining the farm were voted in exchange for the land taken. The famous Fourth New Hampshire turnpike was surveyed through the town in 1804, and opened to travel in 1806. One of the most important toll-gates on the route of this turnpike was that at West Andover, where this road was intersected by the Grafton turnpike.

This gate for many years was in charge of Thomas Clark, Esq., a man of some renown in hotel and store business, and also in public affairs.

The turnpike was made a free road in 1839, and the town was required to pay the corporation five hundred and sixty-six dollars in consideration of the same.

The early settlement of the town progressed very slowly. It required no little courage and powers of endurance to brave the dangers and privations of the wilderness. A narrow path cut through the forest was the road over which a man must bring on horseback his family and household goods.

Reminiscences of the exploits and adventures of the earliest inhabitants would fill a lengthy chapter. Different sections of the town bear names taken from hunting adventures which are still fresh in memory and often told by the oldest inhabitants as related to them by the first settlers.

Money was voted at the proprietors' meetings for the encouragement of those who first settled here; but not until 1761 did any one venture to make a home within the limits of the town. During that year Mr. Joseph Fellows moved from Boscawen into that part of Andover known as Flaghole, and settled on what is now the Royal Stone farm. Mr. Fellows died March 14, 1811, and his daughter, Peggy, was the first child born in town. Elias Raino was the next settler, building a house near the Joseph A. Rowe place. The house was long since destroyed, but traces of the cellar can still be seen. Mr. Raino died September 20, 1787. The third man to settle in the town was William Morey, who cleared the farm now owned by Jonathan Cilley, and built a house a few rods south of the one at present occupied by Mr. Cilley. Mr. Morey died in 1814. Edward Ladd was another of the early settlers. He lived upon the farm lately occupied by James Marston, and died in 1818, at the age of eighty-two years.

With no inhabitants on the north from whom assistance could be had, and being unable to obtain supplies without a journey of a dozen miles, and then bring them home on their backs, it is no wonder that the early settlement was slow. In 1775 the number of inhabitants in the town was one hundred and seventy-nine.

In the minds of the proprietors, next in importance to the clearing of roads seems to have been the building of a saw-mill, and the mill privilege was one of the first things looked for in the survey of the town. The place selected was where the Busiel hosiery-mill now stands, and here the first saw-mill was erected by Nathaniel Prescott in 1766. The proprietors of the township voted Mr. Prescott forty pounds, lawful money, towards the erection of the mill, he agreeing to keep it in good running order and to saw all logs hauled there by the inhabitants of the town at the halves for the next ten years. A large number of saw-mills have since that time been built in town, and in 1820 no less than five were in active operation. At this early date they were usually built on small streams, which now would not furnish sufficient power, and upon very small streams do we frequently find traces of dams, mills and rude machinery in places now entirely given to the growth of wood and lumber.

A grist-mill was needed, and its location was considered at several meetings. Various places were favorably reported. In 1769, Mr. Prescott moved the saw-mill farther up the stream, and a committee contracted with Anthony Emery to build a grist-mill at the foot of the falls, and also made a contract with Mr. Prescott for drawing water for said grist-mill from his saw-mill gate for a period of twenty years by payment of seven pounds, lawful money.

At a meeting February 2, 1774, this grist-mill, built by the proprietors of the township, was voted to be sold to Joseph Fellows for thirty-five pounds. It was used for many years, and was but one of several grist-mills in operation in the town a few years later. Carding-mills, clothing-mills, bark-mills and tanneries were built in various sections of the town, and in 1820 no less than two of each mentioned were operated.

The first business meeting called in New Breton was by authority of the province of New Hampshire and for the purpose of choosing officers for assessing and collecting the province and county tax. This meeting was held at the house of Joseph Fellows, June 21, 1773, but after this, were annually held at the meeting-house. But little business was transacted, except the election of officers, which included a man to take care of the meeting-house, until the incorporation of the town, June 25, 1779, at which date the town took the present name of Andover.

The first town-meeting after the incorporation, was held at the meeting-house July 13, 1779, and the following were elected the first town officers: Moderator, Samuel Blake; Clerk, Jonathan Weare; Selectmen, Joseph Philbrick, Samuel Blake and Jabez Morril; Assessors, Peter Weare and Joseph Chandler; Highway Surveyors, Robert Wise, John Row, Joseph Philbrick and Joseph Fellows; tithingmen, fence-viewers, surveyors of lumber and hog constables were also chosen.

Meetings were held on August 16th and September 1st to consider various questions for advancing the settlement of the town. Action was taken for the support of both school and church, and the incorporation of the town marked a new era in its development.

During the next years the town became rapidly settled, and all worthy objects of a public nature were supported. Old roads were repaired and new roads laid out and cleared. Bridges were built. Land was cleared and cultivated, and the large two-storied houses were erected. A new meeting-house was built, and a church organization established.

Appropriations were almost annually made for schools, and later the school districts were formed and school-houses erected. In 1790 the town had six hundred and forty-five inhabitants, and in 1820 the people of Andover numbered sixteen hundred and forty-two.

October 10, 1828, Joseph C. Thomson was elected agent for the town in the formation of the new town of Franklin. Mr. Thomson was instructed to favor the formation of the contemplated town, providing the tract of land taken from Andover for its formation should extend entirely across the town. A strip of land bordering upon the Pemigewasset

River was taken from the easterly end of Andover and incorporated in the town of Franklin by an act dated December 24, 1828.

Following will be found the list of representatives and town clerks serving in the town to the year 1886, and after this are given the more important events in the history of the leading interests of Andover:

REPRESENTATIVES.

1796–1802, Joseph Philbrick; 1803, Jonathan Weare; 1804, Joseph Philbrick; 1805, Jonathan Weare; 1806, Jacob B. Moore; 1807–9, Jonathan Weare; 1810–12, James Tucker; 1813, Jonathan Weare, Jr.; 1814, James Tucker; 1815, Jonathan Weare, Jr.; 1816–17, no representative; 1818, Samuel Graves; 1819, no representative; 1820–21, Robert Barber; 1822–24, Samuel Brown; 1825, Robert Barber; 1826, no representative; 1827, Samuel Brown; 1828, Joseph C. Thomson; 1829–30, James Tucker; 1831–32, Jesse Graves; 1833, no representative; 1834–36, Joseph Swett; 1837–38, Royal F. Eastman; 1839, Joseph C. Thomson; 1840 41, Benjamin F. Scribener; 1842–43, Enoch F. Sceva; 1844–45, Joseph A. Rowe; 1846, Samuel Butterfield; 1847, Samuel Butterfield and John Fellows; 1848, John Fellows; 1849–50, Samuel Morrill; 1851–52, Ephraim G. Graves; 1853–54, Dudley F. Langley; 1855–56, Caleb T. Marston; 1857–58, Watson Dickerson; 1859–60, John M. Shirley; 1861–62, John Proctor; 1863–64, Samuel Swett; 1865–66, Aaron Cilley; 1867–68, George W. Thomson; 1869–70, Henry A. Weymouth; 1871–72, John F. Emery; 1873–74, John P. Carr; 1875, Ziba Severence; 1876, Ziba Severence and Clark Durgin; 1877, Clark Durgin and Gerry Morgan; 1878, Gerry Morgan and Clarence E. Carr; 1879, Clarence E. Carr; 1881, William E. Melendy; 1883, Robert C. Carr; 1885, George W. Stone.

TOWN CLERKS.

[At the organization of the town government, in 1773, Paul Smith Marston was chosen town clerk, and continued in the office until the incorporation of the town, in 1779.]

1779–92, Jonathan Weare; 1793–94, Silas Barnard; 1795, Jonathan Weare; 1796–97, Jacob B. Moore; 1798–99, Jonathan Weare; 1800–4, Jacob B. Moore; 1805, Jonathan Weare; 1806–10, John Weare; 1811, Willard Emery; 1812–18, Robert Barber; 1819–24, Samuel Brown; 1825–31, Jesse Graves; 1832–33, Nehemiah D. Sleeper; 1834–36, Thomas R. White; 1837, Edwin Moody; 1838–39, Samuel Swett; 1840–41, Jacob C. Hanson; 1842–44, Simon Graves; 1845–46, William B. Emery; 1847–48, Henry A. Weymouth; 1849–50, Ephraim G. Graves; 1851–53, Henry A. Weymouth; 1854–56, Jacob F. Kenerson; 1857–60, Clark Durgin; 1861–64, Nathan Woodbury; 1865, Henry M. Bosworth; 1866–72, John W. Keniston; 1873–79, George H. Morrill; 1880–84, Henry M. Bosworth; 1885, Nathan Woodbury.

Ecclesiastical History—CHURCH BUILDINGS.—The early settlers manifested much interest in establishing and supporting a religious meeting, and we find action frequently taken during the period in which the religious affairs were controlled by vote of the town. Doubtless, it was the intention of the grantees to locate the first meeting-house at the Centre Square, for, being the geographical centre of the town, it was supposed that it would become the business centre also, and a vote was passed at one time to build a meeting-house there. The "mills" having been located at the place now known as East Andover, the proprietors of the township, for the better convenience of the inhabitants, decided to locate the first meeting-house there, and at a meeting held May 18, 1772, the following action was recorded.

"*Voted*, That a meeting-house be built in said township of New Breton for the public worship of God; said house to be 20 feet wide and 30 feet long and 9 feet stud; to be one story high and well boarded on the sides and ends with feather-edged boards. The roof well boarded and shingled. Proper doors made, and double floor laid over the whole frame below. Plank laid for the people to sit on and a decent desk for the minister."

Benjamin Tilton and Benjamin Eaton had previously agreed to furnish all material and build this house for sixty-four dollars, and were appointed a committee, with instructions "to locate said house as near to the mills now built in said township as they shall think most convenient, and to have it completed in a workmanlike manner within one year." One-half of said amount was to be paid in six months and the remainder when the house was completed.

It was located and built on the opposite side of the road from the school-house now standing, and within twenty rods of the first saw-mill and grist-mill built in town. This building was used for religious meetings and for the business meetings of the town until 1795, when, for some unknown reason, it was demolished. Tradition says it was destroyed in the night, and it may have been done with the object of hastening the building of a new meeting-house; for, as early as 1782, this subject was considered by the voters of the town, but they could not decide upon the place to build it. The location of the second meeting-house was a difficult question to settle, and for several years was agitated by the voters at each annual meeting. Various places were accepted and as often rejected by a reconsideration of the vote.

At one time "it was voted to build a meeting-house on the hill by Captain Bachelder's." A committee was appointed to build the house and settle for the land. Afterwards it was voted "to set a meeting-house on the plains near Mr. Clough's," and at another time "on the plains near the pond." A vote was passed to build two meeting-houses. A committee was chosen from outside the town, who located the house "near Mr. Nathan Row's," but the report of this committee was rejected. The house was finally built according to a vote passed May 10, 1790, "to build a meeting-house on the hill in Mr. Hilton's lot." This was on the exact location of the Congregational Church at East Andover to-day, and the frame now in that building is the same as was originally raised May 3, 1796. The first sermon was preached in the house July 3d of the same year, and the church formally dedicated February 5, 1797.

The building has been frequently remodeled, and at the present day has but little resemblance to that first erected. The greatest development of the resources of the town was made in the years following the erection of this building, and for more than twenty-five years it was the only church edifice within the limits of Andover.

But very few records have been found regarding the third meeting-house built. It seems to have been erected by people of different religious beliefs, and was known as the Union Church. The frame was raised in June, 1822, and the building soon after completed. It was located at Andover Centre, and, as remodeled, is the present academy building. It was for a time regularly used for the meetings of the Universalist, Methodist, Congregational and Chris-

tian Societies, each occupying it a stated Sabbath in a month. It was afterwards only used occasionally, and a fine hall finished in the building erected by Hon. John Proctor became the more usual place of holding religious meetings.

The former church structure was divided into two stories, and the upper floor for many years used for the annual meetings of the town, and at present the entire building is devoted to the needs of Proctor Academy.

The large and commodious hall in Proctor Block, Andover Centre, was fitted up by Mr. Proctor expressly for religious services and furnished with pulpit, organ, chairs and all necessary appointments and conveniences of a house of worship. At his death a provision of his will bequeathed the use of the hall for religious purposes to his native village. By this wise and generous forethought a most attractive place of worship is provided, rendering a church edifice unnecessary.

The fourth meeting-house in town was built by the Free-Will Baptist Society of East Andover in 1839. The building committee were James Severens, Josiah Bachelder, Jonathan Cilley, James Bayley, Simeon Rollins, Dearborn Cilley and A. J. Tucker. The building was dedicated December 25, 1839, with appropriate exercises. A bell was purchased in 1841. The building was entirely destroyed by fire May 23, 1871, and soon replaced by the present structure, which is neatly furnished and affords a very pleasant audience-room.

In 1879 a building was commenced at West Andover by the Union Enterprise Society for religious meetings. The building was completed in March, 1882, and dedicated August 31 of the same year, Rev. William Morrill preaching the dedicatory sermon. The society is non-sectarian and its members entertain different religious beliefs. The object of the society is the worship of God, and for this purpose was the building dedicated. The pastors have been: William Morrill, Christian; William Love and James D. Legro, Methodist.

A building was erected at Andover Centre by the Congregational Society during the summer of 1882. It is known as the Chapel, and built for religious worship by this church. This building was dedicated September 26, 1882, and affords the fifth place at present in the town where religious services are constantly held.

Religious Societies.—According to the terms of the grant, "One of the said shares shall be for the first minister of the gospel who shall be settled on the said land, and continue there during his life or until he shall be regularly dismissed, to hold to him, his heirs and assigns; and one other of the said shares to be for and towards the support of the gospel ministry there forever." This condition seems to have been complied with in the drawing of the lots, and we find lots numbered 19 and 62 reserved for these purposes.

The income of these, known as the minister and parsonage lots, was appropriated to the support of preaching, together with such sums as were voted by the proprietors of the township. The entire amount was necessarily small, only at first enough to secure preaching a portion of the time. The noble character of the earliest settlers is in no way so clearly demonstrated as in the sacrifices made for the support of the gospel ministry. Whatever privations were endured, the minister was supported, not barely to clear the terms of the grant, but freely and generously, as will be seen. The first minister preaching regularly was Rev. Mr. Brown, of whom but little is known. He was here in 1774, two years after the building of the meeting-house, and it seems, for some reason, that the liberality of the inhabitants was not well tested this year, for he received but thirty dollars for his services.

Congregational Society. — Rev. Josiah Badcock preached his first sermon in Andover, August 19, 1781, and this commenced a new era in the religious history of the town. Mr. Badcock was called to Andover to preach regularly July 8, 1782; was ordained October 30th of the same year, at East Andover, and on that day the first Congregational Church was organized with six members. At the time Mr. Badcock was called to the town it was voted to give him one hundred and fifty dollars for the first year, with ten dollars added yearly until it should amount to two hundred dollars per year. It was also voted to build him a house "the bigness of Mr. Samuel Blake's," to give him the use of the parsonage, to give him twenty cords of wood yearly, to clear for him two acres of land each year for five years, to allow him to be absent three Sabbath days in each year. This was the contract under which Mr. Badcock came, and doubtless was a low compensation for a man of his fine education and superior natural endowments. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1772. It would also seem a liberal sum to be raised by the people of the township, who probably at this time did not number more than three hundred. The minister lot is now known as the Horace Clay farm, on Taunton Hill. The frame of the house now standing is probably that raised for Mr. Badcock, and there he lived the remainder of his life. The church over which he was the pastor increased to about thirty members, and during his pastorate the second meeting-house in town was built and occupied by this society. Mr. Badcock was an active and influential man in the business affairs of the town, and his bold signature is often found in the records. Perhaps no name in the early history of the town is more familiar than that of Rev. Josiah Badcock. He was formally dismissed as pastor in 1809, and died December 7, 1831, at the age of seventy-nine years.

After the dismissal of Mr. Badcock there was only occasional preaching, and after a time the Congregational Society informally united with other denominations, under the name of the Union Society.

June 14, 1810, the town voted to sell the parsonage right. This right consisted of three lots, each numbered 62. One was in the second range and sold to Elijah Hilton for nine hundred and seventeen dollars. The remaining two were in the fourth range. One was sold to Moses Fuller for five hundred dollars, and the other, containing eighty acres, to Philip Cilley for one hundred and ninety dollars. The amount received was sixteen hundred and seven dollars. The interest on this sum was voted for various purposes at subsequent meetings, and the disposition of both principal and interest frequently considered. Its proper division among the various religious denominations soon after represented in town was a difficult question to determine, and finally, on March 8, 1831, the town voted to appropriate the parsonage fund, both principal and interest, for the use and benefit of the town, and this ended all controversy.

January 13, 1829, a Congregational Church was formed, consisting of ten members, and Mr. Samuel Kingsbury settled as its pastor. At this time the church formerly organized was represented by its venerable pastor and one aged member. No records or church documents of any kind could be found. Mr. Kingsbury was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council January 11, 1831.

June 25, 1841, another Congregational Church was formed. May 23, 1843, Rev. Nathan Howard was ordained pastor over the Congregational Churches of Andover and Wilmot, and remained until 1850, at which time the Congregational Society united with others, and employed Rev. Reuben Kimball, who remained two years.

In January, 1853, Rev. Nathan Howard was again employed. He remained until the close of the year 1854, after which only occasional Congregational preaching was had until the organization of the First Congregational Church, at East Andover, in the early part of the year 1868.

In January, 1869, Rev. Howard Moody was called to the pastorate, and a portion of the preceding facts in regard to the Congregational Church in Andover are taken from a historical sermon, preached July 9, 1876.

A Congregational Church was formed at Andover Centre November 16, 1880, with eighteen members. John R. Bates, George J. White and William Woodbury were chosen trustees; Willis D. Thomson, clerk. Rev. Howard Moody was formally installed pastor of this and the church at East Andover September 26, 1882, remaining until his death, April 20, 1885. During the year 1885 both churches were supplied by Rev. F. G. Chutter, of Andover, Mass.

The meetings of the Congregational Society have been held in different parts of the town.

Mr. Kingsbury preached at Taunton Hill a portion of the time, and Mr. Howard at Andover Centre.

It seems that this society, organized by Rev. Josiah Badcock in 1782, has, with brief cessations, held religious meetings in some section of the town since that date.

Mr. Moody reports one hundred and six united with the church previous to 1876, and several additions have been made since.

Free-Will Baptist Society.—During the noted revival among the Free-Will Baptist denomination, in 1801, interest was manifested here by those of this belief. The formation of the society was made and first meeting held in 1803, the association then organized being known as a Monthly Conference, which existed and held religious meetings at East Andover. This association, although not bound by any sectarian creed, was sustained by those of the Free-Will Baptist belief, and was productive of much good by the sincere worship of its members. The great revival of 1810 brought encouraging success to the work and numbers of this society,—forty additions being made at one time and many others during the year. It was at this time that traces of a second Free Will Baptist Society are found in town, but the records are so meagre as to specify but little regarding its location and existence.

Elder Elijah Watson was ordained here in 1803, and was afterwards a zealous worker in this society and church. Ebenezer Chase was also ordained and preached for several years, beginning in 1810. He was afterwards the editor of the only paper ever published in town. The Free-Will Baptist Church was formally organized at East Andover by Rev. Elijah Watson and Rev. Samuel Robbins, January 7, 1830, with eighty-one members. Elder Watson was for many years the settled pastor, meetings being held in the same church with the Christian denomination until a house was built by this society, in 1839. The name of Elder Watson is very familiar to those acquainted with the history of this church, and, perhaps, no one of the early preachers contributed more to its success. He was born in Nottingham, N. H., in 1777, and died in 1857.

The preachers in this church since Mr. Watson have been as follows: Ebenezer Fisk, Cummins Paris, E. G. Knowles, D. Sidney Frost, Oliver Butler, D. Sidney Frost (second pastorate from 1856 to 1859), Uriah Chase, Samuel T. Frost, Alvah Buzzell, N. L. Rowell, W. M. Jenkins, J. F. Smith, C. B. Griffin, F. E. Davison and J. G. Munsey. Preaching has been held almost continually since the organization of the church, in 1830, to the close of 1884.

March 18, 1854, was organized in connection with this church, a Free-Will Baptist society and due notice of the organization appeared in the *Independent Democrat*, published at Concord, April 20th following. "Notice is hereby given that Henry D. Cilley, Ziba Severens, Henry A. Weymouth, Thomas Haley and their associates have formed themselves into a Religious Society to be known as the Free-Will Baptist Society at East Andover, N. H., assuming all the responsibilities, rights and privileges of the laws of

the State made and provided." William A. Bachelder was chosen clerk and a board of directors have been annually elected. William Emery, James Connor and Daniel Weymouth were the directors elected at the organization.

This society has a large representation in the families of this community, and during its prosperous seasons has exerted a broad influence for Christianity.

Unitarian Society.—In September, 1879, the First Unitarian Society was organized in Andover. Previous to this time there had been occasional Unitarian preaching, but no organized society. John P. Carr, Amos H. Proctor, Joseph Baker, Calvin Campbell and J. W. Scales were elected as trustees of the organization, and Frank W. Proctor, clerk. The constitution declares the object of the society, "united effort for the study and practice of Christianity." Rev. Calvin Stebbins was the first pastor. Under his ministrations the interest and attendance increased and the society became firmly established as a religious organization.

Mr. Stebbins continued with the society for two years, and was then called to a large and important field of labor. The society parted from him with regret, and he has continued to manifest an interest in its welfare and prosperity, and to give it the benefit of his experience and counsel.

Mr. Stebbins was succeeded by Rev. Crawford Nightingale, who remained with the society a year. For the next year the pulpit was supplied, and at the end of that time Rev. T. Thomson was settled. From its organization the society has sustained preaching continuously. About sixty families are represented in the society.

The Sunday-school has a well-selected library. The Ladies' Industrial Society has rendered invaluable assistance, having raised and contributed to the support of the society the sum of sixteen hundred and sixty dollars in six years; its social and benevolent work has been effective also. The choir, a well-trained quartette, is under the efficient direction of Professor Buswell; few societies have expended so much upon the musical department of worship with such excellent and helpful results. The society has raised and expended for all purposes an average of twelve hundred dollars per year.

The meetings of this society are held in Proctor Hall. Its present condition is good and its future well assured. Its influence and opportunities are increasing and it bids fair to continue an enduring power for the development and fostering of the moral and spiritual growth of the community.

Methodist Society.—The Methodist Society was organized at Andover Centre in 1827, Major William Proctor being a leading member at its organization and zealous in its support. Meetings were held in the meeting-house on certain specified Sabbaths in the year, and were largely attended. The church membership is estimated at thirty during the years in which the society was active. The first preachers were Matthew Newhall and Richard Newhall, in 1827. Following is the complete list of preachers located in this society from 1827 to 1838: 1828, William Kimball and SerenoFisk; 1829, John Adams and Caleb Bede; 1830, J. B. H. Norris and Sylvester Williams; 1831, J. B. H. Norris and S. Harket; 1832, Nathaniel Ladd and S. P. Williams; 1833, J. W. Morey and M. Quimby; 1834, Jonas Scott and H. Clark; 1835, E. H. Ladd; 1836, John L. Smith (Hallelujah John); 1837, John L. Smith; 1838, A. Folsom and D. Jones. Occasional preaching was held for several years later, but no great prosperity was witnessed by the society after this date.

In 1832 the Andover Circuit was formed, which embraced the Andover and Boscawen Churches. A grand camp-meeting was held in June, 1834, on the plains near the school-house, by the societies of this denomination. Many tents were pitched, a large number of speakers present, and the meeting continued four days. During the prosperous days of the society in Andover it was widely known for the zeal and interest manifested.

In 1818 a Universalist Society was incorporated. In 1819 the first church was gathered in Andover, under the name of the Christian Denomination. The numbers of this society were large, and at its formation had one hundred and seven members. A second church of this denomination was formed in May, 1820, with twenty-five members, and these churches were under the pastoral care of Elder Peter Young and Elder Nehemiah Sleeper. A third Christian Church was organized at Andover Centre August 19, 1843, with seventeen members. The meetings were held in the meeting-house in connection with other societies, and Elder Elijah Shaw will be remembered as a leading man in this church during its early days. The creed to which their signatures were attached was, "To recognize each other as the Church of God, receiving the New Testament as the rule of faith and practice." Other religious denominations have been represented in town, but if ever formally organized here, their records have not been found.

Schools.—Perhaps no town in the State, with no larger population than Andover, has had better school advantages. Whatever difference of opinion may have existed regarding other public affairs, the necessity of providing for the intellectual training of the rising generation was realized by the original grantees, and the means of instruction have since been fully supported by the inhabitants of the town.

We find in the grant of the township certain lots of land reserved for the maintenance of schools, and in the early days of the settlement of the town, before school districts or school-houses had an existence here, schools were kept in dwelling-houses and in barns.

The character of the first settlers was such as to perceive the necessity of at least the rudiments of an education, and the first instructor in these primitive schools is familiarly known as Master Randall. He taught school in the winter season, usually in barns, without the comforts of a fire or the luxury of doors to the building. Various places are pointed out as the location of these schools. This first instructor is buried in the southeastern part of the town, and in an unmarked grave. Other instructors followed Mr. Randall, and as early as 1783 the town voted seventy dollars for the support of schools, and for several years following, appropriations were almost annually made for this purpose. The division of the town into school districts, probably, was not contemplated by the proprietors at the time of the grant. It was not until 1799, or nearly fifty years after, that the selectmen were voted a committee to divide the town into school districts, each district to build its own school-house. The town was divided into seven districts, and was afterwards kept in a state of constant perplexity by the changing of district lines. In 1779 the town voted to sell one of the school lots at public auction, and expend the money for schooling. Whether a school lot was sold and the money thus expended we have been unable to determine. Undoubtedly it was, for the second lot was sold in 1810 for one hundred and ninety dollars, and the remaining lot in 1829, the proceeds of both being appropriated for the support of schools.

In 1829 the town received its proportion of the literary fund, which, added to the amount realized from the sale of school lots, was placed at interest. In 1835 this had amounted to $1219.37, and the income of this has been annually expended in the support of schools.

At the time of districting the town, in 1799, eight hundred dollars was raised for building school-houses in the several districts. In 1808 the town was redistricted into eleven, and in 1863 into fifteen districts. In 1875 Districts Nos. 14 and 15 were annexed to No. 12, and District No. 6 was abolished by being united to the several districts adjoining. In 1884 Nos. 12 and 13 were united, and eleven is the number of districts existing in the town to-day.

The first superintending school committee was chosen in 1809, and consisted of Rev. Josiah Badcock, John Weare and Ephraim Eastman. A committee was only occasionally elected until 1846, since which time they have been annually chosen by the town or appointed by the selectmen.

The annual report of the superintendent of schools was first published in 1858, again in 1860, since which time they have been annually issued in printed form.

In 1875 a history of the schools of the town was prepared by Rev. Howard Moody, the committee of that year, and published in the annual report of the State superintendent. For several years following 1858 the schools of the town were under the superintendency of Hon. John M. Shirley, who brought to them such invigorating discipline and system as to produce beneficial effects for many years. Perhaps no superintendent has taken a greater interest or given more time to the welfare of our schools than did Clarence E. Carr in 1876.

The citizens of the town have manifested great liberality in later years by appropriations for the support of schools, and have otherwise shown such a kindly interest in their success as to produce most gratifying results.

At various times local schools have been successful and well supported. The Noyes High School, liberally endowed by Mr. Joseph Noyes, was, for a time, noted and prosperous in that part of the town now Franklin. Schools at East Andover, Taunton Hill, Andover Centre and West Andover have at different times been successful in aiding the district schools and academies in advancing the standard of education within the limits of the town.

Proctor Academy.—The school association, from which Proctor Academy originated, dates its first formal meeting July 8, 1848, a list of thirty-six names having been previously obtained and duly chartered for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a school. Hon. Samuel Butterfield was chosen president of the corporation, Wolcot Hamlin secretary, and the school named Andover Academy. The noted instructor, Dyer H. Sanborn, was the first principal, and Miss Eliza Wingate preceptress. Four terms of twelve weeks each were held annually, and the instruction included the languages, drawing, painting and needle-work. A catalogue, published at the close of the first term, gives an attendance of one hundred and five scholars. Professor Sanborn resigned during the second year, and Moses L. Morse, A.M., was chosen, remaining in the school until August, 1851. The duties of preceptress were performed by Miss Louisa J. Clark and Miss Hannah J. Sanborn. During the two years of Mr. Morse's management the school was exceedingly prosperous. Among those fitted for college was John Wesley Simonds, who entered the sophomore class from this school, graduated with honors, was afterwards an instructor here and a leading educator of the State. Two hundred and fifty-two scholars are reported for the two years. Thomas W. Bruce, A.B., was then chosen principal, and Miss Marcia E. Foster preceptress, and at the expiration of two years Mr. Bruce was succeeded by George Dustan, A.B. The school was well sustained, the names of two hundred and five students appearing in the catalogue issued April, 1854. John W. Allard, A.B., was the next principal, chosen in August of this year. Sickness soon after caused disturbance and excitement in the school, and finally produced its discontinuance. In July, 1856, the property and appurtenances of Andover Academy, by vote of the trustees, were transferred to the members of the New England Christian Conference,

and the name changed to the New England Christian Literary and Biblical Institute. On the 18th of February, 1857, school was opened under the new organization with John W. Simonds principal, O. D. Barrett, A.B., and Miss D. E. Payne assistants. At the close of the first term Mr. Barrett and Miss Payne were succeeded by George O. Dodson, A.M., and Miss Mary J. Ambrose, who remained one year. The students number one hundred and ninety-six at this time. Mr. Simonds remained at the head of the school until the fall of 1858, effecting a thorough and systematic organization in the various departments of instruction. Rev. S. W. Whiting was principal until November 10, 1859, and was succeeded by John M. Haley, A.B. In October, 1860, the management of the school was restricted to the New Hampshire Christian Conference, and the name changed to the Andover Christian Institute. Rev. John Burden was chosen president of the trustees, and Rev. Thomas Bartlett elected principal. Mr. Bartlett retained his position until 1865, when the school was discontinued at Andover, and soon after removed to Wolfborough. This academic institution had been in operation in Andover, with only brief cessations, for seventeen years; and, although controlled by different parties and under different names, its methods and operation were not materially changed. It was well supported by the citizens of the town, and had an average annual attendance of one hundred and thirty scholars. For several years no school was regularly sustained. In 1874, having closed its work in Wolfborough, the liberality of the citizens of Andover induced the officers of the corporation to return the school to its former location. The school buildings and four thousand dollars for repairing and enlarging were presented to the association, which was incorporated by the Legislature of New Hampshire, June 24, 1874, under the name of Proctor Academy. It was named in honor of Hon. John Proctor, a wealthy citizen of the town, one of the grantees of the charter and a liberal contributor to the school. It was organized here and managed, for a brief time, by Hon. J. W. Simonds. Following are the names of the principals in this academy since its reorganization in Andover: 1874, Miss Annie P. Little; 1875, Frank P. Adams; 1875–76, Alvah H. Morrill; 1876–77, Alvah H. Morrill; 1877–78, Alvah H. Morrill; 1878, Henry Melville; 1878–79, B. A. Field; 1879–80, George W. Stone; 1880–81, Herbert B. Dow; 1881–82, W. J. Loyd; 1882–83, Herbert B. Dow; 1883–84, Herbert B. Dow; 1884–85, Herbert B. Dow. During this time one or more assistants have been employed. Mr. Dow is a graduate of Dartmouth in 1879, and his earnest efforts in this school are bringing gratifying results.

Highland Lake Institute.—In the early part of the year 1850, citizens of East Andover, interested in education and emulated by the success of the school at Andover Centre, raised by subscription a sufficient fund for the erection of a building for school purposes. The paper, to which about fifty people attached signatures, was dated March 23, 1850, and read as follows:

"We, the subscribers, will pay the several sums set against our names respectively for the erection of a building at East Andover of suitable size, furnished for an academy and other purposes, to be divided into shares of five dollars each, each shareholder to be entitled to vote, according to number of shares, in all matters in relation to the building and locating said house, and all other matters touching the interest of the same. No subscription to be paid unless a sufficient amount be subscribed."

The sum subscribed was paid either in money, labor or material, for which certificates of stock were issued. A deed of the land, on which the building still remains, was given May 28th, and an organization formed about this time known as the East Andover High School Association, with the following officers: President, Rev. D. Sydney Frost; Secretary, Geo. E. Emery; Treasurer, Joseph Osgood; Executive Committee, Jeremy Y. Bryant, Joseph A. Rowe, Caleb Cross, Thomas Haley, William A. Bachelder, Joseph Osgood and George E. Emery.

The building was immediately erected, and in the fall of the same year the first term of school was held, known as the Highland Lake Institute, with instructors as follows: Principal, Lyman Marshall, A.B.; Preceptress, Miss Eliza Wingate; Teacher of Chirography, Rev. D. Sidney Frost. The examining committee consisted of N. B. Bryant, Esq., Bristol; Rev. D. Sydney Frost, East Andover; David Cross, Esq., Manchester; Rev. Reuben Dearborn, Andover; E. G. Emery, Esq., Danvers, Mass.

Connected with the institute was a reading-room containing a selection of daily and weekly papers, to which a library of considerable extent was afterwards added. Three literary societies were in prosperous condition,—"The Mountain Club," "The Y. M. D. Society" and the young ladies' literary society, "The Conjunctæ Germanæ." Instruction was given in drawing, music and painting, and no pains spared for a first-class school. The natural attractions of the place, the interest of the citizens and energy of the officers of the association contributed in making the school a most gratifying success, the names of eighty-six scholars having been enrolled at the close of the first term, November 5, 1850.

Willard Emery was chosen president of the association at this time, Rev. Reuben Dearborn and Watson Dickerson vice-presidents. To the faculty were added Thomas Marshall and Milan Graves as assistants; George W. Murray, teacher of music; D. P. Putnam, M.D., lecturer on anatomy and physiology; and William P. Hammond was chosen teacher of chirography. A normal class was formed for instruction in the science of teaching. Various other advantages were offered, and the school continued to prosper, having one hundred and forty-three scholars, representing thirty towns of New Hampshire and four New England States in the year 1851.

During the following year changes were made in

the board of instruction. Rev. C. M. Dinsmore, A.B., was chosen principal; Miss Letitia J. Shaw, preceptress; George S. Rawson, M.D., lecturer on anatomy and physiology; and S. G. Haley, teacher of penmanship. The previous prosperity of the school continued, the number of scholars was slightly increased and its enviable reputation became more extended during 1852.

At the close of the school year in November, W. A. Bachelder was elected secretary, to succeed Mr. Emery, and several changes were made in the executive committee, Mr. Willard Emery still continuing as president of the organization. Nathan F. Carter, A.B., succeeded Mr. Dinsmore as principal, Miss Shaw remained as preceptress, assisted by Miss Mary J. Cross during the fall term, and Miss Marilla J. Butler was teacher of music. The catalogue issued in November, 1883, indicates the same thrifty condition of the school, and the elevating and educational influence upon the entire community surrounding its location is conceded by all familiar with its history.

Public meetings by the literary societies were frequently held and widely known for the dramatic talent displayed. At this time, those interested in its organization, having either sought a higher education or entered business life, were compelled to relinquish further interest here. The school was not supported by others, and, after a lingering existence, this institution, which had been successful and very productive of good in many ways, was entirely discontinued, and the building only occasionally used for a school by some transient instructor. In 1867 a majority of the stock held in the building was purchased by C. A. Durgin, Esq. A litigation followed between Mr. Durgin and other owners in regard to the disposition to be made of the building, and was decided in 1873, the building having remained on its original location and used for such purposes as the needs of the town require.

Religious Informer.—The *Religious Informer* was published at Andover Centre by Rev. Ebenezer Chase. The first number was issued July 20, 1819, and commenced with a subscription-list of one hundred and forty. It was a small sheet of eight pages, published in pamphlet form, twice a month, at seventy-five cents per year. At the expiration of six months it was enlarged to sixteen pages, issued monthly and the price reduced. It soon after reached a circulation of eight hundred. It was devoted to the interests of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and did valuable service in securing regularity and uniformity in the churches and Quarterly Meetings of this denomination. Mr. Chase was a practical printer. He owned the press and type, and, with the assistance of a journeyman printer, the labor was all performed by himself and family. This was one of the first religious papers published, and at the expiration of four years was removed to Enfield, and continued under the same management. Various books and pamphlets were issued from this office, and the ingenuity and skill of Mr. Chase as a printer are highly commended by the newspapers of that day. He not only learned the trade without assistance, but made the press himself upon which his first work was executed.

Physicians.—The first physician settled in Andover was Dr. Silas Barnard. He was born in Bolton, Mass., a son of Francis Barnard, the common ancestor of the distinguished men of this name famous in early New England history. Dr. Barnard came to Andover in 1792 and practiced his profession here until his death, June 25, 1795.

Dr. Jacob B. Moore, the second physician settled in Andover, was born September 5, 1772, at Georgetown, Me., and was of Scotch descent. He was a man of culture, and is said to have acquired a fine education by his own industry. He came to the town in 1796 and practiced his profession with great success until 1812, when he received the appointment as surgeon's mate in the United States army. He continued in the service until December of that year, when he returned to his family, his health destroyed, and died January 10, 1813.

His two sons, Henry E. and Jacob B. Moore, are quite extensively known. Dr. Moore was a musician and poet of some note, and his remains are buried at East Andover.

Dr. Silas Merrill moved to Andover about 1811 and was the successor of Dr. Moore. Dr. Merrill was born January 16, 1784, in Salem, N. H., and studied his profession with Dr. Morrill, of Epsom. He built a house, in 1819, on the place where Dr. H. A. Weymouth now lives, this place having been occupied by a physician since that time. Gaius Jenkins, who was deliberately shot by the Kansas Senator, Jim Lane, was a son-in-law of Dr. Merrill. Dr. Merrill remained in practice in Andover until 1837, when he moved to Peoria County, Ill., and his house and practice were taken by Dr. James M. Buzzell.

Dr. Buzzell remained until 1839, when he was succeeded by Dr. Jacob C. Hanson. Dr. Hanson remained until September, 1843, when Dr. Henry A. Weymouth moved to the town and to the place where he has since resided.

This seems to be the line of physicians in direct succession since Dr. Barnard came to town, in 1792. Others have been located in town. Dr. Tilton Elkins was at West Andover from 1820 to 1854, except two years at Concord, about 1835. Mr. Elkins was born at Andover Centre in 1790. Dr. J. Allen Tibbetts was at Taunton Hill from 1842 to 1844. Dr. John P. Elkins, Dr. Nelson P. Clark, Dr. Simpson and others have been located in the town for brief periods. The earliest physicians, Dr. Barnard and Dr. Moore, were located at East Andover; Doctors Merrill, Buzzell, Hanson and Weymouth at Taunton Hill. Dr. Henry A. Weymouth has been in the practice of his profession in Andover forty-two years. It has not

been confined to the limits of the town, and students of the profession in his office are now successful physicians in other sections. Dr. Weymouth is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society and of the National Medical Association. He enjoys an extended acquaintance, has received all honors within the gift of the town and is still in the vigor of life.

Lawyers.—The legal fraternity were first represented in Andover in 1817 by John H. Slack.

Samuel Butterfield opened a law-office at Andover Centre in 1829. In 1852, Wolcot Hamlin came to the town and formed a partnership with Mr. Butterfield, under the firm-name of Butterfield & Hamlin. Mr. Hamlin moved from town, and the partnership was dissolved in 1855.

John M. Shirley came to Andover September 11, 1855, and October 1, 1855, formed the partnership known as Butterfield & Shirley, and which existed until the death of Mr. Butterfield, in 1860. Mr. Butterfield was also connected with an office in Concord during the later years. John P. Carr, Jr., entered the firm with Mr. Shirley, January 1, 1867, and remained until May 8, 1869. Frank Kimball came to the town in the fall of 1869 and remained two years in the office of John M. Shirley.

Clarence E. Carr was admitted to the bar in August, 1879, and a partnership was formed January 1, 1880, under the firm-name of Shirley & Carr, and existed until January, 1882. George W. Stone was admitted to the bar in August, 1882, and entered into partnership with Mr. Shirley, January 1, 1883, with the firm-name of Shirley & Stone, and this remains as the firm at the present time.

Frank W. Proctor was admitted to the bar in 1876. Mr. Proctor was afterward in Kansas two years, when he returned to the town and practiced his profession at Andover Centre until near the close of 1881. At this time he moved to Boston, and is now in the practice of his profession in that city, as a member of the firm of Upham & Proctor. Several students have been connected with the law-office at Andover and admitted to the bar elsewhere.

Centennial Anniversary.—The one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Andover was celebrated at East Andover June 25, 1879.

It is estimated that two thousand five hundred people were in attendance, and it was the most noted day in the history of the town. Clark Durgin was chairman of the committee of arrangements, and the following were the permanent officers of the day: President, Hon. J. W. Fellows; Vice-Presidents, William Dyer, James Marston, Henry D. Cilley, Joseph A. Rowe, Samuel Morrill, Ziba Severence, Herod Thompson, John Keniston, Silas C. Fifield, John Wadleigh, Elias Davis, Benjamin F. Scribner, Gilbert C. Kilburn, Warren Rowell, Andrew J. Cilley; Secretary, Henry M. Putney.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Howard Moody. Mrs. R. G. Burleigh sang "Hurrah for Old New England," after which the president of the day made appropriate introductory remarks and felicitously introduced the speakers. George E. Emery, of Lynn, Mass., delivered the historical address. The school children of Andover sang "America." Hon. N. B. Bryant, of Boston, delivered an oration. The Gilford Cornet Band was in attendance and furnished music for the occasion. A fine collation was served to all, after which the literary exercises were resumed, and the following toasts, announced by the president, were ably responded to by the persons named:

"The President of the United States"—Hon. A. F. Pike.

"The State of New Hampshire"—[A letter of regret was read from Governor Head, who was to respond to this sentiment, and an original poem by Edna Dean Proctor was read by Miss Mary A. Brown.]

"The United States Navy"—Prof. John R. Eastman.

"The Judiciary System of New Hampshire."—Hon. N. B. Bryant.

"Highland Lake Institute and Andover Academy"—Rev. C. M. Dinsmore.

"The Common-School System of New England"—George W. Stone, Esq.

The exercises were held in the grove near the village, and perfect order prevailed throughout the day. A valuable and interesting collection of historical articles was exhibited in Academy Hall, and was visited by hundreds of people. It comprised a great variety of ancient articles, the oldest of which was a book loaned by George E. Emery, of Lynn, Mass., printed in 1546. The hall was in charge of Walter B. Durgin, and proved one of the most attractive features of the centennial. The occasion was a grand success and worthy the day celebrated.

Secret Organizations.—KEARSARGE LODGE, NO. 81, F. AND A. MASONS.—The first meeting was held under a dispensation, April 28, 1866. The lodge was constituted, hall dedicated and first officers elected and installed June 23, 1866.

Officers as follows: Master, George Sleeper; S. Warden, Charles W. Quimby; J. Warden, William H. Huntoon; Treasurer, Moses P. Thomson; Secretary, George H. Morrill.

The society has an elegantly furnished hall at Andover Centre, and a good sum in the treasury. Present number of members sixty-three, and following are the names of the masters in order of service: George Sleeper, Charlton W. Woodbury, John B. Wadleigh, Joseph D. Philbrick, George H. Morrill, Frank P. Goss, Herbert B. Dow.

HIGHLAND LAKE GRANGE, NO. 88, P. OF H.—This society was organized December 14, 1876, with twenty-seven charter members. Officers elected: Master, J. B. Wadleigh; Overseer, O. E. Eastman; Lecturer, E. G. Emery. Masters, in order of service, J. B. Wadleigh, N. J. Bachelder, G. H. Haley. Present number of members, fifty-eight.

The hall is located at East Andover, conveniently furnished, and meetings are held twice a month during the year.

The Proctor House was erected at Andover Centre in 1874 by Hon. John Proctor. It was a magnifi-

cent hotel, built and furnished in elegant style at an expense of over one hundred thousand dollars. It became a noted summer resort under the management of W. S. Thomson, the popular landlord, and was patronized to its greatest capacity. This house was destroyed by fire March 23, 1882, and proved a severe loss to the business interests of the town.

Many individuals of local note and eccentricities have lived in the town whose personal history would prove interesting, while those of a broader influence and reputation are already known to some extent. Richard Potter, the celebrated ventriloquist and juggler, resided in the town, and is buried at the Potter Place, a village named in his honor.

Andover has representatives among the leading minds of the country in all honorable professions at the present day. Successful business men in the accumulation of wealth, and professional men of distinguished honors refer to Andover as their native town. Leading educators, noted authors and eminent jurists could be mentioned.

Edna Dean Proctor, whose fame as a poetess is world-wide, has resided in the town. Napoleon Bonaparte Bryant, a power in the legal fraternity of Massachusetts and the country, was reared on a farm in Andover. Perhaps there exists at the present day characters equally as grand, which the power of development will disclose.

Present Condition.—The town of Andover is bounded by the towns of Hill on the north, Franklin on the east, Salisbury on the south and Wilmot on the west. The Northern Railroad traverses about thirteen miles of the town, and four stations are located within its limits: East Andover, Andover Centre, Potter Place and West Andover.

Cilleyville is a small village supported by its water-power.

Andover has a population of twelve hundred and four, mainly engaged in farming. The natural resources of the town are abundant, and the soil in the hilly sections is strong and well adapted to grass-culture, while the sides of the mountains afford excellent pasturage for the flocks and herds annually driven from the southern part of the State and from Massachusetts. Its manufactories consist of two hosiery-mills and a hame manufactory.

Harrison M. Busiel is making hosiery on the site of the first saw-mill in town, and the Murphey Brothers are operating, on a lease, a hosiery-factory on the place to which the first saw-mill was subsequently moved.

The manufacture of hames at Andover Centre is a peculiar business, these goods being made at but few places in the United States. The firm was established in Enfield February 10, 1860, by Robert C. Carr and Joseph Baker, under the firm-name of Baker & Carr. The business was moved to Andover in December, 1863, and several changes have since been made in the firm, which is now known as Baker, Carr & Co. The members of the firm at present are Joseph Baker, John P. Carr, Walter S. Carr and Clarence E. Carr. Within the memory of the senior partner, hames were made from old ox-bows which had become useless, and the work mainly done by hand. They now manufacture by machinery four hundred kinds of hames, and the styles are constantly changing. The trade-mark of the firm is "The Concord Hames." It is conceded by most, if not all manufacturers, that the best Concord hames manufactured in this country are made here. The market is mainly confined to this country, with some export trade. An extensive wholesale and retail grain trade is carried on by Daniel Downes at the Potter Place.

The natural attractions of Andover are a leading feature. The grand scenery of Kearsarge and Ragged Mountains on the west and north is afforded variety by the numerous ponds and innumerable streams abounding. Blackwater River flows in a southeasterly direction through the town. Elbo Pond, often known as Echo Lake, located at the base of Ragged Mountain, is surrounded by an irregular outline and densely-wooded shores. It is easily accessible, yet has wild natural attractions so much admired. It is well-known to sportsmen for its pickerel-fishing and is a noted resort for wild fowl in their spring and fall migrations. Adder and Cole Ponds are also in the vicinity of the mountain, but remote from any road or present habitation. The latter is stocked with trout of the gamest kind, bred in the pond and its tributary, and never displaced by the introduction of inferior fish. Bradley Pond is at the base of Kearsarge Mountain. Highland Lake is in the eastern section, contains nearly a square mile and has lately been stocked with land-locked salmon. It is noted for the purity of its water, and the dry and rocky shores adjoining well-kept groves, finely cultivated farms and numerous dwellings. An island, known as Halcyon, adds to the picturesqueness, and since before the memory of the oldest inhabitant a pair of loons have annually returned and reared their young on this beautiful lake. The black bass and pickerel-fishing attract sportsmen in its season, and many summer tourists find in the romantic surroundings of this vicinity a pleasant annual sojourn.

HISTORY OF HENNIKER.

BY L. W. COGSWELL.

CHAPTER I.

HENNIKER is the most southwesterly town of Merrimack County, and is in form nearly a square. It is, in its extent, on its east line, adjoining Hopkinton, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two rods, the variation of lots being south eighteen degrees east. Its west line, adjoining Hillsborough, is two thousand one hundred and fifty-two rods in extent, the variation of the lots being the same as upon its west line.

Its north line is, in extent, one thousand six hundred and thirteen rods adjoining Warner, and four hundred rods adjoining Bradford, the variation of lots being north eighty-two degrees east. The south line is one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven rods adjoining Weare, and seven hundred and eighty-six rods adjoining Deering, the variation of lots being the same as upon the north line. The township is, therefore, seven-sixteenths of a mile longer upon its east and west lines than upon its north and south. The township contains about twenty-seven thousand acres, one-fifth of which is covered with water.

The town is situated in latitude 43° 10′ north, and in longitude 5° 10′ east from Washington, and lies fifteen miles west from Concord, twenty-seven north from Amherst, thirty-four east from Keene and twenty-five northwesterly from Manchester.

The Contoocook River enters the town at its southwestern side, passing easterly through its centre, and leaving the town upon its eastern side. The course of the river is very circuitous, and presents, in many places, scenery of peculiar interest and beauty. Few places in the State have better water-power than is afforded by this river within this township. The vicinity of the falls, in the southwesterly part of the town, presents as favorable a power as can well be found in any other town. The stream rises rapidly in the spring of the year and during heavy storms, but as soon subsides when the cause is removed, and an even supply of water, the entire season, goes rippling and singing on its way to the ocean.

The surface of the town is broken and in some parts hilly. The highest hill is Craney Hill, which, tradition says, was so called for a family by that name who at one time resided upon its south side and near the Weare line. Its elevation is one thousand four hundred and twenty feet above the sea. Upon the southerly side of this hill are to be found some of the best farms of the town. A chain of hills extends from this hill westerly to the river, beyond which are some of the most hilly, but best cultivated farms. A chain of hills extends along the western line of the town affording most excellent pasturage, and, in some places, excellent farms. Slight elevations, only, exist in the northern and eastern parts of the town. The land lying in the valley of the river was not considered fit for settlement until long years after the town began to be peopled, the larger part of the inhabitants settling upon the hills. In this valley are situated the two villages, one mile apart, and many excellent farms. A large number of the early settlers commenced living in the town, in its southeast part, in consequence of there being at that time quite a tract of low land, upon which grew a coarse grass, which assisted in sustaining the little stock that was kept until the land could be cleared. This natural meadow, now quite large, has furnished an immense amount of hay during the century and a quarter it has been mown.

Few minerals have ever been found in the town, Craney Hill furnishing a little black lead.

Besides the river, the town is well watered, quite a number of small streams rising in different parts of the town, and others still coming into town, and nearly all emptying into the river.

Most of these small streams furnish water during the entire season, affording good fishing-grounds.

Quite a number of ponds are to be found in different parts of the town, the largest of which is Long Pond, situated one mile and a half north of the main village. This pond was known for over half a century as Farnham's Pond, having been named for Baracas Farnham, the first settler near it. This pond is about one mile in length from east to west, and from sixty to eighty rods in width from north to south.

Connecting with Long Pond is Middle Pond, a little pond lying easterly from Long Pond, being about eight rods across it, and nearly circular in form. Connected with this pond, and lying easterly,

is Upper Pond, about eighty rods across it and some half a mile in width. This pond was formerly known as North Outlet Pond. These ponds furnish a large amount of fishing-grounds, and are much sought after during the proper times for fishing.

Besides these, there are Whitaker's and Gove's Ponds, in the easterly part of the town, both of which were favorite resorts for fishing and camping by the Indians. A few years since the relics of an Indian were found buried near the first-named pond.

Pleasant Pond is situated in the south part of the town, from which flows a little stream, which has been utilized for more than a century for milling purposes. Craney Hill Pond is situated close under the hill, on its southern slope. Buxton's and Morrill's Ponds are also in the south part of the town, both small in size. Mud Pond is situated in the southeast part of the town, and Clough's Pond in the northwest part.

All the woods usually found in this latitude are to be found in the town, as also are all the fruits growing here in large quantities.

The scenery of the town is very fine as a whole. From the hills around some fine views may be taken in. From the summit of Craney Hill a magnificent view is to be had. Several villages and innumerable farm-houses dot the landscape as far as the eye can reach. On a clear day the snowy peak of Mount Washington is to be seen. From the northernmost step of Federal Hill the eye takes in one of the finest panoramas of nature that exists in this vicinity. The valley can be seen for miles, through which can be traced the Contoocook in its various windings, the intervales and the plains, in the summer clothed with the most luxuriant green; while close under the feet, as it were, stands the main village of the town, with its snowy-white buildings embowered behind the beautiful maples which adorn the streets. A little to the left can be seen the pretty little village of West Henniker, buried, seemingly, in shade. The town has become a popular resort for summer tourists, on account of its pleasant location and its varied landscape. None better are to be found anywhere.

The sons and the daughters who have gone out from these hills and these valleys, and have made themselves homes in different parts of the world, ever revert with pleasure to the good old town which gave them birth, and love it yet as the dearest spot on earth.

First Grant of this Township by the Province of Massachusetts.—In 1690 the colonies in New England and New York, being aroused at the unprovoked atrocities committed upon some of the inhabitants of the frontier towns during the year previous by Indians and Canadian allies, determined upon a speedy revenge, and united in an effort to invade Canada and, if possible, to conquer it. With this end in view, two expeditions were sent against that province—one, a land expedition from the New York colonies, was sent against Montreal; the other, a naval expedition, against Quebec. This latter expedition was furnished wholly by the Massachusetts colony, and consisted of thirty-four vessels and two thousand men, under the command of Sir William Phipps, a native of Pemaquid (now Bristol), Me. Finding the city strongly fortified and an attack with the forces at his command useless he returned to Boston, and the expedition was a failure.

The soldiers in this expedition were paid for their services in paper money, the first ever seen in New England, which soon became so depreciated in value as to become almost worthless. Nearly forty years afterwards the soldiers of this expedition then living, petitioned the General Court of the province of Massachusetts for an additional compensation for their services in grants of land, which petitions were generally granted. Eight townships in New Hampshire, from territory claimed by Massachusetts, were granted these different petitioners.

One of the companies in the expedition in 1690 was composed of men from Middlesex and Worcester Counties, Mass., and was commanded by Captain Andrew Gardner. A large number of the men composing Captain Gardner's company were from Stowe, Marlborough and Westborough, Mass., and these men, headed by John Whitman, Esq. (at that time one of the most prominent men of Stowe, and a grandson of John Whitman, who was in Weymouth, Mass., before 1633), petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts in 1728 for a grant of land six miles square. After various delays, for which the most trifling reasons were given, in 1734 the attention of the General Court was again directed to the prayer of these petitioners, and on January 14, 1735, the petition was referred to its appropriate committee, which committee, on the day following, January 15, 1735, reported through its chairman, Edward Quincy, as follows:

"January 15, 1735, William Dudley, Esq., submitted a report from the Committee on the Petitions for Townships, &c. Ordered a survey of the lands between Merrimac & Connecticut Rivers, from the North East Corner of Rumford on the Merrimac to the Great Falls on the Conn., at least 12 miles in breadth, and a committee of 11 was chosen to lay out the land into townships of six miles square, no township to be more than six miles square from East to West, to make reports as soon as convenient.

"That John Whitman, Esq., and others that have not been heretofore admitted Grantees or settlers within the space of seven years last past, of, or in, any former or other Grant of a township or particular Grant on condition of settling, and that shall appear and give security to the value of Forty Pounds to perform the Conditions that shall be enjoyned by this Court, may, by the major part of the Committee, be admitted Grantees into one of the said Township, the Committee to give publick notice of the time and place of their meeting to admit Grantees, which Committee shall be empowered to employ surveyors and chain-men to assist them in surveying and laying out said township, the Province to be at the charge and be repaid by the Grantees (who may be admittted) the whole charge they shall advance; which Committee we apprehend are to be directed and impowered to admit sixty settlers in each Township and take their bonds payable to the Committee and their successors in the said trust, to the use of the Province, for the performance of the Conditions of the Grant, viz.: That each Grantee build a dwelling-house of eighteen feet square and seven feet stud at the least on their respective House Lots, and fence in and break up for ploughing, or clear

and stock with English Grass, five Acres of Land within three years next after their admittance, and cause their respective Lots to be inhabited, and that the Grantees do, within the space of three years from the time of their being admitted, build and finish a Convenient Meeting-House for the publick Worship of God and settle a learned Orthodox Minister—and in case any of the Grantees shall fail or neglect to perform what is enjoined as above, the Committee shall be obliged to put the bonds in suit and take possession of the Lots and Rights that shall become forfeit, and proceed to grant them to other Persons that will appear to fulfil the conditions within one year next after the said last-mentioned Grant. And if a sufficient number of Petitioners that have had no Grant within seven years as aforesaid, viz.: sixty to each Township, do not appear, others may be admitted, provided they have fulfilled the Conditions of their former Grant, the Committee to take care that there be sixty-three House Lots laid out in as regular, compact and defensible manner as the Land will allow of, one of which Lots shall be for the first settled Minister, one for second Minister and one for the School, to each of which an equal proportion of Land shall accrue in all future divisions. Per order of the Committee.

"EDMUND QUINCY."

This was concurred in in the Council the same day, J. Belcher, Governor. The following order was passed the same day:

"Ordered, that Joseph Gerrish, Benjamin Prescott, Josiah Willard, Job Almy, Esqs., Mr. Moses Pierson and Capt. Joseph Gold, with such as the honorable Board shall join, be a Committee to all Intents and Purposes, to effect the business projected by the report of the Committee of both Houses, to Consider the Petitions for Townships, which passed this Day, viz., on the proposed Line between Merrimac and Connecticut Rivers, and on both sides of Connecticut River; and that there be granted and allowed, to be paid out of the publick Treasury after the rate of fifteen Shillings per diem to each one of the Committee for every day he is in the Service in the Woods, and subsistence; and ten Shillings per diem for every day to each one of the said Committee while in the Service in admitting Settlers into the said Towns, and subsistence."

The proposition to oblige the petitioners or grantees to give a bond for fifty pounds was afterwards stricken out, and the commonwealth assumed all expense under that sum. This committee caused the necessary survey to be made in accordance with the above order, and made their report at the next session of the Provincial Assembly.

The townships thus surveyed were assigned to the several parties petitioning, and this township, known then as No. 6 in the line of townships, was assigned to John Whitman, Esq., and others, of Stowe and Marlborough, as witness the following:

"On the petition of John Whitman, Esq., and others, of Stowe and Marlborough, &c., praying for Lands, as entered the 2d of December, 1732, and referred, which was read and accepted, and the House came into the Grant of a Township of the contents aforesaid, in some suitable place on the Contoocook River, on the same Conditions of Settlement with the former. Sent up for Concurrence Dec. 13th, 1735."

Upon this order the grant was made as above given. Before completing all the necessary arrangements for the settling of this township the Provincial Assembly adjourned, and it was not until December 4, 1736, that the following order was passed:

"December 4, 1736—John Whitman, of Stowe, Esq., is hereby allowed and impowered to assemble and convene as soon as may be the Grantees or Proprietors of No. 6, lying in the Line of Towns between the Rivers Conn. and Merrimac, to choose officers and divide their lands and make return of the same to the Court."

The petitioners met at Concord, Mass., in September, 1737, at which time sixty grantees were admitted. Thus, after a delay of some ten years after the petition of Mr. Whitman and others was received by the Provincial Assembly, this tardy act of justice was done. These petitioners were well advanced in years when the grant was made, for nearly half a century had passed away since they were soldiers in the ill-fated expedition in which they were engaged. John Whitman was a grandson of John Whitman, of Weymouth, Mass., who was in New England before 1633, and was the ancestor of the Whitman family in America, and settled in Stowe, Mass., about 1675–80. He was a prominent man of the town, being a justice of the peace, and was empowered by the General Court of Massachusetts to settle all difficulties arising amongst the settlers about him, particularly those relating to land titles. He died in Stowe shortly after receiving this grant, and was the immediate ancestor of the Whitman family, which has existed in this town, Henniker, for nearly a century. There is no record yet discovered of the action taken by these grantees, but as will be seen further on, improvements were made in No. 6,—roads were laid out, which were "paths" through the wilderness, and preparations were made to erect a mill, and tradition says one was operated for a short time, but there is no definite proof of it. A few settlers came into the township, but the exact locality of their settlement is not known. Mr. Crane, with a large family, resided on the north shore of the pond south of Craney Hill, which hill was named for him; but he, as well as the other settlers, were driven from the township by Indians. One or more settlers made a clearing in the southeast part of the township, and others in the southwest part, near Hillsborough line and in close proximity to the few settlers then in that town. None of the grantees of the township ever settled within its borders, and they were evidently deterred from doing so because of the dispute between Massachusetts and New Hampshire as to the southern boundary line of New Hampshire which was in dispute from the early part of the eighteenth century until its final settlement, in 1740; and the French and Indian War followed so closely upon this settlement that permanent settlers were deterred from entering the township. By the terms of the settlement, all of the line of towns that had been surveyed were inclosed in New Hampshire, nearly all of the land in dispute being claimed by the heirs of Captain Mason, who finally succeeded in establishing their claim, and then disposed of their interest to a company of gentlemen of Portsmouth and vicinity, who were known afterwards as the "Masonian Proprietors."

After the trouble between New Hampshire and Massachusetts had been adjusted, some of the grantees, whose titles to township had been vitiated by the cession of lands in this State back to the State, petitioned the General Court for township within its jurisdiction.

Among those who made application were the heirs

and assigns of the first grantees of this township. Under date of February 26, 1774, they petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts, as follows:

"PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

"To his Excellency, Thomas Hutchinson, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief in and over this Province. To the Honorable His Majesty's Council and to the Honorable House of Representatives in General Court aforesaid Assembled, Feb. 26th, 1774. The petitions of the subscribers in behalf of ourselves and others, grantees of the township No. 6, in the line of towns, humbly showeth that the great and general Court of this Province, at their session 1735, granted a township of the contents of six miles square, No. 6, in the lines of towns between the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers; that the grantees were at considerable expense in clearing its roads, building mills, &c., in said township; that by the late running of the line between this government and the government of New Hampshire the said township was taken into the government of New Hampshire, and your petitioners and their associates have lost their interest therein, together with the money expended for bringing forward the settlement of the township. Your petitioners humbly request that your Excellency and honors would, in your known wisdom and practice, grant petitioners and other grantees and proprietors of No. 6, in lieu thereof, a township of the unappropriated lands in the eastward part of the Province, or otherwise relieve your petitioners as your excellency and your honors in your wisdom shall think proper, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

"JOHN GARDNER.
"STEPHEN MAYNARD.
"SETH RICE."

In answer to this petition was the following:

"*Resolved*, That in lieu thereof there be granted to the proprietors and legal representatives or assigns of the original grantees, who were sufferers by losing their lands, a township seven miles square in the unappropriated lands belonging to this Province."

This town is now known as Waterford, Me.

The Masonian Grant and Charter.—November 29, 1748, a meeting of the inhabitants of Londonderry was held at the house of Joseph Scobey, to take action relative to a grant of land upon which to settle. At this meeting Captain Todd was chosen moderator, Captain Barr treasurer, and Robert Cochran clerk. Sixty-one persons joined the organization and paid the fee required of them towards defraying the necessary expenses that would be incurred in procuring the grant. Twenty more were admitted as members shortly after. The names of these men were,—

"John McMurphy, Esq., Capt. Andw. Todd, Capt. Samll. Barr, S. Willson & Son, James Todd, Samll. Todd, Alexr. McCollom, Joseph Willson, John Hillands, Henry Erwin, William Forest, Robt. Parkison, Samll. Allison, junr., Robt. Wicar, Joseph Hammell, John Robie, Thos. Cochran, Wm. Nickels, Jas. Thompson, Joseph Stewart, Black James Willson, George Addison, James Addison, George Robertson, James Robertson, Natll. Hoalms, John Scobey, John Pinkerton, John Duncan, Matth. Taylor, Senr., Thos. Davidson, Senr., Wm. Duncan, Geo. Duncan, Joseph Bell, James Cochran, John Archibald, James Willson, South; Leut. John Humphra, James Humphra, Thos. Boyes, Natll. Hoalms, jr.; Wm. Ayers, Robt. Cochran, Wm. Marten, David Scobey, David Aiken, Henry Dyer, Thos. McCleury, Robt. Riddal, James Rodgers, Eli Boyd, James Petterson, Henry Parkison, Wm. Gault, James Wallace, Robt. Fairservice, James Ewins, Willm. Rodgers, Senr., Hugh Montgomery, Robt. Rodgers, Jas. Alexander, Blacksmith; Newell Hammell, Robt. Livingston, Robt. McCurdy, Isaac Brewster, John Leggan, John Mack, David Hopkin, Samll. Moore, Wm. Hoalms, Alexr. McCollom, jr., Matthew Pinkerton, John McCollom, Nathll Aiken and two sons, John McMurphy, jr., Jas. Wallace, Senr., Joseph Boyes, James Smith."

At a meeting of these proprietors, held at the house of William Blair, July 13, 1752, Robert Cochran and James Wallace were chosen to go to Portsmouth to "Get a Charter." These men attended to their duty at once, and on July 16th, three days after, the following grant of land was obtained, called No. 6:

PROPRIETORS' GRANT.

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—At a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Lands Purchased of John Tufton Mason, Esqr., In the Provence of Newhampshire, held at Portsmouth, in said Provence, on the Sixteenth Day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred fiftey-two. Voted that thar be & hearby is Granted unto John Macmurphey, Esq., Andrew todd, Gent.; Samuel Barr, Gent.; the Revre. William Davidson Clark, Robert Cochran, Gent.; Robert Liviston, Blacksmith; Robert Wallace, yeoman; Nathaniel Aiken, yeoman; John Mack, Blacksmith; John MacMurphey, Junr., John Pinkerton, Matthew Pinkerton, Daniel Lesly, James Willson the third, James Ewins, yeoman; John Reside, weaver; John Scobey, Joseph Bell, John Caldwell, William Ayers, taner; John Loggan, clothiers; John Loggan, Junr., weaver; James Smith, John Duncan, yeomen; Isaac Brastor, weaver; John McCollom, Alexander McCollom, Alexander McMurphey, James Wallace, John Clarke, Georg Duncan, David Archibald, William Mack, Junr., John Stuert, Thomas Boys, James humphrey, Robt. Fairsenes, Samuel Allison, junr., James Willson of the South, James Peterson, yeoman; Robert Wear, Leather Breeches Maker; Alexander McCollom, junr., James Wilson, Junr., Robert Wilson, Alexander Willson, Thomas Gregg, Robert McCordey, yeoman; Hugh Willson, Gent.; Alexander Craig, James Todd, Samuel Todd, William Ayers, Junr., yeomen, all of Loudonderry, In Said Provence, George Robertson of Chester, In Said Provence, Williams holms of Bedford, in said Provence, yeoman, and William Peters, of a Place called hopkintown, in said Province, In Equall Shares on the tearms, Conditions & Limitations hereafter Expressed, all the Right, titele, Claim, Inheritance, Estate, Demand of the said Proprietors to that Tract of Land within the Province aforesaid, Containing Six Miles Square by Estimation, or Equall their to, Bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the North East Cornor (nearest) of new hopkintown, So Called; thence on a Straight Line to the North East Corner of Hillsborough, So Called, Being by Estimation Six Miles; then by said Hillsborough Line to the South East Corner thereof, Being Supposed to be Six Miles; then on a Strait Line to the South West Cornor of said New hopkintown; then by that to the Cornor where it begins, all the Said Lines being supposed to be Six Miles each, to have and to hold the said Granted Premeses to them, their heirs and assigns in Equal Shares on the following terms, Conditions & Limitations: that is to say that the whole Tract of Land above Described be Divided into Eightey Rights or Equal Shares, and Each Share into three Lots, which are to be so Sorted and Joined as to make the Shairs as Equall as Posibal Both for Quality and quantitey; that Land be Left Between the Lots for Convenient highways; that the Whole be Surveyed and so Devided and Laid out into Lots Reanged & numbered and an Exact Plan therof Made and Returned to the Grantors within Six months from the Deat hearof, and upon the Return of Said Plan the Lots to be Drawn for in the Customary maner in such Cases at Portsmouth aforesaid, under the Derection of the Grantors with this Excepsn—that one Lote belonging to one of the Reserved Shares shall Contain a stream and shutebl Place for Setting a Mill, and be laid out and not Drawn for, to be hereafter Disposed of as the Grantors Pleas; That Nineteen of the Said Shares be and hearby are Reserved to the Grantors, their hairs and Assigns; that one of the Said Shairs be for the first minister of the Gospel who shall be Regularly Settled on the Said Tract of Land and Continue there During his life, or untill he be Regularly Dismissed, to hold to his heirs and Assigns; that one other of Said Shares be for the use of the ministry there forever, and one other of Said Shares for the use & Mentanance of a School after the Said tract of Land Shall be settled, to be kept there forever; that one of the lots of the Share for the use of the Ministrey be laid out in the Most Convenient Place for Building a Meeting hous Without Drawing for it, and the Meting hous to be built thereon, and Round about the Meeting hous, or near to it (as will be best, having Regard to the Place and quality of the Land), there shall be Left ten acres of the Said lot as a Common field for training, a Burying Place and any other Publick use; that Eighteen of Said Shares be Exempted and Wholly Exonerated of and from all Charges, Cost & Expence in Making the Settlement, and whatever charges may arise for the Suport of the Gospel, or otherways by any means or ways whatever until the Same or Some part of Each Respective Share Shall be Improved by the owner thereof; that the owners of the other Fifty Nine Shares make settlement upon the said Tract of Land In Maner following, viz.: that there be one acre of Land Cleared, fit for tilling or mowing, on one of the Lotes

Belonging to Each of Said Shares within one year from the time of Drawing the said Lots so Cleared and fited within one year after that, and an hous built on the same fit for a family to Dwell in, not less than Sixteen feet Square, or Equall to that Demenshon; that in one yeare after that one acre more on Each of the Said Lots be so Cleared and fited, and In one year after that there be a Family Living in Each of the Said houses, that is, a family on a Lote belonging to Each of Said Shairs; that a Meeting hous be Built there, fit for the Publick worship, within one yeare After that; That there be Constant Preaching Mentained theire within Six years from this time; That each owner of the said Fiftey nine Shares do Duly pay All such Sume & Sums of Money as Shall be at aney time Voted and agreed by the Major part of the said owners to be Raised on Each Shaire to such Person or Persons as they Shall order to Carey on the Setellment, and Shall Do and Perform his Respective Part and Dutey toward Making the same in maner aforesaid, and in Default of so Dowing, his Right and Shaire who Shall be Delinquent therein shall be and hearby is Declaired to be forfited to the other owners of Said Shairs who Shall have duly Down and Performed there Respective Parts and Duley Conserning the same in Maner aforesaid, and the said Owners in order to Carey on and Perfict the said Settlement may, from time to time, as a occasion Shall Require, Make choice of a Clark, a Resever of the Money to be Raised as aforesaid, and any other Persons to aney office, duty and trust Necessary for the Purpose aforesaid, and when Aney of the Said Shares Shall be so forfited for Neglect & omission as aforesaid, the Said owners to whom the same shall be forfited May Proceed to Enter upon and Dispose of Such forfited Share as they or the Major part of them Shall agree.

"That all the White Pine trees fit for his Majesties use & Service for Masts are hearby Reserved and Granted to his Majesty, his Heirs & Successors forever, and in case the Owners of the said fiftey nine Shares Shall fail of Making the Said Settlement of the said Number of familes Within the tearm Granted for that Purpos, and having the houses Bult and Land Cleared by that time, as above mentioned, then the Said tract of Land, with whatever Shall be on there on Short of the Completing the Said Settlement, Shall be forfeited to the Grantors, their Heirs & Assigns, and it Shall and May be Lafull for them or aney Person or Persons, in there Name, by their Order, into and upon the Whole or aney part Thereof In the name of the Whole, to Re-enter and Take full Seizin thereof as tho' this Grant had Never been made, that in Case the said Granted Premises Shall be Recovered from the Grantees, or aney part thereof, by any ways or means Whatsoever, the Grantees Shall Receive Nothing over against the Grantors for any Improvements or Labour by them or any of them don or that Shall Be Don thereon. But the Grantors hearby Promis and Ingage, upon being Properly Notified, to take upon them Selves the defense of aney action that Shall be brought for the Recovery of the said Premises and aney Pairt Theiroff by any other title than that under Which they hold or from which theirs is Derived against the Grantees or aney of them.

"That In Case an Indian War Shall happen before the Experation of aney of the said terms Limeted for Doing Aney of the Said Matters and things aforesaid, the like term of time Shall be allowed after that Impediment Shall be Removed.

"Lastly, the Granthes Shall, as soon as may be Don with Convenience, hold a Regular Meeting and pass a Vote In Writing that they agree, assent and Consent to Accept of this Grant to hold the Premises on the Terms hearin Expressed, and to Ratify and Confirm this agreement and Ingagement on their Parts and Behalf Accordingly and Transmit an attested Copey thereof to the Grantors.

"Copey of Record Ecamined and Attested per Geo. Jaffrey, Propr. Clerk.

"Recorded and Examined feberaary the 7th, 1754.

"Pr. ROBERT WALLACE, *Grantees' Clerk.*"

Upon the receipt of this grant, the grantees held a meeting July 20, 1752, and took action as follows:

"At a legal meeting, Legally named and held by the Grantors of No. 6, the 29th day of July, 1752.

"1. *Voted*, for Moderator, Capt. Andw. Todd.

"2ly. *Voted*, that the Grantees Do Accept off and Consent to Receive their Charter on the tearms prescribed and set forth in the Charter.

"3ly. *Voted*, for Clerk, Robt. Cochran.

"4ly. *Voted*, that Capt. Barr be treasurer this year, and he is to be allowed Reasonable wages for his trouble.

"5ly. *Voted*, for Counters, John Duncan, John Mack and Robert Wallace.

"6ly. *Voted*, that their shall be a Comtee. now Chosen to Lay out the town, and their wages is to be 1 P, 10s. old tenor pr. Day each of them while they are Gone, they fitting and finding themselves; their is to be five men in the Comtee Besides a survior, and the Comtee. must agree with the survior, and they are to have Liberty to hire a hand some Days if needful; the Comtee Chosen to cary on Said afair is Capt. Andw. Todd, Capt. Saml. Barr, David Archibald, James Willson & Saml. Todd.

"7ly. *Voted*, that this Comtee. is Impowered that in case that any of them (viz.), the Comtee., shall be taken sick or lame, that then the Comtee. shall hire hands to finish the Bussiness before they Come home.

"8ly. *Voted*, that each Grantee Shall pay five pounds old tenor in the following manner, viz.: two pounds ten shillings by the last of August next, & two pounds ten shillings more by the Last of September next.

"9ly, *Voted*, for a Comitee to call or warn meetings, Robert Cochran."

The surveyors employed were Matthew Patten, of Bedford, and Daniel Leslie, of Londonderry. Several meetings of the grantees were held before the survey was completed, and on July 11, 1753, the committee drew the lots at Portsmouth. Some changes had been made in the number composing the grantees, but the lots were drawn for substantially those petitioning for the grant. Preparations were at once made for erecting a saw-mill and making settlements in the township; paths were cleared, but the French and Indian War, which involved the colonies in all the calamities of a war with the Indians of Canada and the neighboring tribes, suspended operations for years. Up to 1761 no settlement had been made in the township. A good many of the original proprietors were dead, some had disposed of their rights, while others still took but little interest in the grant. It is a singular fact that but one of the proprietors, James Peters, ever settled in the town. In the spring of 1758 a foundation was laid for the first saw-mill in the township, to use the water from Long Pond. Tradition says that when the mill was near its completion Indians appeared, and the workmen left for their homes in Londonderry, and the project was abandoned.

First Settlers.—In the spring of 1760, Rev. James Scales, having come into possession of some land in the easterly part of the township, built a log cabin under the hill known as Foster Hill. Mr. Scales was a native of Roxford, Mass. He graduated at Harvard in 1733, settled in Rumford in 1737, and was teacher of the first school taught in that town. He was shortly afterwards licensed to preach, and was the first minister at Canterbury. He moved from that town to Hopkinton, and was the first preacher in that town, being ordained as pastor of the church there November 23, 1757. It was while he was residing in Hopkinton that he built his log house in this town. He resided here some six months, then disposed of his claim and resumed his residence in Hopkinton. The hill near his cabin was known for half a century as "Scales' Hill." In the spring of 1761, Mr. James Peters and his family moved into town from Hopkinton, and built a log house near the one occupied by Mr. Scales. There were no neighbors nearer him than on Putney's Hill, Hopkinton, and no mill or store nearer than Rumford, fifteen miles east. To the westward a few families had commenced a settle-

ment in Hillsborough, while to the north it was an unbroken forest for fifty miles.

In this wilderness Mr. Peters made his home. In June, 1763, Eliakim Howe, Amos Gould and Thomas Stone moved into town from Marlborough, Mass. They settled in the southeast part of the township, and were joined, in September of the same year, by Jonas Bowman, of Lexington, Mass., who settled near them. In the same year William Peters, a son of James, the first settler, moved into town from Hopkinton, and settled easterly and near his father. He was killed by a falling tree July 5, 1775. Josiah Ward and his family moved into town from Marlborough, Mass., in September of the same year, 1763. In 1764, Deacon Ebenezer Harthorn came from Marlborough, Mass., and was the thirteenth settler in the township. In 1765, Annas Campbell came from Hawke (now Danville) and became a large landowner. He erected the first two-story frame house in the township, in 1766, Deacon Harthorn erecting the second one in 1768. Eliakim Howe erected the first frame house in the township, one story and a half in height in front, with a long, slanting roof on the back side, reaching near to the ground. In 1765 came Alexander Patterson and his family, including his sons Joseph and Isaac, who settled on what is known as "Goss Hill." Ezra Tucker and family came in this year and settled in the westerly part of the town. Mr. Tucker was from Marlborough, Mass. Cornelius Bean settled near him during the same year.

In 1764, Charles and Jacob Whitcomb moved into town from Stowe, Mass., and Timothy and Jesse Ross, also from Stowe. Francis Withington, also of Stowe, came this same year. In 1766, William Presbury came from Stowe, Mass., and settled in the southwest part of the town, where he resided a few years, and then removed to Bradford and was the first settler there. During this year came the three brothers, Ebenezer, Noah and Joshua Gile, from Marlborough, Mass., and settled in the southeast part of the township. Ezekiel Smith and Solomon Childs came from Grafton, Mass.; Hezekiah Newton came from Marlborough, Mass., and Ephraim Merrill from Stowe. The brothers Adonijah and Jephthah Tyler came from Marlborough in 1767. Thomas Howlett came from Stowe in 1766; also William Powers from the same town, and William Eastman in 1765. David Connor settled in the northeast part of the township in 1766, and Silas Barnes came from Marlborough. Ephraim Goss, in 1767, came from Lancaster, Mass., and Samuel Wadsworth, in 1768, came from Grafton, Mass. Abraham Morrison and Moses Duston came in 1768 from Hopkinton, and Moses Huse in 1766. During the years these settlements were being made the proprietors at Londonderry held several meetings, and took measures, in co-operation with the settlers here, to lay out roads, raise money, etc., and the last meeting of the proprietors was held January 1, 1768, which, without transacting any business, adjourned without date.

In 1768, the township having become settled in various places, a move was made for an act of incorporation of the township, which was secured, under date of November 10, 1768.

PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS TO HAVE THE TOWN INCORPORATED, 1768.

"To his Excellency, John Wentworth, Esq., Captain-General, Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, in New England; And To his Majesty's Council in the Province aforesaid—

"The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Place called Number Six of the Line of Towns, or New Marlborough, in the Province aforesaid, humbly Sheweth, That wheras your humble Petitioners, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, find ourselves under great Inconveniences & Difficulties for want of the Powers and Privileges which incorporate Towns in this Province enjoy; And we, your humble Petitioners, humbly pray your Excellency & your Honours to take our Case into your wise and compassionate consideration; and if you think it proper & necessary, you would incorporate into a Town, indued with the Powers & Privileges of other Terms in the Province, that Tract of Land which is the sixth in Number of the Line of Towns which was first laid out by Order of the General Court of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, & granted to some of the Inhabitants of Marlborough, in said Province; and was since granted by the Masonian Proprietors to some of the Inhabitants of Londonderry, in this Province of New Hampshire (Said Tract of Land lies between Hopkinton & Hillsborough). We, your humble Petitioners, humbly pray that your Excellency & your Honours would incorporate the said Tract of Land, with the Inhabitants, present & future, their Polls & Estates, into a Town, included within the same Bounds and Limits wherein it was included when it was first granted by the General Court of the Massachusetts Province; and when it was granted by the Masonian Proprietors (not infringing or hurting any private Property); and that your Excellency, and your Honours will be pleased to appoint & impower Mr. Eleakim How, Mr. Ebenezer Hawthorn and Mr. Jonas Bowman (now Inhabitants of said Tract of Land) or any others whom your Excellency & your Honours shall think proper, as a Committee to call the first Meeting of the Freeholders & Inhabitants in said town.

"For which Goodness, your humble Petitioners, for your Excellency & your Honours, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray.

"Dated at No. 6, or New Marlbourgh, aforesaid, the fourteenth Day of March, 1768.

"William Eastman,	Jephthah Tyler,
Jacob Whitcomb,	Hezekiah Newton,
Amos Gould,	Thomas Pope,
Jesse Ross,	William Peters,
Ezekiel Smith,	Ezekiel Stone,
Daniel Willson,	Adonijah Tyler,
Eliakim How,	Jonas Bowman,
David Pope,	William Presbury
David McKillip,	Joseph Williams,
Ebenezer Haathorn,	Silas Barnes,
Josiah Ward,	James Joslin,
William Powers,	Timothy Ross,
Joshua Tyler,	John Johnson."

This act of incorporation was as follows:

COPY OF THE CHARTER OF HENNIKER.

"Province of New Hampshire.

"George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas our loyal subjects, inhabitants of a Tract of Land within our Province of New Hampshire, known by the name of Number Six in the line of Towns and containing six miles square, and bounded as hereafter mentioned, have humbly Petitioned & Requested us that they may be erected and incorporated into a Township and infranchised with the same privileges which other towns within our said Province have & Enjoy by law; and it appearing unto us to be conducive to the general good of our said province, as well as of the said Inhabitants in particular, by maintaining good order & encouraging the culture of the land, that the same should be done;

Know ye, therefore, that we, of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and for the encouragement and promotion of the good purposes and ends aforesaid, and with the advice of our Trusty and well-beloved John Wentworth, Esq., our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Province, and of our Council of the same, have erected and ordained, & by these Presents, for us, our heirs and Successors, Do will & ordain, that the inhabitants of the Tract of Land aforesaid, & others who shall inhabit and improve thereon hereafter, the same being butted and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the North West Corner (nearest) of New Hopkinton so-called, thence on a strait line to the north east corner of Hillsborough so-called, being by estimation six miles; then by said Hillsborough line to the south east corner thereof, being supposed to be six miles; then on a strait line to the south west corner of said New Hopkinton; then by that to the corner where it begins, all of the said lines being supposed to be six miles each, be and hereby are declared to be a town Corporate, & are hereby Erected into a Body Politic & Corporate, to have continuance forever, by the name of Henniker, with all the powers and Authorities, Privileges, Immunities & Franchises which any other Towns in said Province by Law have and enjoy, to the said Inhabitants, or who shall hereafter inhabit there, & their Successors forever, always reserving to us, our heirs and successors, all White Pine trees which are or shall be found growing and being on the said Tract of Land fit for the use of our Royal Navy, reserving to us, our heirs and successors, the power and right of dividing said Town when it shall appear necessary and convenient for the Inhabitants thereof. Provided, nevertheless, & 'tis hereby declared, that this Charter and grant is not intended and shall not in any manner be construed to affect the private property of the soil within the Limits aforesaid; And as the several Towns within our said Province are by the Laws thereof enabled and authorized to Assemble, and by the majority of the Voters present to chuse all officers & transact such affairs as in the said laws declared, We do by these presents nominate and appoint Eliakim How, to call the first meeting of Said Inhabitants, to be held within the said Town, at any time within three months from the date hereof, giving legal notice of the time and design of holding such meeting, after which the Annual Meeting in said Town shall be held for the choice of said Officers & the purposes aforesaid, on the first Monday of March annually.

"In Testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

"Witness our aforesaid Governor and Commander-in-Chief this Tenth day of November, in the Ninth year of our Reign and in ye year of our Lord Christ, 1768.

"By His Excellency's Command, with advice of Council.

"T. ATKINSON, JR., *Sec'y.*
"J. WENTWORTH.

"Province of New Hampshire, Portsmouth, Nov. 10, 1768.

"Recorded according to ye above in ye Book for recording Charters of Incorporation.

"Attest, "T. ATKINSON, JR., *Sec'y.*"

Captain Eliakim Howe proposed that the name of the new town be New Marlborough, in honor of Marlborough, Mass., from which town and vicinity came so many of the early settlers; but Governor Wentworth overruled him and named it for his friend John Henniker, Esq., a wealthy merchant of London.

No other township in all our wide domain is known by that name.

The following were residents of the town at the time of its incorporation, with their families: Rev. Jacob Rice, Deacon Ebenezer Harthorn, Captain Eliakim Howe, Ezekiel Smith, Thomas Stone, Amos Gould, Moses Huse, Ezra Tucker, John Johnson, Adonijah Tyler, Jephthah Tyler, James Peters, William Peters, Josiah Ward, Charles Whitcomb, Jacob Whitcomb, Timothy Ross, Jesse Ross, Ebenezer Gile, Joshua Gile, Francis Withington, Silas Barnes, Thomas Pope, Jonas Bowman, Alexander Patterson, Samuel Powell, Annas Campbell, William Powers, William Presbury, Moses Duston, William Eastman, David Connor,—thirty-two families. Ephraim Goss and Samuel Wadsworth were young men about to be married. The first child born in the township was Persis, daughter of Captain Eliakim and Rebecca Howe, December 3, 1763. She married Fortunatus Wheeler, of Marlborough, Mass., and settled in Hillsborough.

The first meeting of the inhabitants of the town after its incorporation was held November 25, 1768, and Silas Barnes was chosen clerk, and Ebenezer Gile, William Presbury and Jonas Bowman selectmen. The first annual meeting in the town was held March 6, 1769, when Amos Gould was chosen clerk, and Ebenezer Gile, Eliakim Howe and Ebenezer Harthorn selectmen.

First Saw-Mill.—By the terms of the grant, one lot was to be given to the party or parties that erected and operated the first saw-mill in the town. The following record was made:

"HENNIKER, January ye 5th, 1769.

"We, the Subscribers, Selectmen for the town of Henniker, In the Province of New Hampshire, Cartifie that Jon^{a} Temple, of Marlboro', in the County of Middlesex, has finished and completed a Good Saw Mill in said Henniker, it being the first Saw Mill in said town; these are theirefore to signify our approbation of Said Mill, and to Entitle said Temple to the right of land given by Grant. We accordingly order the Town Clark to Record this in the Town Book of Records as witness our Hands,

"EBENEZER GILE,
"JONAS BOWMAN,
"WILLIAM PRESBURY,
} *Selectmen of Henniker.*"

The township settled quite rapidly, and when the first census was taken, in 1775, the population was found to be three hundred and sixty-seven; in 1783, seven hundred and forty-nine. During these years many of the most influential men of the town settled within it, including the Wallaces of Londonderry, the Gibsons, the Rices and Wards from Westborough, Mass., and vicinity, Sawyers, Cloughs, Adams, Kimballs, Bowmans and others.

Ecclesiastical.—In accordance with the terms of the grant, the proprietors held a meeting in May, 1766, at which it was voted to raise half a dollar on each right in township to hire preaching in the town, and in June, 1767, it was "voted to raise six shillings on each right for the supply of the gospel for the year ensuing." But it was not until the summer of 1768 that the settlers subscribed a sum of money to hire a preacher, and Captain Eliakim Howe secured the services of Rev. Jacob Rice, of Northborough, Mass., a relative of his, to preach to the settlers of the township. Several meetings were held at the houses of Silas Barnes and Captain Howe, and at a meeting of the settlers, held September 12, 1768, Mr. Rice was invited to become their settled pastor, to which he returned an affirmative answer October 20, 1768, provided the terms of his salary, yet to be determined upon, should be satisfactory to him. Church and state were not yet separate. Ministers were settled by the town, and every person taxed for his support; but if any person dissented from settling this or that man as a preacher, he was relieved from paying any

minister's tax at his own request. To be valid, his dissent must be given at the meeting at which such action was taken and recorded upon the records of the town.

SETTLEMENT OF FIRST MINISTER.—At a meeting held November 25, 1768, Mr. Rice's salary was established as follows:

"The conditions of his settlement are, thirty pounds settlement and thirty pounds salary for the first four years, and then thirty-five pounds for four years more, and then forty pounds a year till there is seventy families in town, and then to be fifty pounds yearly till there is ninety families in town, then we will give him sixty pounds yearly till there are a hundred and ten families in town, then we will give him sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence yearly, when six shillings and eight pence per ounce, and to the full of the sum proposed according as silver what it is at present. Also, that the town allow him two Sabbaths the first year after his ordination to be absent from this town, and then one Sabbath yearly afterwards to be absent from his people during his ministry. Also, that Mr. Jacob Rice began his year to preach with this town October 24th, A. D·1768, and whilst he is absent in the winter season his wages is to cease till he comes again."

The terms were satisfactory, save in matter of the standard of silver, Mr. Rice wishing his salary to rise or fall as silver rose or fell, which was quite an important item in those olden days. The town acceded to his request, and at a meeting held December 16, 1768, Silas Barnes, Ebenezer Harthorn and Ebenezer Gile were chosen a committee "to agree and appoint with Mr. Jacob Rice for his Solom Ordination in this town." June 7, 1769, was the day fixed upon for that purpose, when a council was convened, a church embodied, consisting of nine male members and six female, and Mr. Rice was duly ordained their pastor.

The names of the nine males were Rev. Jacob Rice, Silas Barnes, Ebenezer Harthorn, Thomas Howlett, William Presbury, Timothy Ross, Josiah Ward, Charles Whitcomb and Ezekiel Smith; the names of the females are not known. A church covenant was adopted and signed by all of the members, which continued in use without amendment or alteration until April 1, 1835, a period of sixty-five years. In the spring of 1773, Mr. Rice experienced a severe attack of measles, which impaired his eyesight and otherwise incapacitated him from ministerial labor, and he only occupied the pulpit a portion of the time until his dismissal, February 20, 1782. Different persons were employed to preach for many years, months passing at a time without any meeting until after Mr. Rice's dismissal. Among the clergymen that efforts were made to settle were Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, of Grafton, Mass.; Rev. Ebenezer Allen, of Kingston, this State; Rev. Josiah Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Williams, Rev. Jabez P. Fisher and Rev. Nathaniel Hall. None of these efforts were successful; but at a meeting of the town held August 12, 1801, Rev. Moses Sawyer was invited to become the minister. More than one-third of the voters of the town dissented from this vote, and another meeting was held, December 9, 1801, to reconsider the vote, which was not done, although the majority in favor of the settlement of Mr. Sawyer was small. In consequence of the large number of people opposed to settling Mr. Sawyer, his friends determined to separate church from state, and on this same day formed themselves into a society to be called "The Calvinistic Congregational Society of Henniker." Over this society and church Mr. Sawyer was regularly ordained May 26, 1802. Those dissatisfied with Mr. Sawyer held another town-meeting, and voted unanimously to give the Rev. Pliny Dickerson a call; but he did not see fit to accept it, and that was the last effort made by them to settle any minister.

Mr. Sawyer continued as pastor of the church and society until April 9, 1826, when he preached his farewell discourse, having sustained his relation with the church for nearly twenty-four years.

Rev. Jacob Scales, of Colchester, Ct., was ordained pastor of the church January 17, 1827. Rev. Justin Edwards, of Andover, Mass., preached the sermon, having woolen mittens upon his hands because of the severity of the weather. Mr. Scales was dismissed January 2, 1839, after a pastorate of twelve years, and the pulpit was occupied by different clergymen, none of whom saw fit to accept a call. July 12, 1841, Rev. Eden B. Foster, of Hanover, received a unanimous call to become pastor, which he accepted, and was ordained August 17, 1841. He was dismissed at his own request January 7, 1847, and December 1, 1847, Rev. Richard T. Searle was ordained, and was dismissed February 1, 1850. January 6, 1851, Rev. Joseph M. R. Eaton, of Fitchburg, Mass., received a call, which he accepted, and was installed February 6, 1851, and dismissed May 14, 1868, after a pastorate of over seventeen years. September 1, 1870, Rev. Stephen S. Morrill, of Hillsborough, was installed pastor, and dismissed, at his own request, August 18, 1873. Rev. George H. Moss, of Townsend, Mass., occupied the pulpit from November 21, 1873, to July 30, 1876, but was not settled.

Rev. John H. Hoffman commenced preaching for the church June 10, 1877; ordained August 27th, same year, and installed pastor June 7, 1878, and dismissed October 6, 1884, and Rev. F. L. Allen, of White River Junction, was installed pastor.

During the first one hundred years from the embodiment of this church more than five hundred persons became members of it, and January 1, 1880, the total number then belonging to the church was one hundred and seventy-six.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Shortly after the Revolution a Baptist Church was formed in this town, which was considered as a branch of the church at Sutton. It prospered for a while, but soon became extinct. February 23, 1832, an ecclesiastical council was convened to consider the expediency of forming another Baptist Church in this town, and, after due deliberation ten persons were embodied as a branch of the church of Bradford. In September of 1833 this branch was severed from the church at Bradford, and

became known as the Baptist Church of Henniker, and Rev. Enoch T. Winter was duly installed as pastor, which position he held until 1838, and was succeeded by Rev. Jairus E. Strong, who remained one year; and the next settled pastor was Rev. John Peacock, who remained but a short time, and Rev. David G. Mason became the pastor, being ordained May 15, 1845, and was dismissed in 1847, being the last settled minister the church had.

The whole number of communicants of this church during its existence was one hundred.

METHODIST.—During the summer of 1814 the first Methodist meeting was held in this town by Rev. Mr. Bates, the preacher upon the circuit that included Henniker. Meetings were occasionally held at private houses and at school-houses until 1832, when the first church was formed, consisting of ten members,—six males and four females. Rev. George Pickering was the second preacher, followed until the present time by Caleb Duston, Michael Quimby, Moses Chase, William T. Cass, Abram Folsom, John C. Haseltine, Samuel Prescott, Joseph Palmer, Abram M. Osgood, John Gould, Elijah R. Wilkins, William Iscariot, G. W. S. Rogers, L. H. Gordon, G. W. Norris, Josiah Hooper, N. M. Bailey, Otis Cole, H. S. Maid, William H. Jones, Watson W. Smith, George C. Powell, George H. Hardy, John H. Steele, W. W. Le Seur and E. L. House.

The whole number admitted to communion in this church has been about three hundred and seventy-five, with a present membership of nearly one hundred.

QUAKERS.—A Friends' Meeting was established in this town, as a branch of the Weare Meeting, in 1799. Timothy Peasley, Pelatiah Penington, Nathaniel Chase, Aaron Foster, Daniel B. Alley, Joseph Huzzey and Samuel Morrison were the founders. The meeting flourished for more than half a century; but the older members died, many of the younger ones moved from the town, and others still partook of the ways of those outside of the sect. Meetings are still regularly held, though the numbers are few. The whole number of members of the meeting has been about three hundred and forty, with a present membership of about twenty.

UNIVERSALISTS.—Meetings connected with this sect began to be held here as early as the commencement of the present century by Revs. Mr. Murray, Sebastian Streeter and Edward Evans; still later by Revs. Adam Ballou and Alonzo A. Miner. In 1876 and 1877 meetings began to be held at intervals until 1880, when regular preaching was had, and in 1881, Rev. W. H. Fiske became pastor of a society then formed, which is still in a flourishing condition.

MEETING-HOUSES.—Before the incorporation of the town, steps were taken to erect a house of worship, and in the proprietors' records we find this,—

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"Number Six, October ye 22, 1766.

"We, the under Subscribers, being apointed a Comm-tee by the Prop rs' of said Number Six to fix some Convenient Place on the Senter Lott in said town to Build a Meeting Hous on, and for a buring Place and Comons for a training field, &c. And the Place We have agried upon is at a hemlock tree, Marked, Where the Laid out highway Coms into said Lott, thence Runing North twintey four Rhods to a Stake marked; thence West twintey Rhods to a Stake, thence South twintey four Rhods to a Stake, thence East twintey Rhods to the Bounds first mentioned.

"Eleakim How, Josiah Ward, James Wallace, Thomas Wallace, Prop-rs Com-tee."

At a meeting of the people of the town, held March 26, 1770, it was

"*Voted*, to build a meeting house.

"*Voted*, to build the said house on the Clisby lot, so called, on the north side of the highway, on the east side of the lot, near the pot ash.

"*Voted*, that said house shall be thirty feet long and twenty feet wide.

"*Voted*, twenty dollars to build said house.

"*Voted*, Ebenezer gile, thomas stone and William presbury is a Commete to see the work done on said house.

"*Voted*, that the men shall have two shillings and sixpence per day and find themselves, lawful money, that work on said house."

The house was built the same season, of logs, and it was used for public worship some weeks before it was covered with a roof. All the religious meetings, as well as meetings of the town, were held in this humble log house for ten years, when, on or about the 19th of May, 1780, the evening of the "dark day," it was burned to the ground, having been fired, as is supposed, by an incendiary, as no fire had ever been in the little house, save what was carried in in little foot-stoves upon the Sabbath, which were then in use by those who could afford them.

Several efforts were made to erect another meeting-house, which proved of no avail; but at a meeting of the town, held January 9, 1786, it was "*Voted* to Build a Meeting-House." Committees were chosen for the purpose; but the same difficulty arose that had so long hindered a house being erected, and that was the proper selection of a spot upon which to erect it which would best accommodate the people of the town. As early as 1783 efforts were made to select a place,—by far the larger part desiring to have it built upon the centre lot,—and it was finally agreed that a committee of three disinterested persons outside of the town should determine the place, and they made the following report at a meeting of the town, held October 27, 1783:

"HENNIKER, October y^e 27th, 1783.

"We, the Subscribers being Chosen By The Town of Henniker A Comity to Examine and agree Where a Meeting-house Should Be Set To Commode the s^d Town of Henniker, we have this Day accordingly Met and Examined all curcumstances which was in our power, and Beg Leave to reporte that it is our oppinnion that it is the Best Place to Set said Meeting-House To Commode Said Toun, is Neare the North end of Said Senter Lot on the Plane, where it was told us they held their last Town-meeting By Adjournment, which is our sollem oppinnion.

"Stevens Hanniman, Francis Davs, Samuel Philbrick, Commity."

These three men were residents of Warner. But a portion of the people were not satisfied with this report, and, as a last resort, the following petition was sent to the General Assembly of the State, then in session at Exeter:

"[5-66.] [Petition for the Appointment of a Committee to locate a Meeting-House, 1786.]

"To the Honourable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire, now setting at Exeter, in Said State,

"We, the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the Town of Henniker, Humbly Sheweth, whereas, we are about Building a Meeting-house in Said Town, and are So unhappy as not to agree upon the Spot where to Set said house, although we have had Two Committees to Perfix the Place for Said house, and they reported to Two Different Places, and the Distance Between the Two Spots is about one hundred and forty rods; where four we Pray your honours to appoint a Disinterested Commettee from the Neighbouring Towns, Consisting of three men, to View the Situation of the Place, and hear the Pleas and determin the Spot where Said house Shall Be Set, and we, your Petitioners, as in Duty Bound.

"Henniker, September ye 11th, 1786.

"Jonas Bowman, James Wallace, Joshua Heath, Nathan Putney, Michael Archer, Thomas Poop, David McKillip, William Sargent, Francis Withington, Joshua Wright, John Campbell, Jesse Campbell, Thomas Willson, Johnthing Connor, David Poop, Isaac Putney, Stephen Spelpen, Samuel Eastman, Oliver Noyes, David Clough, John Chadwick, Elias Withington, Samuel Morrison, David Menell, Benjamin Currier, William Wallace, Abiathar Bowman, John Smith, John Putney, Benjamin Clough, Joseph Lewis, John Withington, Samuel Barr, Daniel Chadwick, Thomas Stuart, Thomas Townsend, Joseph Ward, William Patrick, John Smith, Jr., Alexander Parker, James Marsh, Jesse Ward, Simeon Rose, Benjamin Hoyt, George Hoyt, Moses Hoyt, Simeon Simonds, Phinehas Ward, Nahum Nuten, Oliver Clough, Mather Withington, William Morrison, John Campbell, Jr., Thomas Howlett, Samuel Dunalls, Josiah Ward, Timothy Ross, Benjamin Clark, Jonathan Ross, Joseph Chadwick.

"In H. of Rep., September 13, 1786, a committee was appinted, conconsisting of the following men: Major Isaac Chandler, of Hopkinton; Ninian Aiken, Esq., of Deering; and Samuel Caldwell, of Maine."

No report of the action of this committee, if any was ever taken, has been found.

Whilst the dispute as to location was in progress, preparations for the erection of a meeting-house were being pushed actively forward, and at the time of this action by the General Assembly the frame of the building was nearly ready for raising. At a meeting of the town, held August 30, 1786, it was "*Voted*, to Provide three Barrels of Rum to Raise the Meeting-house with," and with this and the aid of the strong arms of the men of this and neighboring towns the frame was raised early in the month of October of this year, 1786, upon the spot that had been originally selected. The other place selected was nearer the centre of the township, but not as good a location for building. Nothing more was done to the frame until the next season. At the annual meeting, held March 5, 1787, it was voted to pay the men who assisted in the two days' work of raising the meeting-house, and amongst other items the town voted to pay were the following:

"*Voted* Gideon Adams £1 4*s*. for Sugar.

"*Voted* Sam. Kimball £5 15*s*. for Beef.

"*Voted* Dr. Hunter £12 5*s*. 1 2–4 P. for ninety-three gallons and a quarter of Rum and three empty Barrels."

The work upon the building progressed rapidly, and the first meeting held in it was on November 14, 1787, for the purpose of choosing a grand and petit juryman. The ground floor was marked off and sold, each purchaser to build his own pew; but this was reconsidered, and a committee chosen to build the pews and sell them. The inside was finished in accordance with the style then prevalent, and when completed was a noble structure, and has withstood the storms and blasts of nearly a century, with its timbers as perfect as the day they were raised.

It was used for religious meetings by the town until the separation that took place in 1801 and more or less for that purpose by different denominations for half a century afterwards, and has always been used by the town in which to hold its meetings since 1787.

First Congregational Church.—In 1803 the Congregational Church and Society, finding themselves without a regular place in which to hold their meetings, resolved to erect another meeting-house. A committee was chosen to take the matter into consideration and decide upon what should be done. A spot was selected, and in 1804 a meeting-house was erected, and dedicated in 1805. This house was about the length of the town's meeting-house, without the porches, and about its width, sixty-five by forty-five feet.

There was a porch at the south end, surmounted with a low belfry, the first one seen in the town. In this house the meetings of the church were held until its destruction by fire, August 23, 1833, when the church and society found itself again without a church-home. In 1834 the present structure was erected, and dedicated August 27, 1834. This house was furnished with a bell, the first one in the town, a clock and an organ, and with a new communion service in place of the one destroyed by fire when the church was burned. This building has been kept in excellent repair, and in 1882 was thoroughly modernized, and is at present one of the most complete and commodious churches to be found in any rural district.

Baptist Church Meeting-House.—The Baptist Church held their meetings in private houses and in school-houses until 1834, when they erected a very neat and commodious building of brick. This house was finished very comfortably, and was used as a house of worship as long as the church existed. In 1856 it was purchased by the Methodist Church, who still occupy it.

Methodist Meeting-Houses.—Like their brethren of the Baptist Church, the members of the Methodist Church were without a church-home until 1834, when they, too, erected a meeting-house. This house was very plain in its architecture, without any belfry or ornamentation whatever, but very substantial. The pews were straight slips without doors; there was a very small pulpit at one end, and equally small seats for the choir at the other. Meetings were held in this building until 1856, when it was sold and converted into a large and commodious barn, and the society purchased the brick church, which has been their home since. In 1882 the building was modernized in its interior, and provided with an organ and very heavy and elegant memorial windows.

Universalist Meeting-House.—This society held its meetings in the town-house, in Academy

Hall and other halls until 1883, when it erected a very neat and substantial building for its home. This building is of the Gothic style, with a seating capacity of upwards of one hundred and fifty. It is supplied with an organ and heated with a furnace.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE.—For three-fourths of a century the Friends have had a meeting-house. These people always having lived in the south part of the town by themselves largely, have always had their meeting-house in their neighborhood. It is a plain structure, partaking severely of the simplicity of the sect who have ever been some of the best farmers and most worthy citizens of Henniker.

Military History.—The settlers of Henniker were in strong sympathy with the efforts made by the colonies to throw off the tyranny of the home government, that was continually seeking new means to oppress them. When the fight at Lexington took place, April 19, 1775, and help was called for, several of the sturdy settlers of this town responded by hastening to the scene of action, leaving their plows in the furrow and their oxen unyoked; one man who was mending fence, laying down his axe, and seizing his gun left his home never to return, having been killed at Bunker Hill shortly afterwards.

Joseph Kimball, Esq., one of the prominent citizens of the town and one of the selectmen of the town at the time, was suspected of disloyalty and charges were preferred against him. His case was referred to the Committee of Safety, who ordered him to appear before them and make answer to these charges. The meeting was held in the log meeting-house, where a hearing was had, and this was their report,—

"HENNIKER, June ye 12, 1775.

"The Resolves of the Committee met to discourse Joseph Kimball, Esquire, concerning his political principals in the dispute betwixt Brittain and this North America. Accusations as follows, viz.: the s^{d} Kimball did say that he did not blame General Gage for coming to this North America, But did not justify or approve his evil conduct since he has been in ye Country. Further, the s^{d} Kimball is for keeping up civil authority. Further, the s^{d} Kimball being accused of speaking favorably of Gov. Wentworth, but discoursing the Committee before the body of the people, and finding the people disaffected, the s^{d} Kimball saith he is sorry that the people are uneasy with him, and that he is sorry if he hath given any provocation of offence, But means to do all, as far as lies in his power, to Propegate ye liberty cause, and we, the s^{d} Committee of Safety, do Receive ye said Kimball as a friend to the Common Cause.

"JONAS BOWMAN,
"JOSEPH LEWIS,
"AARON ADAMS,
"WILLIAM POWERS,
"*Committee.*"

The following-named men were at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775:

Alexander Patterson, James Dunlap, John Gordon, John Stone, Samuel Eastman, Cornelius Bean, Joseph Marsh, Charles Whitcombe, Elijah Rice, George Bemain, Samuel Wadsworth, Amos Gould, Isaac Patterson, James Carr, James Palmer, John Barnes, James Stone, Joseph Clough, Abraham Kimball, Ephraim Goss and James Reed.

These men, twenty-one in number, were in Captain Hutchins' company and General Stark's brigade. Alexander Patterson and Abraham Kimball were wounded. Pursuant to an order issued by the Continental Congress, a census was taken, with this result,—

"Males under 16 years of age	117
do from 16 years of age to 50 not in the army	67
All males above 50 years of age	15
Persons gone in the army	9
All Females	158
Negroes and Slaves for life	1
Total	367

"Henniker, Sept ye 15th, 1775.

"In obedience to your Req't, we have taken a true number of the Inhabitants of this Town and armies, and have set them in their Colloms, according to your directions. We have made search for Powder, but find there is none of any value.

"JOSEPH KIMBALL,
"AARON ADAMS,
"*Selectmen of Henniker.*"

By order of the Continental Congress, an enumeration of the inhabitants liable for military duty was ordered. By the law of New Hampshire, two classes of soldiers were provided for,—"a training-band and an alarm-list." The former included all able-bodied male persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty, except persons in office, negroes, Indians and mulattoes. The latter included all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five, not included in the training-band and not exempted by law. Under this order an enumeration was made in the town, with this result,—

"ROLL OF CAPT. AARON ADAMS' COMPANY, 1776.

"Sarg^{t} Benj^{a} Clark, Sarg^{t} Jon^{a} Barford, Sarg^{t} Phinehas Ward, Sarg^{t} Joseph Paterson, Fifer Joseph Williams, Corp^{l} Joshua Heath, Corp^{l} Samuel Steel, Corp^{l} Thos Townsend, Corp^{l} James Stone, Drum^{r} Josiah Paterson, Jonas Alexander, William Chambers, William Clark, James Durston, Samuel Tinsel, Noah Gile, Otis How, Thomas Howlet, James Joslin, John McDuffee, Hezekiah Newton, Moses Powell, Jonathan Ross, Ezekiel Stone, Ezekiel Smith, Charles Whitcomb, Alexander Whitney, Jabez Alexander, Eliphalet Colby, Solomon Childs, Jon^{a} Eastman, Isaac Gates, Joshua Heath, William Heath, Sargent Heath, Joseph Lewis, Nathaniel Merrill, Nahum Newton, Isaac Paterson, Lemuel Ross, Moses Smith, Benoni Tucker, Ruben Whitcomb, Samuel Wadsworth, Abeathal Bowman, Moses Huse, Benj^{a} Currier, Robert Campbel, Aaron Eastman, Timothy Gibson, John Harthorn, Joshua Kimball, Ephraim Morrel, Samuel Morrison, David Pope, Jesse Ross, Daniel Rice, Samuel Smith, Jacob Whitcomb, Josiah Whitridge.

"We have 10 men gone in the Army.

"mager Chandler, Esr., in obedience to your orders, I have warn'd my Company to Apear on ye 21 Instant to view the Cituation of the Company, but the more part did not Apear, but, Acording to the Best Acompt that I can give, Above half have No arms.

"AARON ADAMS, Capt."

"HENNIKER, May the 21st, 1776.

"Alarm list for said Henniker: Ecclesiastical Clark, Jacob Rice, Captain Eliakim Howe, Lieutenant Jonas Bowman, Ensign William Heath, Captain Josiah Ward, Esquire Joseph Kimball, Coroner Samuel Kimball, Thomas Stone, John Putney, Alexander Patterson, Uriah Amsden, Timothy Ross, Thomas Pope, Stephen Spalding, Francis Withington, James Peters, Elijah Rice, John Estman, Deacon Ebenezer Harthorn."

ASSOCIATION TEST.—The "Association Test" was a pledge of loyalty for the citizens of each town to affix their signatures or not, as they were disposed.

"*To the Selectmen of Hannacor:*

"Colony of New Hampshire, in Committee of Safety, April ye 12th, 1776, in order to carry the underwritten resolve to the Hon'ble Continental Congress into execution, you are requested to desire all males above twenty-one years of age (lunatics, idiots, negroes excepted) to sign to the declaration on this paper, and when so done, to make return hereof,

together with the Name or Names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the General Assembly or Committee of Safety of the Colony.

"M. WEARE, *Chairman.*

"IN CONGRESS, March 14, 1776.

"*Resolved*, that it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions and Councils, or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies, immediately to cause all persons to be disarmed within the respective Colonies who are notoriously disaffected to the cause of America, or who have not associated, or refused to associate, to defend by arms the United Colonies against the hostile attempts of the British fleets and armies.

"Copy extract from the minutes.

"CHARLES THOMPSON, *Sec'ry.*

"In consequence of the above resolution of the Hon. Continental Congress, and to shew our determination in joining our American brethren in defending the lives, liberties and properties of the inhabitants of the United Colonies, we, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risque of our lives and fortunes, with arms oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the United American Colonies,—Rev. Jacob Rice, Thomas Pope, Alexander Whitney, Jonas Bowman, William Powers, Ebenezer Harthorn, Amos Gould, Elijah Rice, Charles Whitcomb, David Pope, Eliakim Howe, Jonas Alexander, Asa Putney, Nathaniel Joslyn, Abel Gibson, Ezekiel Stone, Samuel Twizzel, David Campbell, Thomas Howlett, James Joslyn, Joseph Williams, Ephraim Morrill, Jesse Ross, Thomas Townsend, Phinies Ward, William Clark, timothy Ross, William Heath, Stephen Spalding, Ezekiel Smith, Alexander Patterson, Moses Smith, Timo. Gibson, Jr., Joseph Lewis, Joshua Heath, Samuel Wadsworth, Francis Withington, Jacob Whitcomb, Benjamin Whitcomb, Reuben Whitcomb, Uriah Amsden, James Peters, Otis How, Thomas Stone, Jonathan Wood, Isaac Gates, Daniel Rice, John Putney, Eliphalet Colby, Benjamin Clark, Timothy Gibson,—fifty-one names.

"Those Persons Refuse to sign the within Declaration are underwritten: Joseph Kimball, Joshua Kimball, William Kimball, Corporal Samuel Kimball, William Chambers, Samuel Morrison, Ezra Tucker, present lieutenant, Moses Howe, Captain James Duston, Samuel Barstow, Thomas Stone, Jr., Ebenezer Haraman, Josiah Ward, Sergent Hethe, Ensign Benjamin Currier, Nathaniel Merrick, Amos Eastman, Noah Gile, Robert Campbell, Aaron Adams, Captain James Stone,—twenty-one names.

"JONAS BOWMAN, } *Selectmen*
"SAMUEL WADWORTH, } *of Henniker.*"

Of the twenty-one who refused to sign, over two-thirds of them were afterwards in the American service, and did their duty faithfully, and to the honor of the town it can be said that although upon a question of expediency there were various and conflicting opinions, yet upon the main question of defending their homes and supporting the cause of liberty against any and all foes the people of this town were a unit, and obtained for themselves the reputation of being amongst the most patriotic in the State.

The following-named men were in the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777:

Cap^{t} Jonas Bowman, Serg^{t} Peter How, Serg^{t} Joshua Gile, Thomas Pope, Jonathan Eastman, Corporal Moses Smith, Sargent Heath, William Heath, Zacariah Bowman, Ezekiel Stone, David Colby, Zadok Bowman, Jabez Alexander, Samuel Eastman, Abraham Kimball, Levi Colby, Lemuel Ross, Isaac Patterson, Moses Powell, James Duston, Levi Harriman, John Putney, Joshua Whitney.

Four men from this town participated in the battle of Monmouth, N. J., on Sunday, June 28, 1778,—Jesse Campbell, Joseph Marsh, James Peters, Jr., and Daniel Squire.

In all the important conflicts of the Revolutionary War Henniker was well represented, and before the war had ended, as near as can be ascertained, the whole number of enlistments for the town were one hundred and thirty-two. So frequent were the calls for men that at one time there was hardly an able-bodied man left in the town, save Rev. Jacob Rice. Even the boys over sixteen years of age were called upon not only to perform military duty, but also to pay taxes. All through the seven long years of the war almost continual calls were made upon the town for men and for rations. The little bands of patriots who were thus hastily collected together usually assembled in the log meeting-house (until it was burned), and listened to an appropriate address or prayer, as the time admitted, by Rev. Mr. Rice, who was one of the foremost citizens of the town in helping on the cause of liberty. Few, if any, towns can show a better record, in proportion to their population, than can Henniker.

WAR OF 1812.—In the War of 1812 fully one hundred men bore an honorable part. Large numbers enlisted together and served under various commanders, and were at various points where their services were most needed. Two of the men of the town were in the regular army when the war broke out, and were in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. Not only those liable for military duty were ready for enlistment, but those exempt from such duty formed themselves into a company and volunteered their services, if needed.

MEXICAN WAR.—One man from this town was a grenadier in Captain Charles N. Bodfish's company, which was composed of the men of the greatest height, selected from the Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, which was recruited in New England and commanded by Colonel Truman B. Ransom, of Vermont. Two men also enlisted in Captain Daniel Batchelder's company, belonging to the same regiment, one of whom was killed at the storming of Chapultepec.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.—The commencement of the Rebellion found the people of Henniker still patriotic. One of the first men to enlist when the call was made for volunteers to fill up the First Regiment was Enoch W. Goss, who was at the time quietly pursuing the avocation of a machinist at Concord. He was commissioned second lieutenant in Company I, First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and upon the formation of the Thirteenth Regiment, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company K, in that regiment, and was shortly afterwards promoted to be captain of Company I. He was killed October 27, 1864, in Virginia, whilst in command of a battalion of sharpshooters attached to the First Division of the Eighteenth Army Corps. The following roll contains the names of men who enlisted from Henniker, in the several regiments of this State and of other States:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain Enoch W. Goss, Company I.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Nelson Hurd, Company G; Proctor Collins, Company H; Charles E. Goodwin, Company H; Henry Bowman, Company H; Clarence M.

Hill, Company H; George L. Chase, Company H; Horace Page, Company H; Charles Brown, Company B; Charles Wilkins, Company B; Loren D. Hemphill, Company B.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Eben Adams, Company H.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Matthew H. Perry, Company D.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Alphonso Page, Company I; William W. Heard, Company I.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

James H. Caldwell, Company D; Lyman H. Cheney, Company D; John S. Elliott, Company E; George W. Elliott, Company E; William P. Dwinnels, Company H; Lorenzo Connor, Company E; Lewis Seymour, Company E; Winford L. Repley, Company E; Charles Seymour, Company E; Alpha C. Smith, Company E; Frederick H. Barnes,[1] Company E.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Thomas H. Rogers, Company E; Thomas B. Adams, Company E.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Orlando Flanders, Company F; William H. Stone, Company F; Hiram H. Clark, Company G; Horace Page, Company G (second enlistment); Samuel E. Tucker, Company F; Lendall A. Conner, Company G; George W. Gove, Company G.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Leander W. Cogswell, Thomas L. Sanborn, Joseph A. Modica, Alphonso B. Mood, Hamilton F. Green, Robert D. Rice, Israel Adams, Rufus S. Howe, George E. Barnes, Alfred A. Barnes, Frederick H. Barnes, Tompkins Baker, Charles A. Bean, Charles H. Bell, Arthur A. Brown, Albert A. Bowers, Fitz E. Cogswell, James M. Colby, Lewis Childs, George S. Clark, Thomas M. Davis, Warren Farren, George H. Green, Charles C. Hill, William G. Harriman, Charles Knott, John H. Ordway, Joshua Ordway, James W. Ripley, William H. Rice, Charles E Wood, William H. Wadsworth, all of Company D.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Enoch W. Goss, Company I (second enlistment).

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Charles C. Carr, Company D; Edward W. Barnes, Company H.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Jonathan Flanders, Company D; Francis B. Scribner, Company D Nelson D. Knight, Company D; Frank B. Modica, Company K; George M. Wilkins, Company K.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Charles H. Andrews, George H. Ordway, Charles Seymour (second enlistment), all of Company A; Lewis Gibson, Company E; Daniel McDole, Company B.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Frank H. Carr, Company G; Charles F. Stevens, Company G; Chester Bailey, Company E.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Henry C. Goodwin, Troop C; Reuben M. Gregg, Troop M.

FIRST NEW ENGLAND CAVALRY, NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTALION.

Robert Campbell, Troop I.

FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Henry W. Gordon and George A. Gordon, Company C.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Robert Wallace and William Wallace.

MUSICIAN.

Jacob R. Foster, Second Brigade, Tenth Corps Band.

RE-ENLISTED VETERANS.

Robert Campbell, Clarence M. Hill, Eben Adams, Lewis Seymour, Frank H. Carr, Thomas H. Rogers George W. Elliott.

ENLISTED IN OTHER STATES.

Daniel E. Nichols, William Breed, Ezra T. Folsom, Edson Tucker, George Morrill, Jonas Bacon, Thomas A. Gorman, James H. Ellis, Gawn Wilkins, Freeman E. Colby, Newton G. Colby.

[1] Discharged soon after mustering, being under age.

Number enlisted for the town	92
Number enlisted in the navy	2
Number re-enlisted	7
Number enlisted in other States	11
Number of substitutes	51
Whole number furnished by the town	163

Under a vote of the town:

45 men were paid $150 each	$6,750
44 men were paid $300 each	13,200
15 men were paid $475 each	7,125
8 men were paid $1,000 each	8,000
3 men were paid $200 each	600
Total amount paid	$35,675

Of the number of men who enlisted for the town, thirty were killed in action or died in the service. Of the thirty-one original men from Henniker in the Eleventh Regiment when it left the State, only nine were present when it was mustered out.

Educational.—The first money raised by the town after its incorporation was at the annual meeting held March 1, 1773, when the town "*Voted* Nine Pounds Raised to support a Schule." "*Voted* to have a Schule this year."

For the first eighteen years after the incorporation of the town only two hundred and thirty dollars was raised by the town for schooling. During this time, however, many private schools were taught. The first school-houses were built of logs. The town was districted first in 1788, and in 1800 again districted, substantially as they have remained since. In 1808 the first female teacher was employed. Liberal sums have, from time to time, been appropriated by the town in addition to the amount required by law, and much interest has been manifested in providing suitable school buildings, and at this time every district in the town, save one, has an excellent school-house—most of them being new—and the valuation of the school property of the town is exceeded by only two towns in Merrimack County.

HENNIKER ACADEMY.—Henniker Academy was erected in 1836. The matter of having such an institution in the town had been under discussion for some years, to a certain extent, but not until this year did it culminate. The building was erected by voluntary subscription, the people contributing very liberally towards it. A committee was chosen early in this year to procure a plan and contract for its erection. Horace Childs was its builder, and an act of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature, and the following-named gentlemen were chosen the first board of trustees: Rev. Jacob Scales, Dr. Nathan Sanborn, Hon. Joshua Darling, Samuel Smith, Esq., Page Eaten, Abel Connor and Horace Childs, of Henniker; Col. Stephen H. Long, of Hopkinton; Rev. Jubilee Wellman, of Warner; John Grimes, Esq., of Deering; Rev. Orlando G. Thatcher, of Bradford; and Gen. Anthony Colby, of New London. Tht first term was taught in the spring of 1837, Breed Batchelder, teacher.

For thirty years, save two, the school was continued,

one to three terms being taught yearly. From 1867 until 1884 several terms were taught by different teachers, but not continuously. In 1884 an arrangement was made with the trustees whereby the town obligated itself to appropriate a fixed sum for the purpose of modernizing the upper school-rooms in the building, and appropriate five hundred dollars yearly, for five years, towards paying the salaries of competent teachers, and an excellent school is again in progress. Notwithstanding all the hindrances, a large number of students have pursued their studies in this institution and become graduates of some college. Amongst the more prominently known graduates of this institution are Hon. James W. Patterson, ex-Senator in United States Senate; Hon. James W. Childs, State Senator of Michigan; Rev. Addison Childs; Rev. Augustus Berry, five years principal of the institution; Rev. Nathan F. Carter, Rev. Henry E. Sawyer, Rev. Addison P. Foster and Edna Dean Proctor.

The towns of Henniker, Hillsborough, Deering and Society Land (now Bennington) were classed for the purpose of choosing a representative, and November 14, 1774, Captain Joseph Simonds, of Hillsborough, was chosen for one year, and Captain Timothy Gibson, of Henniker, was then chosen; then Captain Simonds, who was succeeded by Isaac Andrews and James McCalley, respectively, of Hillsborough, by Robert Alcock, of Deering; then Captain Simonds was again chosen. Hon. Robert Wallace was then chosen for the next four years; then Gen. Benjamin Pierce, of Hillsborough, for two years; then William Wallace, Esq., of Henniker, for the ensuing two years, since which time the town has had one or more representatives yearly, as follows:

William Wallace, Francis Bowman, Aaron Adams, Jonas Bowman, Timothy Gibson, Joshua Darling, John Smith, John Sawyer, Oliver Noyes, Moses Brown, Robert M. Wallace, Artemas Rogers, Enoch Darling, Jacob Rice, William L. Woods, Lewis Smith, James Straw, Oliver Pillsbury, Harris Campbell, Carleton S. Dodge, Israel P. Chase, Leander W. Cogswell, William E. Cogswell, Henry A. Emerson, John H. Albin, George W. S. Dow, Col. Imri Woods, Jacob Straw, Daniel C. Gould, Parrott Marsh, Micah Howe, Zebulon Foster, Jr., John S. Craig, Nathan Sawyer, Titus Wadsworth, Oliver C. Fisher, Alfred Winship, Jeremiah Foster, Jonas Wallace, Cyrus Goss, Zadok Duston, George W. Rice, Oliver H. Noyes, Walter B. Barnes, Harrison Merrill, Francis Hills, Daniel F. Wyman, Leonard M. Peabody.

TOWN CLERKS FROM 1768 TO 1885.

Silas Barnes, Amos Gould, William Presbury, Aaron Adams, Timothy Gibson, David Clough (nineteen years), William Wallace, Joshua Darling, John C. Proctor, Isaac Rice, Josiah Morse, Imri Woods (sixteen years), Daniel C. Gould, James Caldwell (sixteen years), Horace Gibson, Hiram Marsh, William E. Cogswell (twelve years), David S. Carr, George C. Preston, Walter T. Sargent.

PHYSICIANS.

George Morgan, Dr. Roberts, John Hunter, Amos Whitney, John Clements, Thomas Eaton, William Dinsmore, Jacob Whitcomb, Thomas D. Brooks, Daniel Hough, Zadok Bowman, Dr. Cook, Paschal P. Brooks, John Stafford, Dr. Barnard, Dr. Johnson, Solomon Warde, Dr. Tubbs, George W. Cook, William H. Hackett, Nathan Sanborn, Jacob Straw, Israel P. Chase, John Hurd, William Gaylord, Wesley W. Wilkins, Leonard W. Peabody, George H. Sanborn.

GRADUATES.

Tillius Howe, Elisha Morrill, Benjamin Darling, David C. Proctor, Jacob C. Goss, Aaron Foster, Nathaniel B. Baker, Josiah W. Pillsbury, Gilbert Pillsbury, William Wood, Socrates Smith, Addison P. Foster, James W. Patterson, Henry E. Sawyer, Nathan F. Carter, Edward P. Scales, Thomas L. Sanborn, William B. Fisher, Frank B. Modica, Robert M. Wallace, Solomon Warde, Timothy Darling, Augustus W. Berry, Oliver Gould.

Clergymen.—The following natives or residents became clergymen:

Tillius Howe, David C. Proctor, Solomon Warde, Jacob C. Goss, Parker Pillsbury, Stephen Whitaker, Joshua Colby, Silas Gove, Aaron Foster, Josiah Hill, Nathan Page, James W. Patterson, Nathan F. Carter, Addison Childs, Richard T. Searle, Addison P. Foster, Augustus M. Berry, Henry E. Sawyer, S. Knight.

MISSIONARIES.

Timothy Darling, William Wood, Socrates Smith, Elizabeth Darling, Cassandra Sawyer, Mary L. Wadsworth, M.D., Emma Sanborn, Abigail Hill.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

Samuel Mansfield, John Connor, Imri Woods, Daniel C. Gould, Frederick Whitney, Imri S. Whitney, Harris W. Campbell, John Jackman, Enoch L. C. Colby, Oliver Pillsbury.

LAWYERS.

John Kelley, Artemas Rogers, Samuel Smith, Lewis Smith, John H. Albin, John J. Prentiss, Timothy Darling, E. B. S. Sanborn, Warren Clark, Robert M. Wallace.

JUDGES.

Robert Wallace, Luther J. Howe, William Conner, Joshua Darling.

TRIAL JUSTICES.

Jonathan Sawyer, William Wallace, Imri Woods, David Clough, Jacob Straw, Oliver C. Trisher and William O. Folsom, who was also the very efficient register of deeds for Merrimack County from April, 1867, to April, 1869, and High Priest of Woods Chapter, No. 14, R.A. Masons.

Social Organizations.—Aurora Lodge, No. 43, A. F. and A. Masons, was instituted June 24, 1825, and has been in continuous existence since. Enoch Darling, first W. M.

Woods Royal Arch Chapter was instituted June 7, 1867. Judge Horace Chase, First High Priest.

Bear Hill Grange, No. 39, was instituted December 4, 1874, and is a prosperous organization.

Crescent Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 60, was instituted July 28, 1876, and an encampment was instituted in 1879, both of which are prosperous organizations.

Henniker Division, Sons of Temperance, is a flourishing organization.

Business Industries—Contoocook Valley Paper Company.—This company purchased the water-power at West Henniker in 1871. Extensive improvements were made, including a large, new dam and an entire new mill, at an outlay of fifty thousand dollars, and the company was incorporated June, 1872. Large additions have been made to the property since, and although some changes have been made in the members of incorporation, it has, with the exception of a few months, been substantially under the management of Henry A. Emerson, one of the three original owners of the property, assisted, since 1881, by William N. Johnson, a member of the company.

The goods manufactured at this mill have taken a high rank in the markets of New England and the Middle States, their book-paper being pronounced by experienced and competent judges to be of the very first class. The value of the goods manufactured yearly is fully one hundred thousand dollars.

This company now own the entire water-power at West Henniker, which is one of the most valuable on the Contoocook River.

FLOURING-MILLS.—John Gutterson purchased the lower mill property in 1862, and erected thereon a first-class grist and flouring-mill. In November of 1864, Mr. Gutterson purchased and brought to town a car-load of corn, containing four hundred and sixteen bushels, the first car-load of corn ever brought into the town. He now averages sales of corn of seven thousand to ten thousand bushels, and fifty tons of shorts. Connected with his mill is a saw-mill, where half a million feet of lumber are manufactured yearly.

COURSER & SON are owners of a first-class mill on the upper mill Pond, disposing of large amounts of grain and shorts yearly. Connected with their mill is a thresher, with which they thresh several thousand bushels of grain yearly; and also they make cider, and saw shingles and clapboards. They are also owners of the water-power on the opposite side of the river from them, upon which they have erected a building used as a saw-mill. The largest part of the wheat raised within a radius of fifteen miles is manufactured into flour at these two flouring-mills.

DRY MEASURES.—Gage & Co. have a large mill near Long Pond, at which a very large amount of dry measures, nest boxes, piggins, covers, etc., are manufactured yearly, which find their way into the far West and South, as well as to the nearer home markets. The saw-mill attached to their mill manufactures half a million feet of lumber annually.

KIT MANUFACTORY.—George W. S. Dow has a large, first-class mill and machinery, in which seventy-five thousand kits are made yearly; he also has machinery for dressing lumber and for sawing shingles.

GEORGE E. BARNES has a shingle, clapboard and cider-mill, near Long Pond, at which two hundred thousand shingles and a large amount of clapboards are sawed yearly, and hundreds of barrels of cider made.

JAMES WILKINS & DANIEL E. PUTNEY have carriage-shops, manufacturing and repairing carriages and sleighs.

C. C. RICHARDS has an extensive tin, iron and copper establishment.

Traders.—William O. Folsom, G. C. & A. G. Preston, Oliver H. Noyes and Samuel M. Currier, as traders, dispose of goods to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars yearly.

The several industries of the town furnish employment for a large number of hands, and manufacture and dispose of goods yearly to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The productions of the soil amount annually to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The inhabitants of the town have on deposit in the different saving-banks of the State two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, are the owners of railroad bonds and stocks of the value of thirty thousand dollars, and have invested in government and State bonds and other securities not mentioned above fully one hundred thousand dollars, and the people receive yearly from summer tourists several thousand dollars.

Any improvements of the water-power or any enterprise bringing capital and business into the town is exempted from taxation for ten years.

Early Families.—In addition to the early families already mentioned, are the following:

Adams, Alley, Bowman, Breed, Brown, Chase, Connor, Cogswell, Colby, Clough, Dodge, Darling, Foster, Trachem, Gove, Gould, Gibson, Goodnow, Gordon, Harriman, Howe, Huntington, Kimball, Livingston, Merrick, Marsh, Morse, Morrison, Newton, Noyes, Page, Patten, Pearley, Pillsbury, Proctor, Plummer, Ray, Rogers, Rice, Sawyer, Simmons, Temple, Tucker, Wallace, Whitney, Wilson, Whitman, Wood, Woods.

Cemeteries.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town held March 26, 1770, it was "*Voted* that the burying-place shall be upon the Senter lot." "*Voted* that Josiar Ward, Ezra tucker, Silas Barns is a Commete to look out the spot of ground to bury the Ded in." "*Voted* that Josiar Ward should Dig the graves this year." The lot selected was the only burial-place for many years, and in it lies a large number of the early settlers, very many of them having no tablets to mark the spot where they are buried. Burial-yards in the southeast, southwest and northeast parts of the town were established; but the old cemetery, near the old meeting-house, which was laid out in 1810, was the chief place of burial until the new cemetery was laid out. In this old yard lie the remains of a larger number than the entire population of the town at this date. The Friends have a burial-place near their meeting-house, in the south part of the town.

NEW CEMETERY.—An effort was made, in 1862, to enlarge the old burial-yard by adding to it a portion of the common adjoining it; but no favorable action was taken, and a number of individuals incorporated themselves into an organization known as the Henniker Cemetery Association, and purchased several acres of land east of the main village, of which association Jeremiah Foster was president, George W. Rice vice-president, William O. Folsom clerk, James Straw treasurer. The lot was laid out into avenues and burial-lots, a large proportion of which have been sold. A large receiving vault was erected, and the association voted that it should be forever under the control of its members. The members of the association are never to exceed thirty. A large sum of money has been expended in monuments and improvements, and it is indeed a place "beautiful for situation."

Census.—The first census of the town was taken in 1775, and the population was three hundred and sixty-seven. In 1783 another census was taken, and there were found to be 749; in 1790, 1127; in 1800, 1476; in 1810, 1608; in 1820, 1900; in 1830, 1725;



A. Bellconnor

in 1835, 1709; in 1840, 1715; in 1850, 1690; in 1860, 1500; in 1870, 1288; in 1880, 1326.

The mortuary records of the town show the average of deaths, yearly, since 1775, to be twenty-five; that one-third of the deaths have been children under ten years of age, and more than one-half under thirty years of age. Hannah Hardy died at the age of one hundred and three years; Mrs. Ruth Hemphill, one hundred years and three months; Jeremiah Crocker (colored), one hundred years. Nearly or quite fifty persons have died in the town aged over ninety years, and nearly two hundred persons have reached the age of eighty years and upwards.

Musicians.—Christopher C. Gibson, the eminent violinist, was a native of this town. He gave concerts in his best days in many large cities of this country, and at the Peace Jubilee held in Boston, in 1872. Mr. Gibson was the only American first violinist retained through its entire session, receiving many encomiums for his wonderful melody, which fully earned for him the title given him,—the "Ole Bull of America."

Emma Abbott.—Seth Abbott, the father of Emma Abbott, the celebrated *prima donna*, was born in Henniker, resided there many years, and then settled in Illinois. Her grandfather, Dyer Abbott, was a celebrated singer and teacher of music and chorister in Concord and Henniker very many years.

Henniker has furnished one Governor of this State —Hon. Nathaniel B. Baker; one United States Senator—Hon. James W. Patterson; two Representatives in Congress for the State of Maine—Hons. Rufus King Goodenow, in the Thirty-first Congress in 1849, and Robert G. Goodenow, in the Thirty-second Congress in 1851. Another brother, Hon. Daniel Goodenow, was Speaker of the House of Representatives in Maine in 1830, was Attorney-General of the State in 1838, and a justice of the Supreme Court of the State from 1855 to 1862. Two other brothers, John B. and William G., were eminent lawyers in Maine. Henniker has furnished several State Senators for other States; one judge for Michigan, and one for New York—the former, Hon. William Conner, and the latter, Hon. Luther J. Howe. Hon. Robert Wallace was a judge in this State from 1803 to 1815, and Hon. Joshua Darling was a judge for many years, from 1816. Hon. Timothy Gibson, Hon. Robert Wallace and Captain Jonas Bowman were prominent men in the councils of the town and the State during the Revolutionary war. Hon. Samuel Tyler, a son of Henniker, made his home in the Argentine Republic, in South America, and was the pioneer of the South American trade, and shipped the first cargo of wool brought from Buenos Ayres to an American port, amassing a large fortune in the trade, and settled in Portland, Me, where he died in 1879.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ABEL CONNOR.

William (1), the original ancestor of the Connor family, came from England in the ship "Fortune" in 1621. The Plymouth records mention his division of land in 1623. The name was then spelled Coner. Cornelius (2), his son, was in Exeter in 1637. Thence removed to Salisbury, Mass., and married Sarah ——, by whom he had Sarah, born August 23, 1656; John, born December 8, 1660; Samuel, born February 12, 1662; Mary, born December 27, 1663; Elizabeth, born February 27, 1665; Rebecca, born April 10, 1668; Ruth, born May 16, 1669; Jeremiah (3), born November 6, 1672; and a daughter, probably Ursula. Jeremiah (3), one of the proprietors of Exeter, married, July 3, 1696, Ann Gove, daughter of Edmund Gove, and their children were Jeremiah, Jonathan (4), Philip, Samuel, Benjamin, Hannah and Ann.

Jonathan (4) married Mehitable Thing, born July 19, 1706, daughter of John and Mehitable Thing. Their children were Anne, born September 15, 1724; Mehitable, born December 5, 1726, died August 30, 1736; Jeremiah, born February 8, 1730–31; Jonathan, born October 14, 1737; Anne, born December 10, 1739; Mehitable, born July 27, 1742; John Thing, born July 18, 1745. These two daughters became Mehitable Thing and Anne Giddings.

Jeremiah, son of Jeremiah the proprietor, settled with his family in Gilmanton, January 19, 1763, and was the eleventh family in that township. Jonathan (4), his brother, was a practical surveyor of lands, and gave much assistance in surveying the lots in Gilmanton. Jonathan (4) was born in Exeter December 5, 1699. He was commander of a scouting company during the French and Indian Wars. Thursday, December 4, 1746, the House of Representatives, then in session at Portsmouth, passed the following vote:

"*Voted* that there be allowed eight pounds, eleven shillings & three pence in full, to Capt. Jonathan Connor & fourteen others under his command, scouting at Nottingham ten days from ye 7th Aug. last, to be p^{d} out of ye money in ye Treasury for ye Defence of ye Government."

John (5) Thing Connor, son of Captain Jonathan (4), born in Exeter July 18, 1745, married Susanna Kimball, of Exeter, and removed to Hopkinton, where his children were born, and where he resided until near the close of the Revolution, when he came to Henniker and settled upon the farm where his grandson, A. D. L. F. Connor, now resides. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and the powder-horn carried by him is in the possession of his grandson, John K. Connor. We copy his discharge from the service,—

"Corp. Jn^{o} thing Connor, a soldier of the first N. Hampshire Regt., formerly an Inhabitant of Hopkinton, County of Hillsboro, and State of N. Hampshire, having honorably and faithfully served Three years in the service of the United States, being the term of his inlistment, is hereby

discharged from the Army and is permitted to return to the State of N. Hampshire.

"JNO. CILLEY, *Col.*

"Camp Danbury, April 5, 1780. To whom it may concern."

The children of John Thing and Susanna, born in Hopkinton, were Mehitable, born April 13, 1770; George, born August 9, 1773; Anna, born July 9, 1775; John, born September 28, 1779; Abel (6), born November 23, 1782; Susan C., born March 8, 1789, in Henniker.

Abel Connor married, April 26, 1808, Hannah, daughter of Alexander and Lois Whitney, of Henniker, who died November 23, 1828, and he married, September 27, 1830, Martha Greeley, of Hopkinton, who died November 13, 1831, and he married, May 3, 1833, Mary L. Nichols, also of Hopkinton, who died July 11, 1881. His children were by his first wife, and were Hannah, born January 18, 1809, died February 9, 1809; John Thing, born December 9, 1809, died June 20, 1816; Liva, born June 26, 1811, married Solomon Heath, of Bow; Liza, born April 25, 1813, died September 18, 1838; Alexander W., born February 6, 1815, married Harriet Spofford, of Barre, Vt., died December 11, 1880; Alvira, born January 8, 1817, married J. G. M. Foss, of Hopkinton, died August 9, 1882; Eunice C., born November 25, 1818, married E. P. Leach, of Dunbarton; John K., born June 6, 1820, married Mary J. Darling, of Henniker; Hannah C., born March 11, 1822, married P. M. Flanders, of Hopkinton; and Abel De La Fayette, born April 16, 1824, married, first, Louisa Bacon, of Henniker, who died June 27, 1859, and, second, Lucy S. Goodell, of Hillsborough. Daniel Connor, of Exeter, once warden of New Hampshire State Prison, was a cousin of Abel Connor.

Abel Connor was no ordinary man. Future generations have a right to know what manner of men preceded them, who, by their genius, thrift, energy and enterprise, gave form and stability to the town in which they lived. Henniker has had many of these men, but, perhaps, among them all, no name is more closely identified with the prosperity of the town than that of Abel Connor, who, by his honesty, energy and upright Christian character has left a history which will continue far into the future. When all who knew him personally shall have passed to the other shore, his name will be fresh in the minds of the generations left, for his life stamped its impress on the town itself.

The youngest son of the family, he remained with his father upon the homestead, caring for his parents while they lived, performing his share of the hard work required upon the farm in clearing the forests and turning the land into fruitful fields, and his chances for acquiring much of an education from books were very limited, a few weeks at the district school, during the winter term for a few winters, being his only opportunity; but his innate force of character early developed his wonderful observation, and his aptness to benefit himself by what he saw and heard assisted him very much to form those habits and fix within him those principles which were the guide of his life.

In his mature years, recognizing his individual responsibility to God, humbly and cheerfully consecrating himself and all that he had to Christ, he, November 13, 1831, publicly confessed his faith and united with the Congregational Church in Henniker. For several years preceding this event he had been a strong support of the society connected with this church, holding many responsible positions. From the time of his union with the church till the day of his death he was an earnest Christian worker, attending the meetings of the church punctually upon the Sabbath and upon week-days, giving words of encouragement and admonition without stint, often presiding at the meetings of both church and society, serving as collector and treasurer (treasurer seventeen years, which position he held at the time of his death).

A man of strong and right convictions, he was prompted to corresponding actions. His question always was "What is *my* duty under existing circumstances?" So far as man can, he marked out his own course, seeking light from every possible source, and then, acting upon his best judgment, generally accomplished his object. Without seeking to be popular, he was respected by all who knew him. He possessed the knowledge of human nature in a marked degree, and usually read the true character of those around him.

His biographer has said of him: "Mr. Connor was not an isolated man; he was a citizen. And a man of his promptness and precision in transacting his own private business would, almost as a matter of course, be called out from the retirement of private life to look after the interests of others. A very large proportion of the public moneys of the town for a third of a century passed through his hands. He transacted the business of the public with such perfect accuracy as to secure the utmost confidence of all."

Mr. Connor never sought preferment at the hands of his fellow-townsmen; but they knew him well, and, because of this knowledge and the confidence reposed in him, great responsibilities, requiring sound judgment, skill and great executive powers, were placed upon him, and he always handed back these trusts after their execution, accomplished in so faithful a manner that the only answer that could be given him by his fellow-citizens was,—"Well done, good and faithful servant."

Presiding officers of town-meetings often called upon him to assist in preserving order, and he was always obeyed promptly. He was an abiding law and order man; indeed, his whole life was one system of order. He did what his hands found to do with a precision almost remarkable, allowing nothing to swerve him from the line of duty marked out by him when any responsibility was placed upon him, and no obstacle was too great for him to overcome when once he saw the end desired.

He was collector of the taxes of the town for over

twenty years, and though the collector's book was never correct when placed in his hands, it was always found correct when he returned it, and this position, at the time Mr. Connor held it, was one of great responsibility. He ever proved true in this, as in all other business intrusted to him.

Though many people sought his advice and assistance in the placing of money in safe and remunerative investments, and his advice was ever freely given, yet it is remarkable that no loan he advised proved a poor or losing investment. To him, more than to any one else, were the poor and unfortunate of the town indebted for the comfort they enjoyed in their declining years, for it was largely through his efforts that, after years of discussion, it was finally voted to have a town farm, where all could be well provided for, instead of being sold to the lowest bidder yearly, as had been the custom for so long a time. Mr. Connor was chosen one of the committee to purchase a farm. The one bought was objectionable to some, and in a few years it was thought wise to change it. Mr. Connor made no objection; but when it was suggested that the committee paid too much for the first farm, he offered to take it at what it had cost, in order that the poor could be better provided for, which offer the town accepted and received the money. He was, perhaps, more conversant with the landed property of Henniker than any other man, having assisted in measuring and lining a large portion of the town, being especially fitted for this work by his well-known habits of accuracy. His life was full of little incidents that illustrate the marked characteristics of the man and the principles he had laid down for the government of his life.

Promptness and decision were two great traits of his daily action. While collector of taxes he met at one time, at a store, a strong, stalwart man, who defied his authority to execute the law then existing in regard to taking the body for taxes. After listening for a few moments to the talk and threats of the man, he asked all present to assist in placing him in his wagon, and in an almost incredibly short space of time the man found himself within the walls of the county jail. In 1833, when some of Mr. Connor's friends, earnest workers in the cause of temperance, were endeavoring to persuade some hard drinkers to give up the cup, they were met with the objection, "If we had Uncle Abel's cider orchard, we would give up drinking rum." When this was reported to Mr. Connor, he immediately said: "Does my cider orchard stand in the way? *It shall be cut down!*" and, suiting the action to the word, he passed through his orchard, marking every tree whose fruit was fit only for cider, and felled them all to the ground, heavily laden with half-grown apples.

Another incident illustrates the generosity and justice that governed him. He had many chestnut-trees, the nuts from which he always gathered himself; but one season two needy young men applied for the privilege of picking them on equal shares. It was granted, and when all (several bushels) were gathered, Mr. Connor was called upon to divide them, and did so, giving the young men *two-thirds* instead of one-half. When reminded that they expected only one-half, he said: "You have gathered these chestnuts and have requested me to divide them; I am satisfied with the division and I have done you no harm; you have been faithful."

Mr. Connor became an early friend of the cause of temperance. In the earliest years of his life it was the custom of almost every one to indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks, and he was not an exception; but having some conversation upon the matter with true and trusted friends, he resolved to do what lay in his power to stay the demon of intemperance, and was one of four men and eight women who organized the first temperance society in Henniker, July 6, 1829. When the Washingtonian movement swept over the land, in 1843, Mr. Connor was among its earliest and most ardent advocates, and, largely through his unbounded zeal and great personal interest in the cause, Henniker was moved as never before in this work, and good effects were produced that have never been effaced. Besides all he did for the church and Sabbath-school, with which he was connected, he was a warm advocate of, and dispenser of many gifts to different charitable organizations engaged in missionary work, both in this and foreign lands, and a certain portion of the products of his farm was set aside yearly for this generous purpose. One of these objects was the Colonization Society, which assisted slaves who could obtain their freedom to establish homes in Liberia.

As early as 1824 his attention was called to the raising of grafted fruit, and in a few years his orchards were bending with their luscious burden, and Mr. Connor was known throughout this and the neighboring States as one of the first to introduce grafted fruit into Central New Hampshire, and one of the most successful raisers of good fruits in New England at that time; and when it found its way to market, it was only necessary to say by whom it was raised to secure for it a ready sale.

Living and dying upon the old homestead, Mr. Connor was a progressive, hard-working farmer, securing his bountiful harvests by earnest, faithful labor, and it was in the privacy of his own home that he, as a husband and father, was the best-known, setting an example to his family safe for them to follow. The first act of every day was to acknowledge his dependence upon the overruling power of God, and to seek His guidance. That he had faults need not be said; for had he not, something more than human must he have been; but he knew them all, and, through the grace of God, sought to overcome them, teaching his children to shun them, and by so doing became the loved and honored head of the family making his home one of comfort, peace and happiness.

Mr. Connor died October 20, 1854. On the day preceding the night in which he was attacked with his last illness he was in his accustomed place in the church, and addressed the Sabbath-school in his usual earnest manner. The progress of his disease was rapid, and he passed peacefully away, surrounded by his loving family, to whom he gave faithful admonitions to be prepared to follow him.

And not only in his own sorrowing family, but throughout the town and community where he had been so long known and highly respected, there was great sadness and a feeling that a faithful, affectionate husband and father, a trusted, reliable, honorable citizen, had passed on to his reward.

JOHN GUTTERSON.

John Gutterson was born June 16, 1832, in Dunbarton, Merrimack County, N. H. He is the son of Nathan and Sarah (Atwood) Gutterson, and grandson of Josiah and Rachel (Sawyer) Gutterson. Josiah was born in Pelham, N. H., while his wife, Rachel, was a native of Dracut, Mass. He was by occupation a blacksmith. When a young man, soon after his marriage, he went to Francestown, and remained there ten or twelve years, when he removed to Weare, N. H., where the remainder of his life was spent. He died aged fifty-seven. Mrs. Gutterson lived to be sixty-nine years of age.

Nathan Gutterson was born in Francestown March 8, 1796. He learned blacksmithing with his father, and remained with him till twenty-one years of age. His tastes did not incline him to follow blacksmithing as a pursuit, and for some years after attaining his majority he clerked in a store, and at intervals taught school. He also did a considerable business at potash-making, which in those days was quite an industry. He married, March 25, 1821, Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Cross) Atwood, of Atkinson, N. H. In 1825 he removed from Weare (whither he had gone with his parents) to Dunbarton, N. H., where he engaged in farming and butchering till 1830, when he took charge of Stark's Mills, and continued in charge till 1856, and from 1844 to 1850 he also had charge of the Stark farm; he then removed to a farm of his own, but still retained charge of the mills. In 1863 he removed to Henniker, N. H., where he resided in the village, and spent his time—whenever he chose to be employed—in tending his son John's grist-mill. In his younger days he was a captain of militia, and retained the title among his acquaintances as long as he lived. He was frequently chosen to town offices, and in 1841 and 1842 was representative to the State Legislature. He was a life-long Democrat, and in religious belief was a Universalist, although he never united with any church.

He had four children: William W., resides in Henniker. Sarah J., married, first, Alfred L. Boynton, of Weare; had two children; married, second, Otis Hanson, of Henniker; no issue; she died May 25, 1871. Maria L., married David S. Carr, of Goffstown; now resides in Henniker; has three children. John whose portrait accompanies this sketch. Nathan Gutterson died December 2, 1872. Mrs. Gutterson died November 22, 1873.

John Gutterson received his education at the common schools, supplemented by an attendance of three terms at a select school.

When a lad he assisted his father in the mill and on the farm. When in his nineteenth year he went to Lynn, Mass., to learn the carpenter's trade, and remained there most of the time for about three years. In the spring of his twenty-second year he went to Goffstown, and engaged in a sash and blind-factory. May 23d of this same year, 1854, he married S. Frances, daughter of Dr. Isaac Stearns, of Dunbarton. Her mother was Eunice P. Marshall, of Dunbarton. The following year Mr. Gutterson removed to Dunbarton and took charge of the Stark Mills, succeeding his father in their management. In 1860 he superintended the remodeling and rebuilding of the mills. October 1, 1862, he removed to Henniker, having purchased the property known as the old Howe Mill and privilege on Contoocook River. This place he has made his home to the present time. The year following his purchase of the property he rebuilt the mill and remodeled it throughout. In 1866 he built the pleasant and commodious dwelling in which he now resides. In 1868 he purchased a half-interest with John Gage in the manufacture of bent dry measures. This interest he retained seven or eight years, when he sold out. He has always continued his grist and saw-mill, and does quite a considerable business purchasing grain, grinding it and selling the product.

In politics he has until recently affiliated with the Democratic party; but, being an earnest advocate of temperance, he has cast his vote and influence with the Prohibition party, and been somewhat prominent as a temperance worker in connection with the Reform Club and, more recently, the Sons of Temperance.

In the summer of 1862 he received the Blue Lodge degrees in Masonry in Blazing Star Lodge, No. 11, of Concord, N. H., and that fall he became a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 43, of Henniker. A few years later he took the Chapter degrees in Woods Chapter, No. 14, of Henniker. He has held various offices in both, and was Master of Aurora Lodge, 1883–84.

He united with the Congregational Church in 1870, and in 1872 was chosen superintendent of the Sunday-school, which position he still holds.

Mr. and Mrs. Gutterson have four children: Kate M., married Richard L. Childs, of Henniker; has three children,—Anna L., Emily F. and Francis L. Clara C., unmarried, a teacher in the Francestown Academy. Alice M., resides with her parents.



John Gutterson



Horace Childs

Sarah B., who has been alternately attending and teaching school.

Mr. Gutterson is one of the substantial, respectable and influential citizens of Henniker, industrious, earnest and persevering, of genial nature, with a pleasant word for all. He is of the type of man who will win and retain a friendship, let his lot be cast where it may.

HORACE CHILDS.

Horace Childs, son of Solomon Childs, Jr., and Mary (Long) Child, was born August 10, 1807, in Henniker, N. H., and is a descendant of an old English family of honor, entitled to bear a coat-of-arms. The first date we have of the appearance of the family in America is in 1630, when Ephraim Child and his brother William emigrated to Watertown, Mass. They were men earnest in character, distinguished for piety, methodical and exact in their habits, and the American family bearing the name of Child or Childs has always taken a prominent part in the progressive movements of the day. William (1) was made a freeman in 1634; was a man of note, and possessed of much landed estate. John (2), son of William, was born in Watertown, Mass. He married, for his second wife, May 29, 1668, Mary Warren, born November 29, 1651, grand-daughter of John Warren, who came to America in the "Arabella" with Governor Winthrop, in 1630 (Mr. Warren was a selectman of Watertown, a man independent and eccentric in character). Mr. John Child, although dying at the age of forty, had been representative to the General Court, and was conspicuous in town affairs. John (3), born in Watertown April 25, 1669, married Hannah, daughter of Captain William French. He was an intelligent and representative man. Jonathan (4), born in Watertown April 26, 1696, married Abigail Parker, October 2, 1729; they settled in Grafton, Worcester County, Mass., where Mr. Child died September 8, 1787, in his ninety-second year. Josiah (5) married Ruth ——. Solomon (6) was born in Grafton January 3, 1743. He married, April 16, 1767, Martha, daughter of Elijah Rice, of Westborough, Mass., and sister of Elijah and Deacon Daniel Rice. Animated by the restless spirit and tireless energy which marks the pioneer, soon after his marriage, Solomon left Massachusetts, came to New Hampshire and settled in Henniker, when the whole northwestern portion of the town was a wilderness. Mrs. Martha (Rice) Childs was a woman of sterling worth, and well fitted to be a helpmeet for this sturdy pioneer. She died August 26, 1804, leaving children. Mr. Childs married, second, Mrs. Sarah (Goodell) Ward. He lived to see the town reach its maximum population. He was a farmer all his days, and his original farm is now occupied by his grandson, Carlos Childs. He died February 27, 1827, leaving a large family to honor his memory and emulate his virtues, which gave him a high place in the esteem of the community. Solomon (7), Jr., was born in Henniker July 30, 1781. He acquired the trades of carpenter and cabinet-maker, and was prominent as a builder, and when the large factories in Dover, N. H., were being erected his services were in requisition, and he passed five years there. He married, first, September 21, 1806, Miss Mary Long, of Hopkinton, N. H. She died in 1823, having been the mother of eleven children. Mr. Childs married, second, Lucinda, daughter of William and Mary (Heaton) Child. She died January 20, 1852. Mr. Childs was also a farmer, having inherited a part of his father's farm, and carried it on in connection with his other business. He was a Whig in politics, a member of the Congregational Church and a very industrious and worthy citizen. Affable and courteous, with a smile and good word for all, he will be long remembered with pleasure by those who knew him. He was a very vigorous man, and after he was eighty years old walked from Concord to Henniker, a distance of fifteen miles. He died October 19, 1865. Horace Childs (7) passed his childhood, and until he was eighteen years old, attending school and assisting his father on the farm. He then accompanied his parent to Dover, N. H., and engaged in the carpentering business, remaining there a few years. At the age of twenty-two he returned to Henniker, and spent two years in house-building, when, on account of a severe illness, he was compelled to relinquish active labor for a time, and in the interim, a year or more, attended school and fitted himself for future work. At this time his cousin, Colonel S. H. Long, who had invented a new design for bridges, prevailed upon him to go to Boston, where he engaged in building bridges on the Boston and Worcester and Boston and Providence Railroads. After he had acquired sufficient knowledge of the business he engaged as a master-builder to superintend the building of a bridge across the Connecticut River at Haverhill, N. H. This bridge, after half a century of constant usage, stands to-day a testimony of the fidelity with which the work was done. He built three other bridges at various places on the Connecticut River; also three over White River. All the bridges on the line of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad were originally built under his supervision and contract, he paying Colonel Long a royalty for the use of his patent. The plan of Colonel Long was found to be deficient in strength for heavy railroad bridges, and Mr. Childs studied to devise one that would be satisfactory. His labor was successful, and he patented his improvement, which was followed in nearly all of his subsequent work, which comprised most of the bridges on the Northern Railroad from Concord to White River Junction, many on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, a large one on the Erie Railroad at Port Jervis, N. Y., and some smaller ones on the same road. The bridges on the New Hampshire Central Railroad also were of his construction. While building one across the

Merrimack at Manchester he had a limb broken by a falling timber, which disabled him for some time, but he entirely recovered its use. During this period of inactivity his brothers, Enoch and Warren, took charge of his business, and were engaged in the work in Maine, on the Kennebeck and other roads.

In 1851 a train from Boston to Concord, having on board President-elect Franklin Pierce and family, was wrecked, and the only child of Mr. Pierce was killed and many passengers injured, among them Mr. Childs. He was badly hurt about the head and rendered insensible for some time. For several years the effects of this accident were seriously felt, and he has never fully recovered from it. During all these years of active labor Mr. Childs has made Henniker his home, and after he gave up bridge-building he purchased a small farm on which to occupy himself, and he has continued until the present time to overlook its cultivation. The house in which he now resides in the village has been the home of himself and wife for nearly fifty years.

Mr. Childs married, January 11, 1837, Matilda R., daughter of John and Sally (Jones) Taylor, of Lempster. Mrs. Childs is descended, paternally, from William Taylor, who came to America in 1642. The line is William (1), Abraham (2), Deacon Samuel (3), Thaddeus (4), John (5), Matilda R. (6). Her uncle, Rev. Oliver Swaine Taylor, M. D., died in February, 1875, at Auburn, N. Y., at the remarkable age of over one hundred years and four months. He was born December 17, 1784; graduated at Dartmouth, in 1809; was appointed missionary physician to Ceylon in 1815, but circumstances prevented his going; he assisted in editing the *Panoplist*, and was ordained as an evangelist at the age of sixty-three. Mrs. Childs' father lived to be nearly ninety-two, and one of his brothers reached the age of ninety-six. Maternally, she is descended from the Lockes, the first American ancestor being Deacon William Locke, who came from Stepney Parish, London, England, in ship "Planter," and settled at Woburn, Mass., in which place and Winchester there are many of his descendants, who, at present, are good and prosperous citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Childs have had no children, but they have cared for those of others.

Mr. Childs has taken an active part in the educational interests of his native town, and has assisted young men in obtaining an education. In 1836 he was chosen one of a committee to report a plan for locating and building an academy. The site decided upon was given by Mr. Childs, and the academy was built by him under contract. He was also one of its incorporators. He has been all his life an earnest advocate of temperance, making it a point, when employing men upon public works, that no ardent spirits should be used in or about the works. He is a stanch Republican, and has always voted that ticket. In 1831 he united with the Congregational Church in Henniker, and has been one of the deacons of the church since February 19, 1855, and faithfully fulfilled the duties of that position. He has done much to sustain the church in all of its relations, and is a valuable member of the society. He has also been personally very active in making improvements about the church and vestry. He is a life-member of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Mr. Childs is a man of strict integrity, marked generosity and liberality of character. As a business man successful, as a citizen respected and beloved, and as one who has done much to further and promote the improvement and prosperity of his native town, he stands among her representative men, and is a worthy descendant of the "old pioneer."

HISTORY OF HOOKSETT.

BY SAMUEL HEAD, (*2nd*).

CHAPTER I.

HOOKSETT is located in the most southerly portion of Merrimack County, being bounded on the north by Bow and Allenstown, on the east by Deerfield, Candia, and Auburn, on the south by Auburn and Manchester, and on the west by Goffstown. The surface is very uneven and is not generally adapted for agriculture, but in some sections of the town, especially bordering the Merrimack River, the soil is fertile, of an alluvial and aluminous nature, which affords some well-cultivated farms. The Merrimack River flows in a winding manner through the westerly part of the town nearly its entire length from north to south. The river, from the early primitive times, has changed its channel in a number of instances according to the geographical and geological construction of the surface of the valley of the beautiful Merrimack. The banks of the river are high and dry above the surface of the water in a large portion of the territory that the river meanders through, thus protecting the adjoining country from being overflowed with the turgid stream in times of floods and high water. Wherever such barriers exist the land is of a sandy nature, which is not successfully cultivated at the present time. Between the Merrimack River, back from the valley, and the eastern part of the town the soil is sandy, with a gravelly subsoil, and is almost entirely covered with scrub oaks and underbrush growing into a slight growth of woodland. About three-fifths of the acreage of the town of Hooksett is wild, unfit for tilling or grazing, and consequently the land is devoted to growing wood and timber. Throughout this whole territory solid ledges and high boulders of granite crop out in every direction, giving the land an ungainly and impracticable appearance. The early growth originally cut and marketed was mostly white and hard pine. Most of the original territory now embraced in the town of Hooksett, on the east side of the river, was formerly called Chester Woods. As early as October, 1719, about eighty persons, chiefly from Hampton and Portsmouth, associated for the purpose of obtaining a grant of a township in the "Chestnut Country." In every reference in early history made to the northerly part of the old town of Chester it was called "White Pine Country" or "Chester Woods." Thus, to this late day, the country remains the same, only the territory is at some points in a thorough state of denudation. This whole country, according to the original map prepared by Benjamin Chase[1] of the town of Chester, places it in the fifth and fourth divisions. The lots were made out running north and south, and numbered east and west. In the eastern part of the town there are a number of ponds, now called Lakin's Pond, Clay Pond and Sawyer's Pond, and they are interlinked by brooks at the north part, having their outlet from Lakin's Pond through Brown's Brook into the Merrimack River, and in the southerly part *via* Lake Massabesic. In the early history of old Cheshire, when the primeval forests were undisturbed, this part of the township abounded in beavers, that built dams across the various streams, and the growth of wood was destroyed by constant flowage, but when the country became settled the beavers were destroyed, and the land came into natural grass, which was of great use to the early settlers. These meadows extended into all parts of the original township, including the territory lying between the White Hall Mill, near Rowe's Corner, and old Derryfield (now Manchester).

Another most prominent meadow commenced in what is now the village of Auburn, and extended to the Londonderry line, and was called the "Long Meadows." As late as February 5, 1721–22, the proprietors "*Voted* that the Lott Layers survey the principle meadows and Reserve them out of the Second Division for the Publick use until the Prop^{rs} See Cause to Divide 'em."

April, 1727, it was "*Voted* that the Inhabitants, and those that are coming to Settle, divide ye Cutting of ye meadows in Equal Proportion among Themselves for ye Year Ensuing, and that none Cutt any before the Last day of July, on the penalty of 20*s*., to be paid by each person for every day y^{t} he or they shall offend, to be paid to the Selectmen for ye use of the Poor of the Town."

March 28, 1728, it was "*Voted* That there shall be

[1] Benjamin Chase is the author of "Chase's History of the Town of Chester," published in the year of 1869.

a Division of meadow to Every Right according as it will hold out in quantity & quality, according to y^e^ goodness or badness of y^e^ Meadow, to make every man's share as Equal as can be."

At the present time, whatever meadow there is in the town of Hooksett that could be classed in the above is not valued so much for cropping as then, for the farmers now devote more attention to English grass, and use meadow hay for cheap foddering purposes. In a number of instances the old original meadows are entirely obliterated, being now covered with a growth of trees, and if, in the march of modern progress, the farmers should improve these lands, they would find, in time, land of great natural fertility. On the west side of the Merrimack River the land is very uneven, and rises to quite an elevation where the boundary line divides us from Goffstown, Dunbarton and Bow. The soil is good and farming is successfully carried on.

The origin of the name of Hooksett dates back to an early period in the history of this country. Isaac W. Hammond, in his compilation of State papers, says, "The name 'Isle au Hooksett' and 'Isle au Hooksett Falls' was attached to the locality many years before the incorporation and naming of the town, but it is impossible to ascertain its derivation." He refers to Captain Ladd's scouts, who camped near a pond in the north part of Chester, called Isle Hooks Pond, which is now supposed to be Lakin's Pond. The above facts were gleaned from Abner Clough's journal, containing an account of the march of Captain Daniel Ladd and his men, who were sent by the Governor and Council of New Hampshire on July 14, 1746,—

"Marched from Exeter to Beach plain, in Kingston. On the 15th day marched to Chester and there took more men. On the 16th day enlisted more men. On the 17th day marched from Chester town to a place called Isle Hooks pond, and scouted round the Pond and then camped about 11 miles. On the 18th day, early in the morning, ranged the woods till almost night, and could make no discovery of the Enemy then marched to Suncook and there camped."

During these years the early settlers were having much trouble from the small bands of Indians that were scouting the entire province. The French, through their mercenary modes of warfare, were the instigators of these scenes of devastation and cruelty, and during the years 1745, '46, '47, '48 and '49 a great many settlers were killed or taken captives. These proceedings were constantly taking place until the year 1749, when peace was declared.

Chase, in his "History of Chester," says that in the year 1748 there was a man killed by the Indians near Head's Mill (now Hooksett). This man was probably a McQuade, who was going to mill with a bag of corn. He was shot from behind a tree. W. H. Otterson, of Hooksett, remembers that in his boyhood, his mother knew the location of the stump when it was called the McQuade stump. At that time the old Gault house, now the premises of Norris C. Gault, was a garrison. From other historical sources we learn that soon after 1745, the year that the French war broke out, a man by the name of Buntin was shot by the Indians near Head's tavern, in Hooksett. He was a Pelham man and was on his way to Pennacook. According to Jeremy Belknap, D.D., in his "History of New Hampshire," a man was killed at Suncook in the year 1747. Undoubtedly the circumstance to which Belknap refers is the same as that mentioned by Chase and other historians, but Belknap is more correct as to data, etc. In the year of 1772, according to Captain Pecker's journal, who was with a surveying-party prospecting in the Merrimack Valley, after going up the Black Brook into Goffstown, where they camped, it says,—

"On Dec. 10^th^, Marched from Anna hookset hill, Crost Merrimack River & So, Steering a South Easterly Course, marched to Great Massepescet pond, to the northermost part of Cheshire,—16 miles."

It seems by this record that some hill now in Hooksett, west of the Merrimack River, had the appellation of Hooksett connected with its history. At an earlier period, in the journal kept by John Wainwright, clerk of a committee appointed by the Great and General Court or Assembly to lay out a new township of seven miles square at Pennacook, it is said,—

"May 10^th^, 1726.—This day the Committee met at the House of Ebenezer Eastman, in Haverhill, in order to go to Penny Cook to lay out the Township according to order.

"Wednesday, May 11^th^.—Present, The Hon^bls^ William Tailor, Esq^r^., Jn^o^. Wainwright, Esq^r^., Capt. Jn^o^. Shipley, Eleazer Tyngs, Esq^r^., and M^r^. Joseph Wilder. This day the Committee received, of several of ye Settlers, forty shillings each, a list where of was taken; being to defray the charge of surveying the Lands, &c., and prepared the necessary provisions for their Journey and their Attendants to Penny Cook.

"Thursday, May 12.—Lowry Weather with some rain . . . At Amoskeag Falls we found several Irish people catching fish, which that place affords in great abundance. We travelled in a cart path from Nutfield to Amoskeag, but it was very indifferent travelling. Cloudy Weather.

"Friday, May 13^th^.—This Morning we proceeded on our Journey. Verry Hilly and Mountainous Land. About Eight a Clock we passed by a Fall called Onna hookline, in Merrimack River, which is taken from a Hill of the same name. About Nine a clock we forded a pretty deep Brook or Rivulett called (a blank),[1] and soon after we came upon a large Tract of Intervale Land joining to Suncook River, where we baited and refreshed our selves and Horses. About ten or eleven a clock we forded Suncook River, which is a rapped Stream, and many loose Stones, of some Considerable Bigness in it, making it dificult to pass. One of our men going over, having a heavy load on his Horse, was thrown off into the River and lost one of the Baggs of provisions which we lost, not having time to look after it. Another of our fell into ye River. Here we met with two men Col^o^. Tyng sent up before us with stores (Ben^a^ Nicolls and Eben^r^. Virgin, two of ye Settlers), and about one a Clock we passed Penny Cook River (alias Shin Brook or Sow Cook), pretty deep and very rocky. . . ."

We find, by reading the above description, that the name Onna Hookline is applied to the falls, and other points are familiarly described in this journey. Again, in the year of 1638, eighty-eight years before the above, and only nineteen after the landing of the Pilgrims, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered a survey of the Merrimack River to be made, which was done by Nathaniel Woodward in the

[1] This rivulet is supposed to be what is now called Bown's Brook, which empties from Lakin's Pond into the Merrimack.

spring of 1639, and made out as Gardner's map. On this map[1] the Pinnacle or hills in the vicinity where Hooksett village now is was called Hanna-ko-Kees Hills. According to the map the whole country from the mouth of the river to the Lake Winnipiseogee is almost a perfect survey, and to the familiar eye, excepting the early names, it looks reasonable. Thus we find, by the names early given our falls, that they were derived from Hanna-ko-Kees, a mountain in this vicinity. The hills of Hooksett are not prominently numerous, but in some parts of the town quite an elevation can be reached. In the early history of the State the Pennacook Indians were numerous and powerful. Their hunting-grounds were in the Merrimack Valley. They were a very harmless people naturally, and friendly to the settlers. The writer of this has heard of some old people speak of recollecting of their fathers' telling about a number of Indian families living within the limits of Chester. The race has become extinct, excepting the transmitted intermixture of Indian and white blood. There are a few cases in this State where families have multiplied and become numerous and noted by partially springing from the Pennacook Indian tribe.

In the southeast part of the town, near the boundary, is Hall's Mountain, which is elevated, and can be seen from the west a great distance. In the western part of the town is Hacket's Hill. At the south, east and north sides a very extended view can be obtained, reaching as far as Mount Chicorua, in Albany, Sandwich Mountains and Mount Moosilunke.

From an eminence called the Pinnacle a delightful view of the Merrimack Valley is seen. At your feet is the thriving village of Hooksett, which makes an enchanting scene. On the east side is an abrupt precipice more than two hundred feet high. At the foot of the mountain, on the west side, is a beautiful sheet of water, transparent, with a greenish tinge, and showing no visible outlet. In the year of 1859–60 about seven thousand dollars was expended in blasting and digging for silver and gold on the west side of the hill. Some was discovered, but not in such quantities as to make it pay. Tradition says that this point was a lurking-place for the Indians. A fine view could be had of the river in both directions, so that the approach of a foe was discerned at once. Just opposite, on the east side of the mountain, is Otterson's Hill. On this elevation a fine northwesterly view is enjoyed. This point also was a place of rendezvous for signal purposes. On the plain between this point and the river Indian relics of numerous varieties are found, and vestiges of their wigwams are very evident at the present day. Around Hooksett Falls was a famous place for salmon, and wherever those fish were abundant the Indians prevailed.

Of the early settlers little is known except what is found in common with the towns that Hooksett was made from. In that part of Chester now Hooksett one of the early settlers was Daniel Martin, who had a grant from King George. His descendants live in Hooksett and elsewhere in large numbers. It is said when the road to Martin's Ferry was laid out, in 1776, it crossed land owned by "several of the Martins." In the year of 1791 there was a tornado, which blew down the buildings of Daniel Martin, carrying him more than twelve rods. A large piece of timber was lodged on the body of Mr. Martin. David Martin, then a child three weeks old, was held between the knees of an aunt, and saved from being blown away. This woman removed the timber from the body of Mr. Martin by her herculean strength. In the year of 1826, in July, two girls, daughters of David Martin, were drowned from the Dalton rock in the Merrimack River. They followed after their father to get the cows, but while playing, they slipped in, and the current carried them out. Mr. Martin narrowly escaped drowning himself in trying to save them.

Jesse Kimball lived near Martin's Ferry; had a son Jedediah, who lived on lot 117, fourth division; his descendants are numerous throughout New England. John Dustin was a physician and was at Martin's Ferry in 1775. He was probably the first doctor that ever located within our territory. Thomas Wicom lived on the Mammoth road, and some of the people now living, remember the old "Smoke-house," so called. D. Harper, on lot 82, and S. Rowell, on lot 81, Auburn road. On the old road now located between the river and the present highway were Dalton's and Arwine's taverns. On Samuel Holland's map, made about the year of 1784, a point is indicated near this location called Kars; it is supposed to be an early settlement where travelers were put up. At the junction of the White Hall and Londonderry turnpike was the J. Martin settlement. Further on was the White Hall, and Chase, in the History of Chester, places it on lot No. 123, fourth division, and J. Talford beyond, on lot 121. According to investigation, the location of the White Hall was the original J. Talford settlement. Chase says "that in May, 1724, John Packer, of Haverhill, Mass., conveyed to John Talford, of Bradford, the home lot No. 66, and one-half of all of the other divisions, on condition that he should make a settlement. He accordingly settled on that lot on Walnut Hill. He was a major in the militia and held many civil offices. He became a large land-holder and was an enterprising man. He built the first saw-mill at White Hall, in Hooksett." This Talford lot, now called the Sawyer place, contained eight hundred acres, and it was heavily covered with white pine timber, and as Talford in that day was a speculator in land, it is presumed that he located here for the attractions it offered for speculation.

Mr. Talford died May, 1790, aged ninety years. Near the White Hall place the first path to Penna-

[1] The copy of the original map is owned by William Little, Esq., Manchester, and is a great curiosity.

cook was traversed, following the same direction from that point as the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad was laid out. In the extreme eastern part of the fifth division, on lot 104, was the Wiggins settlement. On the old Chester turnpike, on lot 62, was the toll-house, but later the Langley tavern, which was a famous stopping-point for the stages. This building was burned in the year 1878. On lot No. 113, fourth division, Joseph Whittier settled at what is now Clark's tavern, or Stearns' hotel. He owned a large tract of land. Simeon Carr lived on the Boyes land, half a mile southeast of the Head tavern, in Hooksett, where is now the old Ledge boarding-house. He had a daughter born about 1778, who married Major Nathaniel Head, who sold to Mark Whittier and moved West. The Head tavern was settled at a later date, about the year 1802, and a tavern was opened soon after by Samuel Head. It was formerly the Boyes lands. The original homestead is now owned by James Thompson. Just above was the Harriman place. Laban Harriman came from Hampstead about 1780; in a few years went back, and a brother, Rufus Harriman took his place, and in a few years sold. Afterwards Richard Head owned it, dying in 1831, leaving it to his son, John Head, who died about the year 1850. The place has since been owned by Henry H. Thompson, and the buildings were burned in September, 1883.

There was a family named Abrams that settled in this vicinity, of which little is known. Then the R. Gordon place, which is of a later date. He is remembered by many people living. Hon. Jesse Gault now lives on the old site. The Otterson place was settled by William Otterson, who bought of Robert Boyes No. 128, fifth division, where Martin L. Otterson now lives. William was drowned while crossing Lake Champlain in the year of 1760; he was a soldier in the army. He left one son, James, who served as a soldier at Rhode Island in 1778. The old original house was located a few rods north of the present Otterson house, which supplanted one that was burned in the year 1860.

Samuel Brown settled on No. 28, fifth division, which is now owned by Hon. Jesse Gault; it was formerly the Hooksett poor farm. Joseph Brown settled near where is now Head's mill. William Brown located on lot No. 30, in that vicinity. Nathaniel Head came from Pembroke about 1780, and built a log house on the same spot where his grandson, the late ex-Governor, lived. He was an energetic business man, a good counselor, and was a much-respected justice of the peace. His daughter Polly married Thomas Cochrane, of Pembroke, who settled on Buck Street. One Sunday, about the year 1800, Thomas said to his wife, "Let us go and see father and mother Head today." After the chores were finished they took an infant baby and crossed the Suncook River, taking a footpath through the woods. When arriving at the homestead the mother greeted them cordially. Mr. Cochrane went into the main room where Esquire Head sat studiously reading the Bible. The reception was not very cordial, as he soon turned his attention from the book and said,—"Thomas I shall be glad to have you come to our house on any week-day, but I do not want you to visit us on the Sabbath." Thomas immediately notified his wife, Polly, and they returned to their home, never to repeat again a visit to the Head place on the Lord's day. This characteristic sentiment prevailed to a larger degree with our forefathers than at the present time. It is said that Mr. Head kept a public inn at the time when the incident occurred, and if any person called for spirituous drams, he was supplied and it was drank on the premises, but the Bible-reading went right on with the same profound regard for its teachings and Puritanic respect for the Sabbath. Nathaniel Head died October 4, 1830. He was a trial justice, and many cases of litigation, etc., were left to him for decision. Noah M. Coffran, of Pembroke, now over eighty years old, relates that at one time, when a mere boy, he was drawing logs with oxen to the Merrimack River. Esquire Head was there unloading some logs, but became greatly troubled about landing them. Young Coffran helped him out of the difficulty, and the esquire frankly acknowledged it was the first time in his life that he had learned anything from a boy. Mr. Coffran relates that he was surprised in receiving such a compliment from the respected, dignified man. There was a family by the name of Lakin, which Chase, in his "History of Chester," overlooked. Their settlement was on the east side of Lakin's Pond. Some of their descendants live in Hooksett at the present time. The pond was a famous one for pickerel. The original Lakin always spoke of it as his "Pork Barrel."

Just above the Head settlement was S. Gault's. He was born in Scotland; married Elsie Carlton, of Wales. They had three children born in Scotland. He moved to Londonderry, Ireland, and had two children born there. He came to this country, and settled on the land now owned by his great-great-grandson, Norris C. Gault.

The original house was a garrison, and the land was on the Suncook grant. The descendants of this family are numerous, becoming successful and noted. On the west side of the river, which was formerly Dunbarton, according to a plan drawn by David Tenney in October, 1803, and one drawn at Portsmouth in 1749, the lots were allotted as follows: 1st lot, 11th range, Mark H. Wentworth; 12th range, lots 1 and 2, Jeremiah Page; 13th range, lots 1 and 2, common lot 3, John Wallingford and John Wentworth; 1st lot sold in 1764 to Bond Little; 2d lot sold in 1764 to —— Martin; 14th range, 1st lot sold to Alexander Todd; 2d lot, school lot; 3d lot, John Wentworth; 4th lot, vacant. Lots running along the bank of the Merrimack: owners, Jacob Green, Jeremiah Page, Thomas Upham; sold in 1795 to Benjamin Noyes. The proprietors' meeting September, 1764, "*Voted*

Jeremiah Page, Thomas Caldwell and John Hogg be a committee to plan out the common that lays on the Merrimack River." In June, 1771, "*Voted*, that Caleb Page go to Portsmouth and try to make a settlement with the Lords Proprietors about their common lands in Dunbarton." The most of these common lands were situated in what is now Hooksett. On the 11th day of September the proprietors of more than seven rights in the common and undivided lands in Dunbarton called a meeting "to see if the proprietors would vote that every proprietor who is settled on common land in said town shall have his share or shares laid out when they have done their work in quantity and quality as said proprietors shall vote, or that the proprietors shall make a division of the common lands as they shall think best when met." This was signed by Thomas Cochran, William Cochran, James McColley, James Cochran y^e^ 3d, James Cochran, William Page, William Wheeler, Nicholas Dodge, Ephraim Kinsman, Ebenezer Hacket. These men were mostly inhabitants where Hooksett is now located. From 1751 to 1802 the proprietors were constantly having meetings, the records showing the names of those who were residents of the territory of Dunbarton (now Hooksett).

Among the proprietors' rights were Thomas Cochran, four rights of land where he lived, near the river (supposed Merrimack), fifty-one acres each, one hundred and three acres, two rights including the Hooksett Falls; Deacon Cochran, one right of land adjoining Thomas Cochran's land, thirty acres; Farrington and Abbot, five rights where Abbott lives, seventy acres. This was one of the original settled places, called the Joshua Abbott place, near the head of Hooksett Falls, on the lot where the John Prescott place is now situated. In the year 1813 the selectmen of Dunbarton notified Robert Cochrane, a surveyor in what is now west village of Hooksett and outskirts, which composed Dunbarton, to give notice to the following tax-payers of the amount of their highway tax: Robert Cochrane, Richard H. Ayer, Joshua Abbot, Philip Abbot, Henry Moulton, Captain John Hoyt, Lieutenant John Baker, Ensign Samuel Flanders, Luman Lincoln, Josiah Barnes, Sirus Baker, Abel Dow, Samuel Hosmer, Winthrop Knight, Samuel Martin, Luther Shattuck, William Otterson. The whole amount assessed was $65.15.

A valuable collection of papers that have been kept in good condition, that belonged to the Cochrane and Abbot families, the first settlers in above district, are interesting on account of their age and curiosity. An original deed as follows:

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMP.: At the annual meeting of the Proprietors of Bow, in said Province, held at Stratham, in said Province, on Tuesday, the 30th Day of May, 1769, By adjournment from the first Thursday in April last past, Voted to Thomas Cochran, his Heirs and assigns (for and in Consideration of Thirty-six Shillings, Lawful money, paid at the meeting), a small Island Lying at the mouth of the Suncook River, in Bow, containing one acre and Sixty-Six Rods, be it more or less.

"A true copy from said Proprietors' Record.

"Attest, SAM'L LANE, Prop^r^ Clerk."

"Know all men by these presents, that I, Benj^a^ Harris, of Pembroke, in the Province of New Hamp., in New England, Gen^l^ Have Rec^d^ Three Pound five Shillings, Law full money, of Thomas Coffran, of Allenstown, in the Province afforsaid, yeoman, in full Consideration for a pue in the Presbyterian meeting-houss in Pembroke, in the gallery of s^d^ meeting-house, it Being that Perticular Pue that I Purchased of John Bryant, Daniel moor and Samuell mcConnel at a Publick Vendue at the house of Lt. Samuel Conner, in said Pembrook, in Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this 13th Day of January, 1769.

"BENJA. HARRIS."

"LITCHFIELD, August 26, 1765.

"Mr. Thos. Coffrin, please to pay to Thos. Russ two Shillings, Lawfull money, and this shall be your Discharge of all Demands from yours, sir,

"OBADIAH HAWSE."

"ALLENSTOWN, Sept. 29, 1765.

"This Day Received of Thomas Cochran five Shillings, Lawfull money, it Being in Full of this order and all other Debts from ye Begining of ye World to this Date.

"Witness whereof,

"THOS. RUSS."

The following is a copy of a letter written to Robert Paterson, of New Boston, N. H., from a soldier in the Revolutionary War:

"MEDFORD, June ye 12, 1775.

"*Honored father*,—I take this opportunity to let you know that I and brother Samuel is well—Blessed Be God for it!—hoping you all enjoy the Same Blessing. I have Reason to Bles god at all times For preserving Mercies, But especialy in the Day of Battle, when I escaped So near. I have nothing Remarkable to write to you, But I like my living very well and we enjoy pease and plenty at present. Remember My Love to Thomas Colum and his Famely and all enquiring friends, Not forgeting The Pretey gearls, So Sad no more but Remain you Dutyfull Son till death.

"ALEXANDER PATERSON."

The above papers, consisting of a boxfull, containing receipts, deeds, contracts and two or three copies, systematically kept, of account-books, with dates from 1764 to 1800, are in the hands of the writer. They contain interesting references to our early settlers, which want of space will not allow us to publish.

The following documents, which were found in the New Hampshire State papers compiled by Hamond, relate to Hooksett anterior to the organization of the town.

PETITION OF JOSHUA ABBOTT FOR A FERRY IN 1782.

"To the Honorable the Council and House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire, in General Court Convened at Concord, the 11th Day of June, 1782.

"We, the Subscribers, inhabiting near Isle a Hucksett Falls, on merrimack River, apprehend a Ferry is much wanted at or near said Falls, which would greatly accomodate the Public; and Joshua Abbott, having purchased a Piece of Land and bargained for a Boat, in order to keep said Ferry. Wherefore your petitions humbly pray that your Honors would make a Grant of said Ferry to said Abbot, and your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray:

"Laban Hariman, John Hart, John Carter, Ephraim Kinsman, Abner flanders, Moses Moor, Richard flanders, Joshua Abbott, N. C. Abbott, David guoge, Stephen farington, Nath. Greene, John Blanchard, William Mestin, Juner, Joseph Hazeltine, Sam. Davis, Joseph Carter, John Brown, Robert Davis, David Carter, Thomas Cochrane, Jonathan ——, Daniel Brown, Eben^r^ Hall, Timothy Hall, Richard flanders, Tim^o^ Walker, Jun^r^., Phines ——, Joseph Abbott, Benj. Hanaford, Enoch Brown, Enoch Coffin, Nathan Green, Moses Carter, Thomas Stickney, Samuel Farrington, James Walkar, Stephen Kimball, Simeon Carr, Sm. Willard, Francis Mitchel, Nath^a^ Abbott, James Moore, Ephraim moor, Luther Clay, Olive flanders, Daniel Abbott, Rob. Harris, Aaron Stevens, Timothy Bradley, Daniel Hall, Richard Ayer, Stephen Hall, John Odlin, Bruce Walker, William Brown, Benja. Fifield, Micah Flanders, Philip Abbot Patiah ——, William Fifield, Thomas Chandler, Ephraim Colby, Stephen Abbott, John Lear, Dan. Stickney."

In the mean time Dustin and Martin petitioned for a ferry about four miles below (now called Martin's Ferry), in Hooksett, as follows:

"To the Honerable, the Council and Assembly of the State of New Hampshire, now convened at Concord, in said State:

"We, the Petitioners, John Dustin & Daniel martin, of Chester, In the County of Rockingham, in said State, humbly Sheweth that your Petitioners has lived many years in Said Chester, on the Bank of Merrimack River, In such a situation for keeping a Ferry as is Very convenient to accomodate a great Number of the Inhabitants of Goffstown, Dunbarton and of many other towns above who have Occasion to travil to the Lower Part of this and the massachusetts State, that highways have been Laid out by the town, Joining on both sides of the River to said Place, and well made and Repaired, and that Your Petitioners has been at a considerable Expence In building and maintaining of boats and giving constant attendence to Ferry People across for more than sixteen years when the profits was Very Inconsiderable and In No wise Equal to the Expense, and that there is now Considerable travilling and dayly increasing, Being found to be Very advantageous to the Public, and that your Petitioners suspects that a petition will be prefered to your Honors for a Licence to Keep a Ferry on said River, about two or three miles up said River, from where your petitioners Keeps their ferry (where there is no Road Laid out on neither side of the River to the place), with an Intent to prevent your petitioners from any profit by their ferry, wherefore your petitioners humbly prays that you would grant them a License to Keep a Ferry where they now Does, and that if a petition shall be prefered, as suspected, that you would Dismiss the same or appoint a Committee In the vicinity to view the place proposed for a ferry with the place for Roads on both sides of the river, as well as your petitioners' ferry and the Roads leading to and from the Same, and make Report that your petitioners may have an opportunity of appearing on Any future day you may appoint to shew cause, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"JOHN DUSTIN.

"Chester, June 14th, 1782." "DANIEL MARTIN.

In the House of Representatives, November 19, 1782, a committee having viewed the premises, reported in favor of establishing the ferry asked for by Dustin and Martin instead of the one asked for by Abbott, *et als.* A vote giving leave in accordance therewith passed the Assembly. The locality is still called Martin's Ferry.

The following is a copy of the McGregore and Duncan petition for the exclusive privilege of locking Hooksett Falls, 1794:

"To the Hon^{l} the Senate and house of Representatives for the State of New Hampshire, convened at Exeter on wednesday, the 25th of Dec., 1793. Humbly shew your petitioners that they conceive the advantages arising from canals opened round the falls of Rivers in a Country of such vast extent as ours, and at a great distance from the Sea ports, to be almost innumerable; that the enterprise and public spirit of the present age have afforded ample proofs of this and have inspired your petitioners with an intention of commencing a work of such universal utility; That, should the River merrimack, as is projected, be made navigable for boats, timber, etc., from its mouth round Amoskeag Falls, the benevolent intention of the legislature would be rendered quite useless unless a canal was also cut for that purpose by Isle a hooksett Falls, upon the said river, and above the said Falls of Amoskeag. Your petitioners are sensible that undertaking of this nature is hazardous and expensive, and attended with almost insurmountable difficulties. But that the public may be accomodated with a work of such obvious utility, your petitioners have resolved, with the encouragement of the legislature, to cut and perfect a canal round the said Isle a hooksett falls with all possible diligence. They therefore pray that this honerable body would grant to them the exclusive privilege of cutting a canal round said Isle a hooksett falls for said convenient purpose of navigating boats, timber, etc., by said falls with safety and dispatch, and that they would allow them such reasonable toll to compensate their trouble and expence as they think proper, and that they may have leave to bring in a bill accordingly, and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"ROBERT MCGREGORE.

"Exeter, January 1st, 1794." "WILLIAM DUNCAN.

In the House of Representatives, January 4, 1794, the petitioners were granted leave to bring in a bill. Subsequently the privilege asked for was granted, and the same was extended in 1797. This canal, or "locks," as it was sometimes called, was a very important enterprise in those times. It facilitated merchantable traffic between the people above and the country below. They were kept in general use until about 1840, when the railroads commenced to be built into the central part of New Hampshire. Hooksett Falls, since the earliest settlements along the river, have been considered important. They have also been dangerous to boatmen who plied the river in the capacity as common carriers. The channel and ragged rocks through which the water flows was deceitful and very precipitous. About fifteen lives have been lost on these falls. One of the saddest accidents that ever occurred on the falls was about the year 1840. Three children, the oldest about ten years, in the temporary absence of their mother, wandered to the head of the falls, finding an unlocked boat, and while innocently playing in the same, the boat was cast upon the waters and floated into the stream and went over the falls. They were all three lost. These children belonged to Milo L. Whitney, lately deceased. The annual "drive" of logs, which at the present time is not so large, sometimes receives a serious "set back" at these falls. Huge jams have occurred, when it would take weeks to get them off. Quite a number of log-drivers have been killed and drowned while working on them. The descent of the water is about eighteen feet in a distance of thirty rods. They afford excellent facilities for additional manufacturing. Only about two-tenths of the power is at present utilized. The Concord Railroad built, about the year 1868, three spans of bridges over the falls to the east side of the river. This gives to the occupants of the cars a grand, romantic view.

In the year of 1799 an attempt to have the upper end of the town of Chester annexed to Pembroke was made through a petition of Nathaniel Head and others, on account of long distance from church and town business privileges. In 1818 a petition was presented to the legal voters in the north part of Chester and the east part of Dunbarton and Allenstown, but was not acted upon. In the year of 1818, Henry Moulton and thirty others of Dunbarton petitioned the Legislature for a new town. In the year of 1821, Samuel Head and thirty-two others presented a petition; also Nathaniel Head and seventy-two others, inhabitants of Chester, Dunbarton and the easterly part of Goffstown. These petitions, so strongly representing the inhabitants of the above locality, were presented to the General Court. The committee on the part of the House reported to postpone action until the next session, and the report was accepted.

It was voted by the House of Representatives, at this session, 1821, "That the petitioners be heard on

their petition before the standing committee on incorporations on the first Tuesday of the next session of the Legislature, and that the petitioners cause the selectmen of the towns of Chester, Goffstown and Dunbarton to be notified of the substance of the petition, etc." At the next spring meeting the towns of Dunbarton and Chester voted to grant the favor, and Goffstown voted to remonstrate, by a majority of one hundred and ten legal votes against twenty-two in favor. The selectmen accordingly sent in a remonstrance in long detail. Caleb Austin, Caleb Hersey and Daniel Straw, of Dunbarton, put in a remonstance. Their principal reason was that the river running through the town would be a great inconvenience, and that it would derange school districts. Hugh J. Taggart and Andrew McIntire, of Goffstown, also sent in a remonstrance, voicing, in the main, the same objections that those from Dunbarton gave. On June 20, 1822, the standing committee on incorporations, after hearing all the parties interested, reported favorably to the project, and that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill. The following is the copy of the original bill, as passed by the legislature,—

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two,

An act to incorporate the town of Hooksett.

"*Whereas* petitions signed by a number of the inhabitants of Chester, Dunbarton and Goffstown have been presented to the General Court, praying to be incorporated into a separate town, and the prayer thereof appearing reasonable, Therefore, Section 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened that all the lands and inhabitants within those parts of the towns of Chester, Dunbarton and Goffstown herein described, to wit: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Manchester; thence on a straight line to the southeast corner of lot No. 60, in the fourth range of lots in Chester; thence on the easterly line of said lot No. 60 and lots No. 71 and 80, northerly to the southeast corner of lot No. 95; thence across a part of said lot No. 95 and lot No. 94 south, 70 degrees east, to the south head-line of said lot No. 94; thence north, 23 degrees east, to the southwest corner of Candia; thence northerly on Candia line to Allenstown south line; thence westerly on Allenstown to Merrimack river; thence across said river to the southeasterly corner of Bow; thence by Bow line to the southerly corner of said Bow; thence running a line due south until it strikes the northerly line of Goffstown; thence westerly on Goffstown line to the northwest corner of Hugh J. Taggart's land; thence southerly to the southwest corner of lot No. 4, in Goffstown, formerly owned by Col. Robert McGregore; thence easterly on the southerly line of said lot No. 4, and continuing the same course, until it strikes the highway leading from Samuel Poor's to Merrimack river; thence by said highway, and including the same, to said river; thence by said river to the northwest corner of Manchester; and thence to the place of beginning, be and the same hereby are incorporated into a town by the name of Hooksett, and the inhabitants who now reside, or hereafter may reside, within the aforesaid boundaries are made and constituted a body politick and corporate, and vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which other towns in this State are entitled to enjoy, to remain a distinct town and have continuance and succession forever.

"Section 2d. And be it further enacted that all names that are assessed for schools in the towns of Chester, Dunbarton and Goffstown shall be divided between the said towns and the several parts of the said town of Hooksett, disannexed from said towns, according to their proportion of the public taxes, and all funds belonging to said towns of Chester, Dunbarton and Goffstown shall be in like manner divided, reserving to said town of Goffstown the donation given by James Aiken to said Goffstown, and the inhabitants of the town of Hooksett shall pay as all taxes now assessed on them by the towns of Chester, Dunbarton and Goffstown respectively, and the said town of Hooksett shall, after the next annual meeting, support all the present poor, including all those who are supported in whole or in part who have gained a settlement in the towns of Chester, Dunbarton or Goffstown, by living in that part of either of said towns that is now included in the town of Hooksett, and shall support any poor now residing in any other towns, which by law the towns of Chester, Dunbarton and Goffstown may respectively be liable to relieve or support that have gained a settlement in either of said towns by residing within the boundaries now constituting the town of Hooksett, provided, nevertheless, that this act shall not effect the interest of any of the inhabitants of Chester, Dunbarton and Goffstown, or of the town of Hooksett, in any school-house now erected within the same.

"Section 3d. And be it further enacted that Samuel Head, of Chester, and William Hall, of Dunbarton, or either of them, be impowered to call a meeting of the inhabitants of the said town of Hooksett for the purpose of choosing all necessary town officers, to continue in office until the annual meeting of said town in March next, and either of them may preside in said meeting until a moderator shall be chosen to govern the same, which meeting shall be holden some time in the month of September next, and shall be warned by pasting up a notification fifteen days prior to the time of holding the same at Nathaniel Head's house, in Chester, at William Hall's house, in Dunbarton, and at David Abbott's house, in Goffstown, provided that all town officers residing within the limits of the town of Hooksett, who were chosen by the town of Chester, Dunbarton or Goffstown, shall continue in their respective offices during the time for which they were elected, with full powers to execute the same, and provided, further, that all the public taxes which the towns of Chester, Dunbarton and Goffstown shall or may be compelled to assess before a new act for proportioning the public taxes among the several towns in the state shall pass, may be assessed, levied and collected by the proper officers of the said towns of Chester, Dunbarton and Goffstown upon the inhabitants of the town of Hooksett in case the selectmen of said Hooksett neglect to assess, levy and collect their proportion of such public taxes and pay the same seasonably unto the treasurers of the towns of Chester, Dunbarton and Goffstown in the same way and manner as if the act had not passed, anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Section 4th. And be it further enacted that said town of Hooksett shall be, and hereby is, annexed to and considered a part of the county of Hillsborough, and that said town be annexed to Senatorial district number three and to the eleventh Regiment of Militia in this State.

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"In the House of Representatives June 25th, 1822: This bill, having had three several readings, passed to be enacted. Sent up for concurrence.

"CHARLES WOODMAN, *Speaker.*

"In Senate, Je. 29, 1822: The foregoing bill was brought up, read a third time and enacted.

"JONATHAN HARVEY, *President.*

"July 2d, 1822, Approved,

"SAMUEL BELL.

"A true copy. Attest,

"SAMUEL SPARHAWK, *Secretary.*"

The following is a copy of the petition and a list of the signers.

"To the Hon. the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire, in General Court convened, Humbly shew—The petition of the undersigned that they are inhabitants of the northwesterly part of the town of Chester, in the County of Rockingham and the easterly part of Dunbarton, and the easterly part of Goffstown, in the County of Hillsborough, that their places of residence are at the distances of from ten to sixteen miles from the places established for the transaction of town business and for holding public worship in said towns. By reason whereof they are in a measure deprived of the common rights and privileges enjoyed generally by the good citizens of this State. They therefore pray the legislature, in their goodness, to relieve them of the inconveniences to which they are now subjected by granting an act incorporating all the lands and inhabitants of said Chester, Dunbarton and Goffstown hereinafter described to wit: beginning northerly and northwesterly of a line drawn from the northeasterly corner of Manchester, in the County of Hillsborough, across said Chester, in such course as may be thought most proper, to the southwesterly corner of the town of Candia; thence by Candia line to Allenstown line; thence by Allenstown line to Merrimack river; thence across the Merrimac river to the southeasterly corner of Bow; thence by Bow line to the southerly corner of said Bow; thence running a line due south until it strikes Goffstown line; thence through Goffstown southeasterly till

it strikes Merrimack river opposite the northwesterly corner of the town of Manchester; thence from the northwesterly corner of the town of Manchester to the bounds first mentioned, into a town, with all the powers, privileges and immunities to which other towns in this state are by law entitled, and to be annexed to the County of Hillsborough, and as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"Feb. 7, 1821.

"Nathaniel Head, Samuel Head, Henry Moulton, Jno. Whipple, Wm. Hall, James Otterson, Jr., Stephen Goodridge, Jno. Johnson, Joseph Whittier, Joseph Whittier, Jr., Joshua Abbott, Daniel Allen, Richard Straw, David Lakin, Henry Moulton, Luther Shattuck, Wm. Otterson, Winthrop Knight, John Welch, Benjamin Mitchell, Josiah George, Nath'l Mitchell, John Quimby, Joseph Brown, Enos Ela, Wells Carter, James Oughterson, George A. Louchlin, James Brown, Nathan Hawse, Joseph Hawse, Richard Head, John Kimball, Simeon Bradford, Mark Whittier, John S. Wheeler, Jacob M. Farnum, Joseph Mitchell, James Mitchell, Mroham Mitchell, James Page, Richard Davis, John Prescott, Charles Flanders, Samuel Thompson, Israel Ela, Jr., John Jenness, Wm. Taggart, Jones Hacket, Jr., Jona. Moulton, Samuel Martin, Israel Ela, John Head, Robert Brown, Isaac C. Otterson, Peter C. Rowell, Josiah Rowell, John Knox, Mathew Gault, Asa Gordon, Samuel Huston, Ezra Kimball, Roger Dutton, Joshua Martin, Jr., John M. Farnum, Henry Dutton, Elijah Colby."

We see, by producing the names of the signers of the above petition, who the principal residents were at the time the town was incorporated. It contained all the principal real estate owners, with the exception of a few living in these parts who would not be directly benefited. In the southeast part of the town a few inhabitants were indifferent to the matter, as they were, perhaps, as near Chester proper as they would be at Hooksett village. Hooksett village, as originally located, was almost to the extreme limit in the northwest part of the town, which, fortunately, accommodated the major part of the population, and since the formation of the town, people in the remote sections have quite a distance to travel to do town business. For post-office accommodations and commercial transactions the people living contiguous to Manchester patronize that city. In the year of 1823 the following persons, residents in town, were assessed for taxes. It was the first inventory taken, and will show the complete family record in the whole town at that time,—

Richard H. Ayer, Joshua Abbott, Caleb Austin, David Abbott, Daniel Allen, James Ayer, William Abbott, Dominicus Abbott, James Brown, John Bagley, Hiram Brown, Robert Brown, James Buntin, Samuel Bell, Wd. Rachael Cochran, Clark Colby, Aaron Carter, Wells Carter, Josiah Colby, Walter Clay, John Clay, James Calbert, Moses Collins, Enoch F. Cleasby, Benjamin Cushing, Richard Davis, John Davis, Hazen Davis, Daniel Davis, Roger Dutton, Henry Dutton, Joshua Dustin, Israel Ela, Enos Ela, Daniel Ela, Stephen Eames, Jacob M. Farnum, William Farnum, Nathaniel Farnum, Moses Furen, Frederick French, Stephen L. Goodridgh, Robert Gordon, Mathew Gault, Asa Gordon, Jesse Gault, Joseph Glines, James W. Hubbard, Nathaniel Head, Samuel Head, William Hall, John Head, Richard Head, Nathaniel Hill, Moses Hill, Caleb Hearsey, Samuel Hearsey, James Hacket, James Hacket, Jr., Moses Hacket, Nathan Hawse, Samuel Huston, James Hutchison, James Hawse, Benjamin Hill, Larheriah Heath, Thomas Johnson, Richard Quimby, John Quimby, Samuel Rowell, Josiah Rowell, Peter C. Rowell, John P. Rowell, Daniel Rowe, Levi Rowe, William Roach, Benjamin Ring, Nathaniel Rea, Benjamin Sawyer, Abbott Saltmarsh, Thomas Saltmarsh, Daniel Straw, Daniel Sawyer, Thomas Sherman, Aaron Saltmarsh, Josiah Shipley, Hugh J. Taggart, William Taggart, Thomas R. Taggart, Samuel Thompson, Theodore Tarbox, John Whipple, Joseph Whittier, Dearborn Whittier, James Whittier, Jr., William Wicom, Enoch G. Wicom, William Wells, Gilbert Walton, John S. Wheeler, William Wiggins, John Welch, Thomas Wicom, Daniel Young, Daniel Kittridge, John Kimball, John C. Kimball, Jesse Kimball, Lenman Lincoln, David Lakin, Samuel Martin, Samuel Lakin, Nathaniel Mitchell, Abraham Mitchell, James Mitchell, Benjamin Mitchell, Joseph Mitchell, Relyre Mitchell, Henry Moulton, Henry Moulton, Henry Moulton, Jr., Joshua Martin, David Martin, Jr., Josiah Magoon, George W. Martin, Isaac Martin, Daniel Moody, James Otterson, James Otterson, Jr., William Otterson, Isaac Otterson, William Parker, Jonathan Prescott, Samuel Poor, John Prescott, James Prescott, Ira Poor, Eri Poor, Jesse Poor, James Putnam, James H. Page, David Page, David Page, Jr., Richard Palmer.

CIVIL HISTORY.

1822.—The first meeting of the legal voters qualified to vote was held on the 16th day of September, 1822, at the house of William Wall. "Chose Hon. Richard H. Ayer, moderator; Gideon Flanders, town clerk; chose Hon. Richard H. Ayer, Samuel Head and Samuel Poor, selectmen; chose Captain Daniel Sawyer, Colonel John Head, Captain John Prescott, constables; chose Abram Mitchell, John Clay, hog reefs; chose Josiah McGoon, Roger Dutton, surveyors of lumber; chose Jacob T. Wallace, John Begley, cutters of staves; chose John Whipple, Robert Davis and Nathaniel Mitchell, school committee; chose Robert Brown, treasurer."

1823.—The first annual meeting was held at the house of Samuel Head, March 11, 1823. Elected Hon. Richard H. Ayer, moderator; Gideon Flanders, clerk; for Governor: Samuel Dinsmore, 73; Levi Woodbury, 67; Hon. Richard H. Ayer, representative; Richard H. Ayer, Captain Daniel Sawyer, Samuel Poor, selectmen; Samuel Head, treasurer; Dr. Samuel Houston, collector of taxes; Gideon Flanders, Dr. Samuel Houston, William Hall, school committee. "*Voted*, that two days' labor be raised on a single Poll and other property in proportion for a highway tax, one-half of which to be worked out in the winter." "*Voted*, to accept the road laid out by the Selectmen from the South end of Hooksett Bridge to the highway that leads from James Otterson land to the saw-mill on Hooksett Falls." "*Voted*, that the Barn-Yards of Jacob M. Farnum and Richard H. Ayer be considered as Pounds." Jacob M. Farnum and Roger Dutton were appointed pound-keepers.

1824.—Richard H. Ayer, moderator; John Head, clerk; for Governor: David L. Morrill, 71; Levi Woodbury, 36; Samuel Head, representative; Richard H. Ayer, Daniel Sawyer, Samuel Poor, selectmen; Samuel Head, treasurer.

1825.—Richard H. Ayer, moderator; John Head, clerk; Richard H. Ayer, Daniel Sawyer, Thomas R. Taggart, selectmen; for Governor: Benjamin Peirce, 76; David L. Morrill, 50; Samuel Head, representative; John Head, treasurer; Dr. Asa Sawyer, Henry Moulton, Samuel Head, school committee; Asa Gordon, tax collector.

1826.—Richard H. Ayer, moderator; John Head, clerk; R. H. Ayer, Thomas R. Taggart, Jonathan Davis, selectmen; for Governor: Benjamin Peirce, 86; David L. Morrill, 53; Dr. Asa Sawyer, representative; Samuel Head, Thomas R. Taggart, Asa Sawyer, school committee; Joseph Mitchell, tax collector.

1827.—Richard H. Ayer, moderator; John Head, clerk; R. H. Ayer, Thomas R. Taggart, Jonathan Davis, selectmen; for Governor: Benjamin Peirce, 106; David L. Morrill, 5; Dr. Asa Sawyer, representative; Samuel Head, treasurer; Isaac C. Otterson, tax collector; Hiram Brown, Asa Sawyer, Thomas R. Taggart, school committee. "*Voted*, to lay out the public funds in building a Town-House, and that the Selectmen receive proposals for land to erect said house on and lay the same before the Town at the adjournment of this meeting that may adopt the best place to locate the same." At the adjourned meeting, April 2, 1827, in the Boston and Concord Boating Company's store-house, it was voted to locate the ground on the west side of the river. The vote stood 74 in favor, 47 against. Henry Moulton, Samuel Head and Samuel Poor were chosen committee to build the town-house, of brick, fifty by sixty feet, and they were authorized and empowered to collect all the public money due the town to defray the expense of said building, and that the said committee be authorized to cut wood on any land belonging to the town to burn brick for said house. On the 15th of September a meeting was held to see if the town would reconsider the previous vote, relative to the location of the town-house, and see if the town would locate on a piece of land, to be given by Nathaniel Head to the town, near the south end of the Hooksett bridge. It was voted not to reconsider. It was voted that the committee should build a town-house not less than forty feet wide, nor less than fifty feet long. Samuel Head was excused from being one of the committee and Asa Sawyer was elected in his place.

1828.—Town-meeting was held at the hall of Rowe & Davis. Richard H. Ayer, moderator; John Head, clerk; Thomas R. Taggart, Hiram

Brown, William Otterson, selectmen; for Governor: Benjamin Peirce, 95; John Bell, 78; John J. Ayer, representative. The meeting was adjourned to March 12th. Again a motion was made at this meeting to reconsider the location of the town-house, and the vote stood 76 in favor, 82 against. It was voted to finish the inside with pews and sell them at public vendue on conditions not less than forty dollars, the town reserving the right for town-meetings.

1829.—Thomas R. Taggart, moderator; Mathew Gault, clerk; Thomas R. Taggart, William Otterson, Robert Davis, selectmen; for Governor: John Bell, 56; Benjamin Peirce, 108; Dr. Asa Sawyer, representative; Henry Moulton, treasurer; Isaac C. Otterson, tax collector.

1830.—Enoch B. Barnes, moderator; Mathew Gault, clerk; Hiram Brown, Robert Davis, Henry Moulton, selectmen; for Governor: Mathew Harvey, 109; Timothy Upham, 50; Thomas R. Taggart, representative; Samuel Head, treasurer and tax collector.

1831.—Enoch B. Barnes, moderator; Mathew Gault, town clerk; Enoch B. Barnes, Henry Moulton, Philip Jones, selectmen; for Governor: Samuel Dinsmore, 95; Ichabod Bartlett, 51; Thomas R. Taggart, representative; William Otterson, tax collector.

1832.—Enoch B. Barnes, moderator; Mathew Gault, clerk; Philip Jones, William Otterson, Thomas Shannon, selectmen; for Governor: Samuel Dinsmore, 88; Ichabod Bartlett, 39; Enoch B. Barnes, representative; Henry Moulton, treasurer; Joseph Poor, tax collector. "*Voted* at this meeting and chose a committee, consisting of Thomas R. Taggart and Samuel Head, to examine the Wicom Farm, or any other one that can be bought cheaper, for a poor farm, and report at an adjourned meeting."

1833.—Enoch B. Barnes, moderator; Mathew Gault, clerk; Thomas R. Taggart, Hiram Brown, John P. Rowell, selectmen; for Governor: Samuel Dinsmore, 104; and 5 scattering; Mathew Gault, representative; Inda Gile, tax collector.

1834.—Philip Jones, moderator; Mathew Gault, clerk; Philip Jones, John P. Rowell, Retyre Mitchell, selectmen; for Governor: William Badger, 111; Foster Gowns, 2; Mathew Gault, representative; Henry Moulton, treasurer; Manly H. Brown, tax collector.

1835.—Amos C. Gale, moderator; Seth K. Jones, clerk; Mathew Gault, Retyre Mitchell, Hiram Austin, selectmen; for Governor: William Badger, 86; Joseph Healey, 48; Mathew Gault, representative; Henry Moulton, treasurer; Isaac C. Otterson, tax collector.

1836.—Amos C. Gale, moderator; Seth K. Jones, clerk; Mathew Gault, Hiram Austin, Thomas R. Taggart, selectmen; Thomas R. Tuggert, representative; for Governor: Isaac Hill, 88; scattering, 11; Seth K. Jones, treasurer; Isaac C. Otterson, collector.

1837.—Mathew Gault, moderator; Seth K. Jones, clerk; Thomas R. Taggart, Mathew Gault, Hiram Brown, selectmen; for Governor: Isaac Hill, 56; Frederick G. Stark, 19; Thomas R. Taggart, representative; Seth K. Jones, treasurer; Isaac C. Otterson, collector.

1838.—Richard H. Ayer, moderator; Seth K. Jones, clerk; Thomas R. Taggart, William H. Mitchell, Joseph Blanchard, selectmen; Seth K. Jones, representative; Seth K. Jones, treasurer; Isaac C. Otterson, collector.

1839.—Richard H. Ayer, moderator; Seth K. Jones, clerk; Thomas R. Taggart, William H. Mitchell, selectmen; for Governor: John Page, 134; James Wilson, 72; Seth K. Jones, representative; Richard H. Ayer, treasurer; Isaac C. Otterson, collector.

1840.—Richard H. Ayer, moderator; Seth K. Jones, clerk; Thomas R. Taggart, Isaac C. Otterson, John P. Rowell, selectmen; for Governor: John Page, 113; Enos Stevens, 53; Richard H. Ayer, representative and treasurer; Isaac C. Otterson, collector.

1841.—Richard H. Ayer, moderator; Seth K. Jones, clerk; Thomas R. Taggart, Isaac C. Otterson, Eri Poor, selectmen; for Governor: John Page, 106; Enos Stevens, 62; Richard H. Ayer, representative; Seth K. Jones, treasurer; Isaac C. Otterson, collector.

1842.—Nathaniel Ambrose, moderator; Seth K. Jones, clerk; Isaac C. Otterson, Eri Poor, Henry Saltmarsh, selectmen; for Governor: Henry Hubbard, 95; Enos Stevens, 52; John H. White, 30; Hiram Austin, representative; Seth K. Jones, treasurer; Isaac C. Otterson, collector.

1843.—George W. F. Converse, moderator; Amos G. Gale, clerk; Henry Saltmarsh, Benjamin J. Gile, William Parker, selectmen; for Governor: Henry Hubbard, 80; John H. White, 50; Anthony Colby, 68; Richard H. Ayer, representative; Samuel Head, treasurer. "*Voted* to purchase the Jabez Green farm for two thousand dollars."

1844.—George W. F. Converse, moderator; Amos G. Gale, clerk; Thomas R. Taggart, George W. F. Converse, Samuel Melvin, selectmen; for Governor: John H. Steele, 129; Anthony Colby, 57; John H. White, 14; Hiram Austin, representative; Samuel Head, Jr., treasurer; Isaac C. Otterson, collector.

1845.—Richard H. Ayer, moderator; Amos G. Gale, clerk; Thomas R. Taggart, George W. F. Converse, Isaac Lewis, selectmen; for Governor: John H. Steele, 114; Anthony Colby, 65; William H. Mitchell, representative; Samuel Head, Jr., treasurer; John H. Mitchell, collector.

1846.—Joseph Blanchard, moderator; Mathew Gault, clerk; Eri Poor, Isaac Lewis, Jesse Gault, Jr., selectmen; for Governor: Jared W. Williams, 134; Anthony Colby, 73; N. S. Berry, 20; Samuel Head, Jr., treasurer; John H. Mitchell, collector. "*Voted* not to send representative."

1847.—John Marshall, moderator; for Governor: J. W. Williams, 159; Anthony Colby, 84; William H. Mitchell, representative; Seth K. Jones, clerk; Mathew Gault, Stephen Kimball, George W. Davis, selectmen; Roger Dutton, treasurer; John H. Mitchell, collector.

1848.—John Marshall, moderator; for Governor: J. W. Williams, 166; N. S. Berry, 100; John H. Mitchell, representative; Seth K. Jones, clerk; Mathew Gault, Stephen Kimball, George Davis, selectmen; Roger Dutton, treasurer.

1849.—John Marshall, moderator; Seth K. Jones, clerk; John Marshall, John H. Mitchell, Eri Poor, selectmen; for Governor: Samuel Dinsmore, 160; Levi Chamberlain, 73; John H. Mitchell, representative; Seth K. Jones, treasurer; Nathaniel Mitchell, collector.

1850.—John Marshall, moderator; Jabez Green, representative; for Governor: Samuel Dinsmore, 167; Levi Chamberlain, 65; Eri Poor, John L. Garland, Horace Gage, selectmen; Seth K. Jones, treasurer; Jesse Gault, Jr., clerk. On October 8, 1850, Jesse Gault, Jr., was elected a delegate to the convention to revise the Constitution.

1851.—Joseph Blanchard, moderator; for Governor: Samuel Dinsmore, 126; John Atwood, 70; Thomas E. Sawyer, 69; George Thompson, Matthew Gault, James P. Ela, selectmen; Jesse Gault, Jr., clerk; Seth K. Jones, treasurer; Nathaniel Mitchell, collector; John Marshall, representative. "*Voted* to pay the soldiers of the Eighth Company of infantry fifty cents, and as returned by Captain Converse."

1852.—Joseph Blanchard, moderator; for Governor: Noah Martin, 133; Thomas E. Sawyer, 68; John Atwood, 54; John Marshall, representative; Mathew Gault, Horace Gage, Francis B. Watson, selectmen; Seth K. Jones, clerk and treasurer; Eri Poor, collector.

1853.—Horace Gage, moderator; Nathan W. Gove, clerk; Jesse Gault, Jr., Samuel Head, Jr., Stephen Kimball, selectmen; for Governor: Noah Martin, 123; John H. White, 49; James Bell, 46; Joseph T. Goss, treasurer; Nathaniel Mitchell, collector; Eri Poor, representative.

1854.—Joseph Blanchard, moderator; Savory T. Burbank, representative; for Governor: N. B. Baker, 117; James Bell, 55; Jared Perkins, 65; N. W. Gove, clerk; Joseph T. Goss, N. Head, Hiram Kimball, selectmen; Joseph T. Goss, treasurer; Nathaniel Mitchell, collector.

1855.—Joseph Blanchard, moderator; Jesse Gault, Jr., clerk; Joseph T. Goss, Nathaniel Head, Hiram Kimball, selectmen; S. T. Burbank, representative; for Governor: Ralph Metcalf, 136; Nathaniel B. Baker, 103; James Bell, 16; Asa Fowler, 10; Joseph T. Goss, treasurer; Mayhew Clark, collector.

1856.—Joseph Blanchard, moderator; Roger A. Dutton, clerk; John R. Hall, John W. Prescott, Mawhew Clark, selectmen; Jesse Gault, representative; for Governor: John S. Wells, 139; Ralph Metcalf, 124; Joseph T. Goss, treasurer; Isaac Lewis, collector.

1857.—Joseph Blanchard, moderator; John W. Prescott, clerk; Joseph T. Goss, John W. Prescott, Enoch Johnson, selectmen; voted not to send representative; for Governor: William Haile, 138; John S. Wells, 117; J. T. Goss, treasurer; A. H. Converse, collector.

1858.—Joseph Blanchard, moderator; John W. Prescott, clerk; Samuel Head, William Shute, Enoch Johnson, selectmen; J. T. Goss, treasurer; A. H. Converse, collector; Jesse Gault, representative; for Governor: William Haile, 155; Asa P. Cate, 110.

1859.—Joseph Blanchard, moderator; John W. Prescott, clerk; Samuel Head, William F. Head, Henry Saltmarsh, selectmen; Joseph T. Goss, representative; for Governor: Ichabod Goodwin, 129; Asa P. Cate, 99; Joseph T. Goss, treasurer.

1860.—Jesse Gault, moderator; John W. Prescott, clerk; Samuel Head, William F. Head, Henry Saltmarsh, selectmen; Joseph T. Goss, representative; for Governor: Ichabod Goodwin, 132; Asa P. Cate, 106; Joseph T. Goss, treasurer; Isaac C. Otterson, collector.

1861.—Jesse Gault, moderator; John W. Prescott, clerk; Jesse Gault, William Sanborn, Nathaniel Mitchell, selectmen; Nathaniel Head, representative; Joseph T. Goss, treasurer; Isaac C. Otterson, collector; for Governor: N. S. Berry, 102; George Stark, 97.

1862.—Joseph Blanchard, moderator; George A. Robie, clerk; Eri Poor, William Sanborn, Charles W. James, selectmen; Thomas J. Otterson, treasurer; John W. Prescott, collector; Nathaniel Head, representative; for Governor: N. S. Berry, 117; George Stark, 87.

1863.—Joseph Blanchard, moderator; George A. Robie, clerk; John L. Garland, C. W. James, Harvey Dennison, selectmen; Thomas W. Nicholson, representative; for Governor: W. Harriman, 48; Joseph A. Gilmore 81; Ira H. Eastman, 100; O. T. Marshall, treasurer; Josiah Clark, collector.

1864.—Joseph Blanchard, moderator; George A. Robie, clerk; John L. Garland, Harvey Dennison, John H. Rand, selectmen; Thomas W. Nicholson, representative; O. T. Marshall, treasurer; John W. Prescott, collector; for Governor: Joseph A. Gilmore, 126; E. W. Harrington, 73.

1865.—Joseph Blanchard, moderator; George A. Robie, clerk; Harvey Dennison, Martin L. Otterson, David A. Kimball, selectmen; Joseph Blanchard, representative; J. T. Goss, treasurer; H. B. Otterson, collector; for Governor: E. W. Harrington, 75; F. Smyth, 126.

1866.—Joseph Blanchard, moderator; George A. Robie, clerk; Eri Poor, M. L. Otterson, David A. Kimball, selectmen; Amos G. Prescott, representative; for Governor: John G. Sinclair, 100; F. Smyth, 119; George H. L. Head, treasurer; H. B. Otterson, collector.

1867.—Joseph Blanchard, moderator; George A. Robie, clerk; Eri Poor, John W. Prescott, Jacob F. Martin, selectmen; Norris C. Gault, representative; for Governor: John G. Sinclair, 125; W. Harriman, 125; Daniel W. Garland, collector; George H. L. Head, treasurer.

1868.—J. Blanchard, moderator; George A. Robie, clerk; John W. Prescott, A. W. Prescott, J. F. Putnam, selectmen; B. J. Gile, representative; for Governor: J. G. Sinclair, 135; W. Harriman, 157; J. T. Goss, treasurer; A. F. Davis, collector.

1869.—Joseph Blanchard, moderator; George A. Robie, clerk; J. F. Putnam, R. L. Pingree, J. H. Mitchell, selectmen; B. J. Gile, representative; for Governor: John Bedel, 101; Onslow Stearns, 134; H. B. Otterson, treasurer; Henry H. Gile, collector.

1870.—Joseph Blanchard, moderator; George A. Robie, clerk; J. F. Putnam, R. L. Pingree, J. H. Mitchell, selectmen; H. B. Otterson, treasurer; H. E. Robie, collector; W. F. Head, representative; for Governor: John Bedel, 77; Onslow Stearns, 142.

1871.—J. H. Mitchell, moderator; George A. Robie, clerk; R. L. Pingree, J. H. Mitchell, A. T. Martin, selectmen; W. F. Head, representative; for Governor: James Pike, 102; James A. Weston, 125; H. E. Robie, collector; H. B. Otterson, treasurer.

1872.—Nathaniel Head, moderator; Seth Mitchell, clerk; Jesse Gault, A. W. Prescott, D. A. Kimball, selectmen; George A. Robie, representative; for Governor: J. A. Weston, 122; E. A. Straw, 158; H. B. Otterson, treasurer; H. E. Robie, collector.

1873.—Nathaniel Head, moderator; George A. Robie, clerk; Jesse Gault, A. W. Prescott, D. A. Kimball, selectmen; H. B. Otterson, treasurer; Henry E. Robie, collector; George A. Robie, representative; for Governor: J. A. Weston, 112; E. A. Straw, 142.

1874.—Nathaniel Head, moderator; B. A. Ham, clerk; George A. Robie, D. A. Kimball, A. Y. Martin, selectmen; H. B. Otterson, treasurer; H. H. Gile, collector; Hiram Kimball, representative; for Governor: J. A. Weston, 117; Luther McCutchions, 143.

1875.—Nathaniel Head, moderator; for Governor: P. C. Cheney, 179; H. B. Roberts, 134; H. Kimball, representative; B. A. Ham, clerk; George A. Robie, D. A. Kimball, A. F. Davis, selectmen; H. H. Gile, collector; H. B. Otterson, treasurer.

1876.—Nathaniel Head, moderator; for Governor: Daniel Marcy, 122; P. C. Cheney, 193; B. A. Ham, clerk; Samuel Head, representative; George A. Robie, A. F. Davis, M. L. Whitney, selectmen; H. B. Otterson, treasurer; H. H. Gile, collector.

1877.—Nathaniel Head, moderator; James W. Converse, clerk; Samuel Head, representative; George A. Robie, M. L. Whitney, J. S. Cole, selectmen; H. B. Otterson, treasurer; H. H. Gile, collector; for Governor: B. F. Prescott, 186; Daniel Marcy, 95.

1878.—Nathaniel Head, moderator; J. W. Converse, clerk; J. S. Cole, A. T. Martin, B. A. Ham, selectmen; H. B. Otterson, treasurer; R. B. Fass; for Governor: B. F. Prescott, 181; Frank A. McKean, 117. There was no choice for representative. In the fall the first biennial election occurred. For Governor: W. G. Brown, 31; Frank A. McKean, 64; Nathaniel Head, 193; D. A. Kimball, representative.

1879.—Jesse Gault, moderator; J. W. Converse, clerk; B. A. Ham, A. T. Martin, M. L. Whitney, selectmen; H. B. Otterson, treasurer; R. B. Fass, collector.

1880.—Jesse Gault, moderator; J. W. Converse, clerk; B. A. Ham, A. T. Martin, M. L. Whitney, selectmen; R. B. Fass, collector; R. A. Lantry, treasurer; Joseph O. Ingalls, representative; for Governor: George D. Dodge, 14; Frank Jones, 120; Charles H. Bell, 168.

1881.—Jesse Gault, moderator; Richard A. Lantry, clerk; M. L. Otterson, R. B. Neal, M. L. Whitney, selectmen; R. A. Lantry, collector.

1882.—Jesse Gault, moderator; R. A. Lantry, clerk and treasurer; George A. Robie, R. B. Neal, J. Huse, selectmen; R. A. Fass, collector; Nathaniel Clark, representative; for Governor: Samuel W. Hale, 119; M. V. B. Edgerly, 104.

1883.—Edwin Pronk, moderator; R. A. Lantry, clerk and treasurer; R. B. Neal, Edwin Pronk, James Huse, selectmen; R. B. Fass, collector.

1884.—Edwin Pronk, moderator; R. A. Lantry, clerk and treasurer; Edwin Pronk, N. C. Gault, E. G. Libby, selectmen; R. B. Fass, collector; Josiah Clark, representative; for Governor: Moody Currier, 191; J. M. Hill, 93; L. D. Mason, 13.

1885.—Edwin Pronk, moderator; R. A. Lantry, clerk and treasurer; Edwin Pronk, E. G. Libby, E. J. Robie, selectmen; W. H. Otterson, collector.

CHAPTER II.

HOOKSETT—(*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Congregational Church was the first established society in town, but Methodism was probably preached by itinerant ministers at as early a date. Early in the history of the first settlers of our locality church privileges were enjoyed only by traveling a long distance to Chester, Dunbarton or Pembroke. As early as 1770, Samuel Martin, Daniel Martin, John Martin, Caleb Dalton and Daniel Foster had their parish rates given in on account of living so far from the meeting-house. This was an important reason, prior to the formation of the town, for its incorporation. Rev. Joseph A. E. Long first ministered to the people of Hooksett in the year 1824. He held meetings in different places in town, at periods up to the year 1828. He then being called very eloquent, and in the capacity of an evangelist, was instrumental in forming a sentiment to organize a Congregational Society. So, accordingly, on January 22, 1828, an organization was perfected. The following proceedings occurred at the council:

"HOOKSETT, Jan. 22, 1828.

"At an Ecclesiastical Council, convened by virtue of letters from several individuals in Hooksett for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of organizing a church of the Congregational order in this place.

"Present: Rev. Abraham Burnham, Josiah Kittredge, delegates from church in Pembroke; Rev. Roger C. Hatch, from church in Hopkinton; Rev. William R. Talbert, Elder Foster Towns, from church in Nottingham West; Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, Rev. Nathaniel Abbott, from church in Concord; Rev. Henry Wood, Elder Jonathan Aiken, from church in Goffstown.

"The Council was organized by choosing Rev. A. Burnham, Moderator; Rev. N. Bouton, Scribe. The meeting of the Council opened with prayer by the moderator. Attended to communications from the individuals who are candidates for church membership. Roger Dutton presented a letter of dismission and recommendation from the church in Weld, Maine. Mrs. Zebiah and Miss Mehitable Hersey presented a letter of dismission and recommendation from the church in Dunbarton. Sarah Head and Mary Otterson communicated their Christian experience in writing. Susan Moulton expressed the reasons of her hope in Christ and Arria Mitchell did the same. Whereupon, '*Voted*, unanimously, that it is expedient to embody the above individuals into a church of Christ.'"

Agreeably to the foregoing vote, the above-named individuals were acknowledged as a regularly constituted Church of Christ in connection with the following exercises. Hymns were sung and prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Hatch. Sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Bouton from Acts ii. 47. Confession of faith and covenant administered by Rev. Mr. Burnham; the fellowship of the church expressed by him. The Rev. Mr. Talbot offered the concluding prayer. "*Voted*, that the council be dissolved." It was voted by the above council that J. A. E. Long act as moderator of the church. The following members composed the church at its organization who subscribed to the Articles of Faith and Covenant: Roger Dutton, Susan Moulton, Sarah Head, Zebiah Hersey, M. Hersey, Mary Otterson, Arria Mitchell, Mrs. Poor, all of whom have since deceased. The following have since been admitted:

1828.—Feb. 15, Nancy Towns by profession; Feb. 17, Rachel Dutton and Rebecca Batchelder by profession; Feb. 23, Mary Sawyer by profession; Mar. 29, Hugh Taggart, Elizabeth Taggart, by letter; June 21, Joanna Saltmarsh, Sally Sawyer, by letter; Aug. 30, Rosanna Whittier, Phebe Hawes, and Eunice Kimball by letter; Oct. 25, M. Martin, Caleb Johnson, Jason Johnson and Foster Townes, by letter; Dec. 28, Margaret Brown and Anna Poor by letter, and Hannah Upham by profession.

1829.—Hannah Taggart by profession; Joseph Blanchard, Polly Blanchard, died July 4, 1843; April 26, Dolly Ames, died Aug. 3, 1829; June 28, Nathan Kimball, excommunicated, and Maria Davis, Mary Abbott Austin and Ann Brown; July 25, John Osgood and Mary Osgood, by letter.

1830.—April 25, Sarah Brown, died April 3, 1831, Hiram Brown and Mary Brown; June 26, Sally Head; June 27, Ruth Baker; Oct. 24, Dolly Whittier and —— Dollof.

1831.—April 24, Nancy Bradley Cleasby; Sept. 4, Martha Otterson.

1832.—Jotham D. Otterson.

1833.—Jan. 6, Malvina Straw, Sophronia Tucker and Charles Bayles and Harriet Bayles.

1836.—Hazen Saltmarsh; Nov. 5, Mrs. Hazen Saltmarsh, died Jan. 17, 1855.

1837.—July 14, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Simpson, letter from church in Dorchester, N. H.; Oct. 6, Calvin Guild, Jr., letter from church in Uxbridge, Mass., and Margaret Guild, letter from church in Uxbridge, Mass; Oct. 13, Parla P. Warren, letter from church in Nashua, N. H.

1838.—June 3, William, Blanchard, deceased; John Garland and Lucy Ann Chase, died; Aug. 5, Chatham Orr; Sept. 30, Widow Hannah Parker.

1839.—Feb. 10, Mrs. Mary Ann Gage; Mar. 3, Charles Gault and wife, by letter from church in West Parish, Concord.

1844.—April, Nancy Whittemore, by letter from Lowell, Mass.

1846.—Aug. 29, James W. Perkins and wife, by letter from Warner, N. H.; James Putnam and wife, by letter from Goffstown; Mrs. Samuel Noyes, by letter from Pembroke; Oct. 30, Charles A. Daniels, by letter from Franklin, Mass.; Mrs. Nugul, by letter from Alexandria.

1847.—Jan. 1, Mrs. Charles A. Daniels, by letter from Pembroke; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Ballard, by letter from Andover, Mass.

1848.—Feb. 17, Mr. and Mrs Luther Shedd, by letter from Amoskeag; Miss E. Shedd, by letter from New York; Feb. 20, Mrs. Julia Ann Head, by letter from Lowell, Mass., Mrs. Sarah Saltmarsh and Miss Abigail L. Goss; May 14, Mrs. Jabez Green, by letter from Pembroke; Mrs. Lydia S. Goss, by letter from Winchendon, Mass.; Mrs. Ann Brown, by letter from Amoskeag; June 25, Miss Mary Whinden; July 23, Miss Nancy Brown, by letter from Milton, Vt.

1850.—Mar. 10, Mr. J. C. Gile; July 14, E. A. Saltmarsh.

1852.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Russel; May 2, Mr. and Mrs. John Dana, Miss Anna M. Eastman, Jane Whidon, Elizabeth B. Saltmarsh and Rebecca W. Saltmarsh.

1856.—Jan. 5, Wm. Forbes and wife, by letter from Oakham, Mass.; Thomas M. Bacon and wife, by letter from Franklin, Mass.; July 6, Martha Noyes; Nov. 9, Elizabeth Converse.

1857.—Mary Young, by letter from Deerfield, N. H.; May 3, Mrs. Hiram Austin, Mrs. Phœbe J. Russel, John Austin, Elizabeth S. Noyes.

1861.—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Marden, by letter from Chichester and Manchester; Jan. 6, Mr. and Mrs. John Shirley and Mrs. Sarah A. Dennison.

1862.—Sept. 7, Mrs. Lucy A. Morgan.

1863.—Oct. 30, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Ela, by letter from Methodist Church in town.

1864.—Mr. and Mrs. William O. Gordon, from church in Danbury.

1866.—May 6, A. Burnham and wife, from Haverhill, Mass.; Nov. 2, Mrs. Sarah M. Russel, from Chichester.

1872.—March 18, Mrs. Susan G. Goss and Mrs. Mary E. Otterson, from church in Chichester.

1880.—July 1, Mrs. Persis Church and Mrs. Sarah Pronk, from Campton, N. H.; Sept. 2, Mrs. Eliza Sykes, from Manchester, N. H.; Sept. 12, Eli Walker; Nov. 4, W. H. Otterson, from church in West Concord; Mrs. Ida W. Lakin, from church in Pittsfield, N. H.; Annie Ordway, Nellie Gordon, Lucy Hammond and Mrs. J. W. Prescott; Dec. 30, Mr. Pierce Porter, Frank H. Colby, Mrs. Sarah B. Ordway, Nancy C. Converse, Mary C. Walker, Nettie M. Colby, Nettie R. Jones, Nora M. Kimball and Lizzie E. Thompson.

1881.—March 3, Charles A. Tenney, letter from Nashua; Mrs. Emery Austin, letter from Henniker; Mrs. Lizzie J. Tenney, Miss Lydia J. Wyman, Miss Myra J. Gordon and Miss Nancy C. Rowell; April 28, Eben C. Chase; July 3, Maria A. Clark.

1883.—Mrs. F. E. Stevens; April 29, John C. Rollins and Mrs. M. L. Morse.

1884.—Jan. 6, Orrin J. Prescott and wife, Mrs. Eben J. Bucket; July 6, Miss Susan C. Rowell; Sept. 7, Rosetta M. Ordway and Angelina D. Mitchell, from church in Manchester; Winfield S. Head, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. L. Otterson, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Towle, Mrs. Julia A. Hazeltine, Mrs. Ruth Head, Mr. Henry Otterson and Mr. Geo. A. Lakin.

All the above is a complete record, as far as can be ascertained, of the membership of the Congregational Church since its formation. Of the clergymen who have ministered to the church a full account cannot be given. Sometimes, at periods intervening between the resignations and ordinations of different pastors, the pulpit was supplied for a year or less by clergymen of whom there is no record. The first clergyman was the Rev. J. A. E. Long. He was born in Amesbury, Mass., and was a son of Nathan Long. He graduated at Harvard College in 1818, and afterwards at the Cambridge Divinity School; was ordained as an evangelist in Kensington, N. H., in April, 1822. After preaching a year he removed and labored as an evangelist in different places, and quite successfully in Hooksett a few years prior to the formation of the Congregational Church, when he was accepted as a settled preacher. He was in Lyman, Me., in 1836, and afterwards labored a short time in Kensington. He afterwards settled in Hooksett, and for a number of years was a conspicuous person, known as "Priest Long." Many people living can relate pleasing anecdotes of his suave temperament, polished manner and somewhat eccentric habits. He died suddenly in 1859, leaving a wife, son and daughter. His widow is now living at the age of eighty-seven, in Chelsea, Mass. Mr. Long was succeeded by Rev. Charles Boyter. Mr. Boyter was a missionary and was first installed at Springfield, N. H., in June, 1828. After preaching there two years, he preached at different parts until his location in Hooksett, in 1833, where he labored until 1835. He afterwards preached in Acworth, N. H. April 30, 1835, Rev. Humphrey

Moore was ordained as pastor, and acted until 1836. He afterwards preached in Merrimack, Amherst, Greenfield. He was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Greenlief, in 1837, and he, in 1838, by Rev. S. E. Jewett, who preached an indefinite period with some other clergymen of whom no record is made. On the last Sabbath of February, 1846, Rev. James W. Perkins commenced his labors. August 30, 1846, the present house of worship was dedicated. It was erected this year by contributions, the largest contributors being Samuel Head and wife. The Rev. Mr. Perkins labored until 1848. He preached in Francestown in 1844; in Alstead, 1846; Hillsborough in 1852, where his health gave out June 16, 1852.

Rev. John Lawrence became pastor in 1848. He ministered to the people until 1850. Mr. Lawrence is still living at an old age in Cambridge, Mass. On December 5, 1850, Rev. J. W. Tarlton was ordained. Mr. Tarlton was a son of William and Comfort (Wallace) Tarlton; was born in Epsom, N. H., February 19, 1817; prepared for college at Homer, N. Y.; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1842; teacher in Boston 1842–44; student at Yale Theological Seminary two years and Andover Theological School one year. He was without charge at Boston, Mass., 1855–68, and Watertown, Mass., from 1868 till death. Sometimes engaged in evangelistic labors, and acting pastor at North Chelsea (Revere), two years. Married, February 3, 1854, Betsey Dutton, daughter of Deacon Roger and Rachel (Sawyer) Dutton, of Hooksett, N. H. Died in Watertown, of congestion of the liver and lungs, February 27, 1883, aged sixty-six years. Rev. William Forbes was ordained November 8, 1855, and was supported until May 2, 1857, when he sent in his resignation, but continued to serve until December 23, 1858, when he was dismissed. He afterwards preached in Deerfield. Mr. Forbes was succeeded by the Rev. E. H. Caswell, who occupied the pulpit one year, until May 31, 1860, when he ceased his labors. On July 8, 1860, Rev. Marvin Leffingwell commenced to supply the pulpit; after preaching two years Sabbaths, was engaged for one year. Mr. Leffingwell preached until the year 1865. During this time he strongly advocated the cause of the Union in the pulpit and out. He was succeeded by Rev. A. Burnham, who performed the duties of pastor from July 16, 1865, until March 31, 1872. Mr. Burnham was a devoted Christian, a thorough scholar, and his memory is indelibly imprinted on the minds of many who live in Hooksett. He died a few years ago in West Stewartstown, N. H. The church was supplied by different preachers until the year 1873, when the Methodist and Congregational Churches were united. This departure was followed by an era of great success, when church matters and attendance were greatly enhanced. The Congregationalist members earnestly acquiesced in supporting Methodist preachers. The Rev. J. E. Robbins was the first pastor under the new order of things, he serving until 1876 with great success. Mr. Robbins has preached in Plymouth, Lebanon and Portsmouth since, and is now presiding elder in the Claremont District. The next was Rev. B. W. Chase (Methodist), who served one year, afterwards preaching in Sunapee and the West. Mr. Chase was succeeded by Rev. S. G. Kellogg (Methodist), three years. Rev. Mr. Kellogg is a distinguished minister, has been presiding elder, and since has preached in Marlow three years, and is now at Sunapee, N. H. The next call was made to Rev. Charles H. Taintor (Congregationalist). Mr. Taintor preached in Weare, N. H., one year, before locating in Hooksett, and prior to that period was an evangelist. Mr. Taintor's administration, from 1880 to 1882, was a fruitful one. He labored with much zeal and earnestness. The records show more accessions of new members by profession than under any administration of his predecessors. His estimable wife was an earnest colaborer in the cause. Mr. Taintor, after deliberate consideration was very pronounced and earnest, and he did much towards shaping and perfecting the affairs and records of the Congregational Church. Mr. Taintor was called to Milford, N. H., where he labored with his usual success for two years. He is now secretary of the Congregational Church Building Society in the West, with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. Taintor was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Rollins, who commenced to supply the pulpit in November, 1882. He was previously located in Webster two years, supplying the Methodist Episcopal Church. In June, 1883, he received a call from the Union Church to settle with them as their pastor, being ordained and installed June 27, 1883. Rev. C. W. Wallace, D.D., preached the sermon. In the words of one of the council, "the examination was more than satisfactory." During Mr. Rollins' term the church was remodeled inside and out at an expense of about fifteen hundred dollars, and before the close of his work every cent of debt of church, society and Sunday-school was paid in full. Mr. Rollins was called to the pastorate of the Milford Church December, 1884, and was installed February 27, 1885. Mr. Rollins' service in Hooksett was successful, displaying rare talent as a preacher of power and worth. His ministrations in Milford are successful, and large congregations assemble to hear his brilliant pleadings. Since the building of the church numerous improvements have been made. A bell was given the church in the year 1852 by a number of contributors. In the year 1879, Deacon Hiram Austin, Martin L. Otterson and Frank C. Towle were appointed trustees to receive a legacy of five hundred dollars bequeathed to the church by Mary Young. In the year 1882, Jabez Green presented a deed to the society of the parsonage lot and building, valued at about fifteen hundred dollars; also, Mrs. Jabez Green, the same year, donated a silver communion service, costing seventy-five dollars. These monuments of philanthropy speak praises to the noble benefactors, who are still living

at this time. The following deacons have served the church: Roger Dutton, Hugh Taggart, Luther Shedd, Hiram Austin, Martin L. Otterson.

Methodist Church.—The earliest recollection of Methodist preaching was between the years 1820–30. An Orthodox sentiment had been established before any organization took place in the Methodist creed. Methodism, with its customs and forms of worship, in the olden times, was somewhat generally ridiculed by believers in Orthodoxy and Presbyterianism. A healthy sentiment had generally become aroused in the Methodist faith, and a large society was organized. The first preaching that was regularly sustained was held in the brick building now owned by George A. Colby. It was then owned by Hall & Rowe. Afterwards meetings were held in the hall of the old tavern-stand, now the residence of Widow Walter B. Jones. After the town-house was built, in 1828, the inside was fitted with pews, and a great many came into possession of members of the Methodist Society. As there was no accessible record, a complete history of the society cannot be given. In the year 1831, Rev. Orlando Hinds was the pastor. In the year 1832, Rev. Nahum Howe supplied the church. Again, in the year 1835, Rev. Mr. Hinds supplied the pulpit. The church was for a number of years supplied from the Methodist Episcopal College at Concord. In the year 1856 there was a great religious revival, conducted by a man by the name of Fox. Many accessions to the church membership took place during this period. In the early history of the church Rev. James Pike supplied the pulpit for two years. While he acted as pastor a camp-meeting was held in the woods formerly standing on the farm of the late Thomas N. Head. It was an important event at that time. In the records, of which there are only some fragments to be found, the names of the following persons as "members of the board" appear: Alvah Colby, George Davis, Nathaniel Mitchel, C. H. Wheeler, J. R. Hall, Simeon Batchelder, Sumner Ordway, Josiah Prescott. In 1857, Joseph Scott and Gilbert H. Winans supplied the church with forty-three members. In 1858, preacher in charge, Rev. Truman Caster; membership, sixty-three. In 1860, Rev. Charles H. Vinton, pastor; membership, sixty-seven. In 1862, Rev. C. R. Haman, pastor; membership, fifty-four. In 1863, Rev. Jos. T. Hand, pastor; in 1864, S. Donaldson, pastor; in 1870–71, Rev. H. H. Hartwell, pastor; in 1872–73, Rev. C. W. Taylor, pastor. In the year 1873 the Methodists joined with the Congregationalists and formed a Union Society. On May 18, 1885, Rev. N. M. Learned, late of Los Angeles, Cal. (Methodist), was engaged to supply the Union Church in Hooksett for one year. He is now the acting pastor, and has met with a kind reception.

Universalist Society.—There was no regular organized society of the Universalists until the year 1858. There were meetings held previously, and such noted clergymen as Rev. Silvanus Cobb and Rev. Philip Brooks have preached here in Hooksett in earlier days. The first regular settled pastor was the Rev. Samuel Thompson. He was a native of Nova Scotia, and was a preacher of ability. He resided in town until 1863. The meetings were held in the company's hall. The composition of the society embraced many of the best people in town. Mr. Thompson had two sons, who enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, and were credited to this town. There are many residents who are firm believers in the Universalist creed, but worship with other sectarian denominations.

Adventism.—The Advent doctrine has been preached in town about thirty years. In the year 1858 there were a few people in town who prepared for the second coming of Christ. There is no organized society, but preaching has been held publicly in halls, school-houses and groves in different sections of the town. Many remember the local expounders of this doctrine in the persons of Enoch Holt and wife, Orlando Marshall and wife, and, at the present time, Daniel C. Elliott and others. The Bible is their study, and passage after passage can be repeated by the followers of this religious belief.

Catholic.—There is no Catholic Church in town, but there is an estimated population of over six hundred who are followers of this faith. About two miles from Hooksett village is a Catholic Church. It is in the limits of Allenstown, more properly called (South Side) Suncook. In the erection of this church, the expense was approximately borne by the Catholic people in this town. Since the establishment of this church the moral standard has improved, and the whole community is more law-abiding.

Physicians.—The first regular doctor who resided within our boundaries before the formation of the town was Dr. John Dustin, who lived at Martin's Ferry in 1775. His widow lived there in 1818. He was a physician of some note, and traveled considerably to find patients. The next of whom there is any record was Dr. Samuel Huston. He located some time before the town was incorporated, about the year 1817. He had an office in the house of Hon. Richard H. Ayer, and lived in his family. He continued to practice, with great success, until 1824. After the town was incorporated, in 1822, there arose two political factions in the dominant party, called the Ayer and Hall factions. Dr. Huston was an active supporter of Ayer, but through some family trouble he left the house of Ayer and went to William Hall's to live. In the mean time he supported Hall. This bitterness of feeling was carried into politics with much earnestness, which created family feuds. Scandalous reports were soon circulated about an irregular intimacy between Huston and Hall's wife. One morning the fire of the Hall family became extinguished, and as it was the custom in those days to borrow fire, a member went to the house of Henry Moulton to procure the same. A feeling of hatred existed previously between the families. A nephew, whose name was Moulton, who

was a blacksmith, accosted the borrower of the fire with the insinuation that Dr. Huston was paying too many attentions to Mr. Hall's wife. This was immediately reported to the Hall family. Soon afterwards William Hall, Dr. Huston and Samuel Roach and other members of the family repaired to the Moulton blacksmith-shop, armed with hoop-poles, to castigate him for circulating such stories. A bloody fight ensued, when more than a dozen men became involved. No lives were lost, but some serious flesh-wounds were made. The result of this fight ended with a complicated law-suit between the Moultons and Halls. The Halls were embarrassed financially by this litigation, and quietly, in the year 1824, the Halls, Dr. Huston and Samuel Roach disappeared, and were not heard from afterwards. It is supposed that they emigrated to Ohio. This ended the most noted family fight that has ever occurred in Hooksett. Dr. Samuel Huston was called a skillful physician, with a fine physique, affable in manner, and in the prime of manhood when living in town at that time. The next regular physician was Dr. Asa Sawyer. He was born in Sandown, N. H., and educated at the Atkinson Academy, and studied medicine with Dr. Amos Gale, of Kingston. He commenced to practice in Dillsburg, Pa. He practiced there fifteen years, selling out his practice, and came to Hooksett with a competence, and bought the McConnell farm in Bow, on the River road, afterwards purchasing the Hall land in Hooksett. He afterwards purchased the Merrill place, in Pembroke, where he moved to educate his children. He went into business in Pittsfield a short time. He then moved to Keysville, N. Y., where he was engaged in the brewery business, when he died about the year 1859. Dr. Enoch B. Barnes practiced in Hooksett until the year 1834. He was a successful practitioner. Dr. Barnes, like Dr. Sawyer, was a public-spirited man. He held many offices in the gift of the town. He married a daughter of Hon. Richard H. Ayer. A complete sketch could not be made, as information regarding him could not easily be collected. Dr. A. B. Story practiced after Dr. Gale, in the years 1845–46, and was succeeded by Dr. Horace Gage.

Dr. Amos G. Gale was the next established doctor. He was a son of Dr. Amos Gale, of Kingston, and was born in that town February 17, 1807. He was a grandson of Dr. Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and one of the earliest Governors of New Hampshire after the adoption of the State Constitution. His grandfather on his paternal side was also a physician. For over one hundred years his ancestors were connected with the medical profession, and each of his four brothers were practitioners. The subject of this notice studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Ezra Gale, of Kingston, and Dr. Levi B. Gale, of Boston, and took the degree of M.D. at the medical school connected with Dartmouth College. He commenced practice in Hooksett in 1833 and remained here until 1845. During his residence in town he married Mary Greene Ayer, a daughter of Hon. Richard H. Ayer. He removed to Manchester about the year 1846, where he was in active practice until his death. Dr. Gale while in Hooksett was beloved by all, was interested in town affairs, was postmaster from 1833 to 1845, and was actively engaged in business with Mr. Ayer. The following appeared in the *Daily American* on January 25, 1861:

"As a physician, Dr. Gale was among the highest in rank, and was a very successful practitioner. As a man and a citizen, he was upright in all his dealings, and in all his intercourse with others he was remarkably simple in his manners and courteous to all, whatever might be their rank in life. He was always ready to respond to all reasonable demands upon his generosity, and took a lively interest in the prosperity and reputation of the city. In politics he was a Democrat; though liberal in his views and feelings in regard to the abstract ideas of human rights, he was conservative in his opinions relating to questions of public policy. During the last few years of his life his mind was much occupied with matters pertaining to religion, and though he was surrounded with everything which could minister to his personal enjoyment, nothing delighted him so much as to confer with his friends in regard to the nature of the soul and to trace the operations of the Divine law. Though his opinions upon these subjects were not the most popular, they, in no considerations whatever, could deter him from making a candid avowal of his convictions. He never wished to be esteemed beyond his merits, nor sought for the public applause. Now that he is gone, it is but justice to say that our city has lost one of its most worthy citizens, and the poor and unfortunate a benefactor and friend."

Horace Gage, M.D., succeeded Dr. Gale about the year 1845. He was born in Hopkinton, N. H., February 14, 1811. He was left an orphan at the early age of four years. He was bound out to farming a few years and then learned the wheelwright trade. He worked at this business a while in Lowell, Mass., then went on a voyage to the South; was on a whaleship. He had then a good common-school education, but on his return from sea spent two years at the Hopkinton Academy and in teaching school. In 1835 he commenced the study of medicine; attended a course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College; also, in 1837, attended a course at the Cincinnati Medical College, and was in the hospitals in that city one year. He afterwards returned to Berkshire College and took another course of lectures and graduated in 1838. He then commenced to practice in Wilmot, N. H.; afterwards settled in East Weare. He settled in Hooksett in the year 1845, where he remained until his death, in the year 1875. He married Miss Louise Putney, of Dunbarton, by whom he had one son, Horace P. Gage, now living. Dr. Gage was all his life a close student, and at the time of his death there were few better read medical men in the State. He was a sympathetic man, industrious, in politics a strong Democrat, and acquired a large practice, leaving a snug little fortune. During Dr. Gage's residence in town a number of physicians located for the purpose of business, but their stay was transient.

On April 7, 1872, Dr. Alvah M. Dam opened an office in town. He was born at Springvale, Me., on February 19, 1851. Graduated at the University of New York (Medical Department) February 21, 1872.

He continued here until the fall of 1873. He was a native of Maine, and a young man of ability. He moved from here to Suncook, where he gained a wide reputation as a temperance orator and agitator. He is now in business in Boston as manager of a medicine company. Ira H. Adams, M.D., bought out the practice of Dr. Dam, and commenced to practice in Hooksett November 17, 1874. He was born in Pomfret, Windsor County, Vt., August 10, 1846; attended the common schools; took a course of study at the State Normal School, Randolph, Vt.; was licensed to teach in that State, and followed the business five years. He again entered school, as a pupil, at Kimball Union Academy, where he graduated in the class of 1872. He studied medicine with Hubert Sleeper, M.D., of Meriden, N. H.; also at the Dartmouth Medical College, from which he graduated in November, 1874. He immediately commenced to practice in Hooksett, where he remained until March 15, 1882, when he moved to Derry Depot, N. H., where he is still in active practice. August 31, 1875, he was married to Louise S. Perley, of Lempster, N. H. They have two children born to them. Dr. Adams was public-spirited, took an interest in public schools and was a valuable man in the community. He has a large practice in Derry. Dr. Adams was succeeded by Francis D. Randall, M.D. Dr. Randall was a native of Deerfield, and was educated at the Pembroke and New Hampton Academies. He read medicine with Dr. E. S. Berry, of Candia, and graduated from the Burlington Medical College in 1880, He practiced in Deerfield one year, and located in Hooksett in March, 1882. He is considered a skillful physician, and promises to rank high in the medical fraternity. He married Fannie Prescott, of Deerfield.

Schools.—Schools were supported as early as the exigencies of the times demanded. Long before the incorporation of the town, Chester amply supplied the inhabitants within her jurisdiction with school privileges. The early settlers in New England, as long back as November 11, 1647, enacted laws in the interest of schooling. In the year 1759 £10.00 was allowed for the expenses of a school in what is now District No. 1, in the selectmen's accounts of the town of Chester. This was probably the first school established in our locality. In 1770, Joseph Brown was paid £10 10*s.* for services as school teacher for what is now Hooksett (formerly Chester). In the year 1805 an act was passed authorizing towns to divide into school districts. In the town of Chester (in that part now Hooksett) Districts No. 18, 19 and 21 composed the districts that make now Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Hooksett. The first school-house built in No. 1 was probably erected in the year 1805, and was burned in 1808. A tax was assessed of two hundred and fifteen dollars, and the house was rebuilt in 1808. This building was burned in 1839, and a good brick one was built in its place, costing five hundred dollars. About the year 1845 the Factory District was made from No. 1, and a house built in 1848, costing over five hundred dollars. This district was called No. 7. In 1858 another district was made from No. 1, called No. 9, and a house built at a cost of six hundred dollars. In the year 1872, Nos. 7, 9 and 5 were united, and a school building erected at a cost of seven thousand dollars. This includes the whole of Hooksett village. The old buildings were sold at auction, and afterwards fitted into private houses. The original school-house of No. 1 was torn down and a new one erected near the Hooksett Cemetery. The first house in No. 2 was built in the year 1808 at a cost of one hundred and eight dollars. Before that time there was a log school-house near Martin's Ferry that accommodated that part of Chester. In this district at the present time there is a convenient new building recently erected at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars. In No. 3 a house was built in 1821. There have been two buildings burned in this district. At the present time a convenient house exists. On the west side of the river, near Hooksett Falls, the first school was kept in private buildings. There was a school kept in the old "Locks" house a number of years. The family of Joshua Abbott, the first settler near the falls, had to travel by foot-path through the woods into the town of Bow for school privileges. After the town was incorporated, Joseph Wilkins, of Suncook, deeded a piece of land for a school-house lot and a building was erected. This district was afterwards consolidated with Nos. 7 and 9, and formed the Village Districts. Nos. 5, 6 and 7, which now constitute the remaining districts of the town, have commodious buildings. This territory was formerly Dunbarton and Goffstown. The estimated value of the school-houses and lots in town is thirteen thousand five hundred dollars; the number of scholars, two hundred and fifty; and about sixteen hundred dollars is appropriated annually for expenses. The larger portion of the school population in the village is made up of French extraction. They are constantly transient in a place, utilizing all their family quota in the employ of factories, and thus evading the statutes in regard to attending schools.

War of the Rebellion.—The following is a list of soldiers who were mustered into the service during the late Rebellion from Hooksett:

George H. Clay, Company B, Second New Hampshire Regiment, mustered in June 1, 1861; discharged July 15, 1862.

Bradley Clay, Company D, Second New Hampshire Regiment, mustered in June 1, 1861; died of disease October 6, 1861.

Jerome B. Titus, First Company, New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, mustered in October 24, 1861; discharged for disability May 13, 1862.

Sidney T. Bates, musician, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in October 26, 1861; discharged May 14, 1862.

Warren Clay, Company H, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in December 20, 1861; died of disease June 9, 1862.

Thomas Clay, Company H, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in December 20, 1861; promoted sergeant; died of wounds May 29, 1863.

James Clark, Company H, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, mus-

tered in December 20, 1861; discharged on account of wounds August 24, 1863.

Francis Lakin, Company H, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in December 31, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May, 1864.

James M. French, Company F, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in December 20, 1861; discharged for disability August 22, 1863.

Amos Baker, Company H, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in December 20, 1861; discharged at Camp Kearney, La., September 12, 1862; also served in the Mexican War; died in Hooksett in 1868.

Joseph St. John, Company H, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in December 20, 1861.

Samuel Poor, Company H, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in June 5, 1861; promoted corporal; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Sullivan Silver, wagoner, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in June 1, 1861; discharged for disability July 10, 1861.

Charles L. Tabor, Company C, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in June 1, 1861; discharged February 4, 1863.

Horace Dearborn, Company C, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in June 1, 1861; dis. on account of wounds September 26, 1862.

Woodbury Brooks, Company E, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in June 3, 1861; missing in action February, 1863.

Daniel S. Martin, Company B, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in August 12, 1862; died December 16, 1862.

Frederick Martin, Company E, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 18, 1861; mustered out September 27, 1864.

John A. Mason, Company G, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 18, 1861; not officially accounted for.

Stephen O. Gould, Company H, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 18, 1861; discharged for disability July 14, 1864.

George H. Robertson, Company F, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 18, 1861; re-enlisted February 17, 1864.

Daniel J. George, Company C, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 18, 1861; mustered out October 5, 1864.

William D. Baker, Company C, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 18, 1861; wounded in action July 20, 1863.

George H. Mallard, Company C, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 18, 1861; re-enlisted February 18, 1864.

Dennis Keafe, Company G, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 18, 1861; discharged for disability March 28, 1864.

William Ramsey, Company G, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 18, 1861; missing.

Charles P. Porter, United States navy.

Charles Robinson, Company F, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 18, 1861; re-enlisted February 17, 1864.

Augustus Martin, Company A, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in August 22, 1861; mustered out August 23, 1864.

Joseph Duprey, Company A, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in August 23, 1861; re-enlisted February 12, 1864.

Edward Duprey, regular army.

Alden G. George, Company A, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in August 23, 1861; wounded slightly May 14, 1864; missing in action June 16, 1864.

Joseph Ormston, Company A, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in August 22, 1861; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 13, 1864.

John Riley, Jr., Company B, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in August 22, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864.

Ransom D. Steavens, Company E, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in August 22, 1861; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 13, 1864.

America Briggs, Company H, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in August 22, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864.

Jerald Fitts, Company C, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in August 22, 1861; unknown.

Byron Richardson, Company A, Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in July 16, 1862.

Charles W. James, wagoner, Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in July 9, 1862; discharged for disability November 1, 1862.

James T. Prescott, Company B, Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in July 9, 1862; wounded May 12th; died of wounds June 14, 1864.

Silas G. Miller, Company B, Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered July 9, 1862.

Dennis Carlin, Company C, Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in July 9, 1862.

John Quimby, Jr., Company K, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in December 11, 1861; re-enlisted February 28, 1864.

Eri Poor, Jr., Company A, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in October 29, 1861; re-enlisted February 28, 1864.

William R. Thompson, Company A, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in October 29, 1861; re-enlisted February 28, 1864.

Parker Carr, Company A, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in October 29, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps February 5, 1864.

Peter Griffin, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers.

Samuel Thompson, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in August 18, 1862; missing at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863.

Joseph Verville, Company C, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in August 23, 1861; wounded slightly May 13, 1864; mustered out September 27, 1864.

Daniel Riley, Company C, Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers; missing at Bull Run, August 29, 1862.

George F. Porter, First Regiment, California Volunteers.

Henry Blodgett, Twenty-Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

Mayhew Clark, Company C, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in August 21, 1862; wounded slightly December 13, 1862; discharged for disability at Concord.

Philip E. Crooker, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1862; missing in action June 3, 1864.

George H. L. Head, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant September 4, 1863; promoted captain November 23, 1864.

Erastus W. Farmer, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., January 2, 1863.

John F. Towle, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1862.

George W. Peabody, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1862; promoted corporal; missing at Fair Oaks, Va., October 27, 1864.

Herman R. Wallace, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1862.

Silvanus B. Putnam, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1862; wounded severely June 3, 1864.

Silas T. Goodale, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1862; promoted sergeant; wounded severely June 3, 1864.

John A. Hall, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1862; promoted to first sergeant; killed in action June 27, 1864.

Rufus K. George, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1862.

William H. Otterson, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers.

W. M. Kelley, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers; captain of Company D.

Paul Perica, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, Company D, mustered in September 1, 1862.

Stephen Dunbar, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1862; discharged for disability Nov. 27, 1862.

Lewis Terrier, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1862.

William R. Eastman, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1862; wounded severely May 16, 1864.

Morris Mathen, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1862.

Richard B. Morris, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1862.

Frank Mitchell, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1862; discharged for disability March 23, 1863.

Geo. W Towle, Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1862; promoted to quartermaster First New Hampshire Cavalry June 25, 1864.

Mathew Farmer, Company K, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 22, 1862; wounded severely June 4, 1864.

Warren G. Rowell, Company K, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 22, 1862.

S. Stone Smith, Company H, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 22, 1862.

Otis B. Lincoln, Company H, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 4, 1862.

A. Eugene Fisk, Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

John S. Wattles, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Company H; died at Poolesville, Md., January 11, 1863.

John Bennett, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Company A, mustered in November 13, 1863.

John Bartlett, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Company A, mustered in November 13, 1863; unknown.

James Bartlett, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Company A, mustered in November 13, 1863; recruit.

Moses Ducham, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Company D, mustered in November 13, 1863; wounded June 3, 1864.

Peter Ducham, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Company D, mustered in November 13, 1863; missing.

Francis Lesciene, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Company H, mustered in November 13, 1863; missing.

John Lindsley, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Company K, mustered in November 13, 1863; missing.

James M. Manger, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Company F, mustered in November 13, 1863; missing.

William H. Roake, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Company K, mustered in November 13, 1863; promoted to corporal; promoted to second lieutenant Thirty-sixth United States Colored Troops, December 15, 1864. .

William Smith, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Company E, mustered in November 13, 1863; discharged for disability September 7, 1864.

Edward D. Bean, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Company C, mustered in February 2, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant June 24, 1864.

Edward Clark, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Company B, mustered in January 1, 1864.

Alden G. George, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Company A, mustered in August 23, 1861; wounded slightly May 14, 1864; missing in action June 16, 1864.

James S. Wallace, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Company H, mustered in August 23, 1861.

Joseph Miller, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, Company C, mustered in September 16, 1861; not officially accounted for.

David G. Lillin, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, Company E, mustered in September 16, 1861; died of disease December 4, 1862.

Dennis Mahoney, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Company G, mustered in November 4, 1862; wounded July 25, 1864.

James Davoase, Seventh New HampshireVolunteers, Company H, mustered in August 19, 1863; missing at Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864.

Thomas Leary, Company B, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in August 19, 1863; missing at Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864.

Peter White, Company D, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in August 19, 1863; missing at Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864.

Christopher Abbott, Company E, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in September 1, 1863; captured at Sabine Cross-Roads, La., April 8, 1864; died of disease in hands of enemy.

John Howard, Company C, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in August 19, 1863; not officially accounted for.

William Schmidt, Company B, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered in November 12, 1863.

James C. McDuffee, First Regiment New Hampshire Cavalry, mustered in January 5, 1864; captured at Winchester, Va., August 17, 1864.

Chase J. Wentworth, Company A, First Regiment New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, mustered in July 18, 1863.

Nathan K. Lawrence, Company K, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, mustered in September 17, 1864.

Edward P. Kimball, Company K, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, mustered in September 17, 1864.

Charles H. Ingalls, Company K, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, mustered in September 17, 1864.

Charles N. Dimick, Company K, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, mustered in September 17, 1864.

Henry Eaton, Company K, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, mustered in September 17, 1864.

Geo. W. Farnum, Company K, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, mustered in September 17, 1864.

Benjamin F. Farnum, Company K, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, mustered in September 17, 1864.

Clinton Jones, Company K, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, mustered in September 17, 1864.

Frank C. Jewell, Company K, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, mustered in September 17, 1864.

John B. Leighton, Company K, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, mustered in September 17, 1864.

Charles H. Moulton, Company K, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, mustered in September 17, 1864.

Frank D. Ordway, Company K, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, mustered in September 17, 1864.

John H. Prescott, Company K, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, mustered in September 17, 1864.

Franklin Sentor, Company K, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, mustered in September 17, 1864.

John Lindsey, Company M, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, mustered in November 13, 1863.

Jerome B. Titus, Company M, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, mustered in August 20, 1863.

Henry A. Lawrence, United States service, Fort Constitution, mustered in July 25, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant Heavy Artillery September 15, 1864.

Henry H. Gile, United States service, Fort Constitution, mustered in July 25, 1864.

Horace P. Gage, United States service, Fort Constitution, mustered in July 25, 1864.

Edward A. Robie, United States service, Fort Constitution, mustered in July 25, 1864.

The following soldiers who served in the late Rebellion are prominent citizens of Hooksett.

Ebenezer H. Nutting, Company C, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers; enlisted September 18, 1861; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 27, 1864. Mr. Nutting is the resident agent of Hooksett Manufacturing Company.

Frank Rose enlisted in 1861, in the Fifty-seventh New York Regiment Volunteers; discharged in 1864; lost a leg and arm in the battle of Bristol Station, Va.

Edwin Pronk, a native of Boston, went from Boston to Oxford, N. H., when eight years old; lived there twenty-five years; held a commission in the old militia; married in Oxford, in 1852, to Sarah P. Church; moved from Oxford to Campton, N. H., living there fifteen years; held the office of selectman two years; enlisted in September, 1862, in Company I, Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment; was sergeant, serving one year, and discharged for disability. Moved from Campton to Hooksett in 1870. Since his residence in town has held all the important offices. and is a respected citizen.

Horace H. Parker enlisted September 18, 1861, Company K, Fourth New Hampshire Regiment; mustered out September 18, 1864. Mr. Parker moved from Bow in the year 1881; he represented the town of Bow in the Legislature, and held other important offices. He is an active Democrat in politics.

Henry C. Carbee served in First Company Heavy Artillery, Vermont, through the war; is an active business man in town.

Nathan B. Wood, Company G, Thirty-sixth Maine Regiment; an active farmer in town.

William H. Robinson enlisted in the Eighteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in 1864, and was discharged on the 29th day of August, 1805. He is Commander of Geo. W. Gordon Grand Army of the Republic Post, Suncook.

LIST OF PENSIONERS CREDITED TO HOOKSETT IN 1883.

Ward Messer, wounded in left knee; $10.00; Arthur I. Lawrence injury to abdomen, $8.00; Edwin Pronk, disease of heart, liver and spleen, $8.00; Geo. W. Peabody, chronic diarrhœa, $8.00; James Carr, injury to left leg, etc., $6.00; Philip E. Crooker, injury to abdomen, $4.00; James Clark, loss of left leg, $24.00; Joseph Gasset, $6.00; Silas T. Goodale, $8.00; Frank Rose, loss of right leg and left arm, $36.00; Lewis Ternier, injury to abdomen; Nathan B. Wood, chronic diarrhœa, $8.00; Sarah Osmore, mother, $8.00; Mary P. George, mother, $8.00; Sally A. Ordway, widow of 1812, $8.00; Polly Andrews Morgan, widow of 1812, $8.00.

Of the families in Hooksett, concerning which a war record can be produced, is the Poor family. Samuel Poor was born in Rowley, Mass., December 13, 1758, when that part of the town was called New Rowley, and in 1838 incorporated with the name of

Georgetown. He was a brave Revolutionary soldier, and served with General Gates at Saratoga, N. Y., October 17, 1777, when they took General Burgoyne. He settled in what was originally Goffstown, and his farm was in the southwesterly part of the town, made, in 1822, from a portion of Dunbarton, Goffstown and ancient Chester, and called by the name of Hooksett. He married, October 21, 1784, Anna Bridges, of Rowley, born February 1, 1762; they lived together a long time. He died August 21, 1841. She survived him until she reached ninety-one years, dying April 21, 1853. Mr. Poor was a good citizen with sound judgment, and honored with being called to hold office in the management of town affairs. Eri, son of Samuel Poor, was born November 21, 1800; married, April 14, 1825, Susan Saltmarsh, of Goffstown. He died January 28, 1874; she in 1879. He was county commissioner three years, and held all the important offices in town. Of his large family of children, he had two sons in the war of the Rebellion. Samuel Poor enlisted in Company H, Second Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. He died in the Andersonville prison. At the battle of Bull Run was not wounded, although a man was shot down on each side of him and two bullets passed through his clothes.

Eri Poor, enlisted in Company A, Seventh Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, June 14, 1862. Only five men of his company of one hundred and one came home, and he was one of those five. He was in the army four years, and was always on duty there, excepting when he received a thirty days' furlough to come home and visit his family; participated in all the battles of the Seventh Regiment; was a bold soldier, and took the rebel flag at Fort Fisher; was commissioned corporal, and advanced step by step to first lieutenant before he left the service. Governor Natt. Head, before and since the Rebellion, has employed him for his brick burner. (See Poor genealogy.)

Among other families in town with an old war record are the Otterson and Head families (see adjutant-general's report). In the late Rebellion William H. Otterson served in the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and was a good soldier. George H. L. Head rose to the rank of captain, being a brave officer.

LIST OF SOLDIERS THAT ARE BURIED IN HOOKSETT.

Hooksett Cemetery.—GeorgeW. Gordon, (captain) Second New Hampshire Volunteers, Erastus W. Farmer (Company D, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers), Ambrose Jones, Warren E. Rowell (Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers), John Langley, Elias Taylor, Daniel A. Wells, Joseph Lewis, Henry W. Sargent, Augustus P. Emery, John Berry, James Ordway (1812), Parker Carr, Benjamin F. Brown, Amos Baker, Sterling Sargent (1812), Alfred Towns, Nathaniel Head (Revolution).

Hacket Hill Cemetery.—Daniel J. George and Alonzo P. Saltmarsh.

River Road in Hooksett.—Charles W. Foss (Company D, Tenth New Hampshire), John A. Hall (Company D, Tenth New Hampshire), David P. Stevens (Company K, First New Hampshire).

South Hooksett Cemetery.—J. J. Ormeston, Joshua Martin (1812), Edward Langley, (Company B, Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers).

Clay District in Hooksett.—Walter Clay (1812), George Caswell (Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers).

In the Wars of the Revolution and of 1812 the true character and history of the participants can only be found in the records concerning the towns from which Hooksett was made. Many residents who live at this time can recall the names of ancestors who took part in those struggles. In the year 1840 pensioners were living in Hooksett as follows: Ebenezer Currier, aged seventy-seven years, living at home: James Otterson, aged eighty-three; Alice Mitchell, aged seventy-one, living with Joseph Mitchell; Samuel Poor, eighty-two years old; Anna Abbott, aged seventy-three years. Currier was a son of Thomas Currier and Sarah Coburn, married a Dresser for first wife, and for second wife Nancy, widow of Eben Blaisdell. James Otterson married Mary Chase, of Sutton; died December 22, 1846, aged eighty-nine; his wife died in 1845, aged eighty-three. He was a soldier in Rhode Island, 1778.

Hooksett responded promptly to the calls for troops during the Rebellion, and furnished nearly one hundred and thirty men. The spirit of true patriotism early in war was the incentive for scores to enlist without any inducements of large bounties. The impulse stirred all alike, and representatives of families of both political parties who were the social and material leaders in forming local history, went to the war. The town was liberal throughout the whole war in providing town aid to soldiers' families and in voting bounties. On August 6, 1862, "*Voted* that the selectmen be authorized to pay one hundred dollars to each volunteer." On September 26, 1863, "*Voted* to pay each drafted man or his substitute the sum of three hundred dollars." On December 22, 1863, "*Voted* to have fifty-six hundred and twenty-eight dollars to pay for our quota of men." "*Voted* that the selectmen be authorized to pay the recruiting officer four hundred dollars apiece for each man recruited." On the 6th day of August, 1864, "*Voted* that the selectmen be authorized to hire sixteen thousand dollars to fill the quota under the call of the President for five hundred thousand volunteers, made July 18, 1864." "*Voted* that the selectmen be authorized to fill the quota and act as agents;" also "*Voted* that T. B. Wattles and Jesse Gault act with them." On September 1, 1864, "*Voted* to pay our citizens who may enlist five hundred dollars for one year, six hundred for two years and seven hundred dollars for three years." On December 28, 1864, "*Voted* that the town furnish volunteer substitutes for any call that may be made upon said town for troops." "*Voted*, that the town pay one hundred dollars for one year, two hundred dollars for two years, three hundred dollars for three years." "*Voted* to pay any inhabitant of said town who shall furnish a representative substitute three hundred dollars." On March 14, 1865, "*Voted* to pay Chase Wentworth, C. W. James, Byron Richardson one hundred dollars as a bounty, if it be legal." "*Voted* to pay all who never received any bounty the sum of one hundred dollars that have enlisted from

Hooksett, if it is legal." The town of Hooksett went to the expense of about twenty-five thousand dollars in defraying the expense of bounties, etc., which incurred a heavy debt, but, by judicious management, the debt has since been wiped out, and in the year 1885 the treasury had a balance in favor of the town. Within a few years the town has voted fifty dollars annually for the decoration of the graves of soldiers who have fallen by the wayside of life's journey since the war, and of those whose bodies were brought from the scene of the great conflict. There was no full company recruited in this town during the Rebellion; but in September, 1862, upon the call made by the President for troops, enthusiastic patriotism pervaded the community and a great number of men enlisted from Hooksett. These men combined together and joined the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers. A company was formed, and from the Hooksett squad a captain was elected, who was commissioned September 17, 1862. This officer was Warren M. Kelly, captain of Company D. He served throughout the war and commanded the regiment three months the last part of the service. Captain Kelly was a direct descendant of fighting stock, with good war records. He was born in the town of New Hampton, N. H., in 1821; was a grandson of Lieutenant Samuel Kelly, a Revolutionary officer, and a near relative of Captain Thomas Sampson, who commanded a company at Bunker Hill. He was a son of Michael B. Kelly, a member of Light Artillery in the War of 1812. Mr. Kelly has been a citizen of Hooksett twenty-eight years. He was a brave officer, frank and generous, and beloved by all his companions-in-arms. There were twenty-one men who enlisted under Captain Kelly from Hooksett. These men acquitted themselves with honor to their country. On the 10th of September, 1885, the annual reunion of the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers was held in Hooksett. This gathering of war-scarred veterans, in commemoration of the sad past, and in exchanging kind greetings of the present, was a day long to be remembered by the people of Hooksett. A kind reception was given them, which brought to memory the sad "good-byes" given them when they departed from Manchester on that bright September morning for the seat of war, twenty-three years ago.

Since the formation of the town of Hooksett the local military history is not without interest. Hooksett's quota of men who were liable to do military service were generally given opportunity to train at the annual trainings. The last muster held in town was about the year 1850. It was held north of Hooksett Falls, on the west side of the river. This was under the old military *régime*. New Hampshire could muster then four brigades of well-drilled militia. Hooksett formerly mustered some crack companies. One of the first companies which displayed merit was the Hooksett Light Infantry. One of its last captains was A. H. Converse; he was a military genius and a thorough disciplinarian. This company was disbanded before 1850. Many recollect their gaudy uniforms. Another company was organized since the war, also called the Hooksett Light Infantry. It had for officers: Captain, George H. L. Head; First Lieutenant, William H. Otterson; Second Lieutenant, Silas T. Goodale. This company was organized in 1866 and became a part of the State militia. It was disbanded in the fall of 1869. In 1859 an engine company was organized, called the Eagle Engine Company. It was composed of the best young men in the village. It paraded on important occasions and did whatever service it had occasion to do at fires.

About the year 1842 there was organized a band called the Hooksett Brass Band. It had at one time for leader Alonzo Bond, who has since become famous as a band-leader and director in Boston. Ex-Governor Head was a prominent member, and was its leader before disbanding.

In the year 1861, in September, a band was organized with sixteen members, under the leadership of Benjamin A. Ham. Five members enlisted in the Tenth New Hampshire Regiment, but it continued to play until 1868, when they disbanded. At one time the band was called one of the best in the State.

October 6, 1884, a band was again organized, which is also called the Hooksett Cornet Band, with twenty-two members. Professor B. A. Ham is the leader and director. The citizens of the town contributed a sum of money to defray the cost of procuring instruments, etc. This association is based on local interest, and the instruments, etc., are always to be kept in town, in the hands of the association.

Temperance reform has more or less been agitated in town since the incorporation. Early in the history of the town Hooksett was called a great place for liquor. There was a number of taverns and dram-shops. In the old stage-times from ten to fifteen stages arrived every day. Boatmen who plied the river rendezvoused at Hooksett. Dram-drinking, which was a custom in those days, and gambling was carried on to a large extent. Hooksett was sometimes called the "Second Vicksburg." Between the years of 1840 and 1850 a Sons of Temperance Society was formed, which aroused a temperance sentiment. This organization was sustained a number of years. About the year 1854, when the Maine Liquor Law created a wide-spread interest, the sentiment struck this town. Liquor-selling was indefinitely suppressed. Later on the matter was constantly agitated. Savory T. Burbank, a prominent co-worker in the cause, was persecuted by having a large, fine apple orchard girdled by miscreants of the opposite belief. This was in the year 1861. A large gathering of people assembled at his house afterwards, regaled by stirring music from the Manchester Cornet Band, and replaced the orchard. Soon afterwards the interest

waned, and during the war reformatory questions were out of order. The suppression of the Rebellion was the main thing in the minds of the people. After the war a space of great business prosperity was enjoyed.

In the year 1875, December 30th, a Reform Club was organized in town. Noted agitators from different parts of the country spoke to the people. The sentiment permeated most every household, until the pledge was signed by over six hundred. Much apparent good was accomplished. Heads of families, who, prior to the movement, had not seen many sober days for years, took the pledge. They became sober men, and from that time until now are respected for their sobriety. A larger portion went back to their cups, becoming again intemperate. The club kept up their meetings for about five years. One of the outcomes of the Reform Club was the Good Templars' Lodge, which was organized April 5, 1876, with Joseph O. Ingalls and wife, C. H. Ingalls and wife, N. C. Gault and wife, E. T. Head and wife, W. H. Robinson, H. P. Gage and others as charter members. They increased their membership up to one hundred and three. This organization flourished for a number of years. They gave up their charter in October, 1883.

In the year 1873 a Patron of Husbandry Grange was instituted with Natt. Head as Master. This society flourished for a season, but soon became defunct. A number of people who reside in town are members of this society in Manchester.

Political.—From the commencement of the history of the town up to the year 1853 the Republican Democratic party was in the ascendancy. Since that time, for thirty-two years, the Republican party, derived from the old Whig and Abolition, has continually ruled the town. After the town was first formed there was not a strong opposing vote against the dominant party.

In the year 1833, Mathew Gault was elected as representative without an opposing vote; William Badger, candidate for Governor, had all the votes but two. Since the Republicans have ruled the town the Democrats have, in the years of 1867 and 1882, been able to elect representatives in the persons of Norris C. Gault and Nathaniel Clark.

In the year 1871, James A. Weston, Democratic candidate for Governor, had more votes than the Republican standard-bearer.

Longevity.—The following is a record of some of the people who have died at age above seventy years:

Thomas Wicom, died 1853, aged 101; Peter Williams, died 1853, aged 79; Samuel Head, died 1855, aged 77; Sarah Head, died 1855, aged 71; Mary Dodge, died 1858, aged 73; John Davis, died 1860, aged 80; Samuel Piper, died 1857, aged 77; John Prescott, died 1861, aged 71; William Taggart, died 1861, aged 80; Nancy Kimball, died 1861, aged 74; A. Whittemore, died 1861, aged 79; Elizabeth Collins, died 1862, aged 78; Dolly Prescott, died 1862, aged 75; Josiah Leavett, died 1864, aged 80; Moses Underhill, died 1864, aged 74; Moses Collins, died 1863, aged 81; Hannah Kimball, died 1863, aged 84; Anna Kelly, died 1864, aged 74; Sarah Shute, died 1867, aged 72; Polly Abbott, died 1869, aged 81; Betsy Silver, died 1869, aged 77; Nicholas Dollof, died 1869, aged 75; Joseph Fuller, died 1869, aged 86; Eri Poor, died 1874, aged 73; Susan G. Goss, died 1873, aged 78; Mathew Gault, died 1873, aged 70; Dolly Gault, died 1873, aged 79; Lucy R. Morgan, died 1872, aged 73; William Otterson, died 1873, aged 84; Isaac C. Otterson, died 1874, aged 76; Hannah O. Colby, died 1875, aged 76; Peter C. Rowell, died 1876, aged 83; Phœbe Taggart, died 1880, aged 96; Joseph Ordway, died 1881, aged 72; J. Clark, died 1881, aged 77; Alden George, died 1882, aged 77; Edwin E. Goodale, died 1883, aged 71; Stephen C. Eastman, died 1883, aged 80; Recta Wheeler, died 1883, aged 76; James Fisk, died 1884, aged 77; Polly O. Morgan, died 1884, aged 86; Darius Wilson, died 1884, aged 80; Joseph Blanchard, died 1884, aged 87.

Postmasters.—The first establishment of a post-office in town could not easily be ascertained. John Whipple was postmaster in 1822–23; William Hall, 1824; Richard H. Ayer, 1825–29; Hamlin Davis, 1830–31; Dr. Enoch B. Barnes, 1832; Dr. Amos G. Gale, 1833 to September 30, 1842; Richard H. Ayer to April 1, 1843; Amos G. Gale, 1845–47; Seth K. Jones, 1848–51; Samuel Head, Jr., August 31, 1851; Albert S. Rowell, 1855; Walter B. Jones, 1859–61; Joseph T. Goss, 1861–73; Frank C. Towle, 1873–82; George A. Robie, 1882–85; John Wheeler, August 20, 1885. When John Whipple was postmaster, in 1822, the salary for services amounted to $7.32, and in the year 1884 to between five and six hundred dollars. A post-office was established at Martin's Ferry in 1883, with Thomas Blanchard postmaster, which is called Martin's.

Brick-Making.—Brick-making in Hooksett is a very important industry. The composition of the clay and the singular location of this aluminous deposit along the banks of the Merrimack River make it an object of thoughtful study for the geologist. The brick manufactured from clay in Hooksett has gained a reputation for hardness and color not excelled anywhere in New England. Early in the primeval period of the earth's formation the disintegrated crust, through the constant action of the waters, left a decomposition of sandstone, mica and feldspar, which gives us a rich deposit of sand and clay. This valuable deposit of clay, on the east side of the Merrimack, was discovered in the early settlement of the town. About the year 1810 the late Captain Rice Dudley, of Pembroke, who had worked at brick-making in Massachusetts some, prospected, in company with Samuel Head, the clay-banks now worked by Jesse Gault and W. F. Head. Mr. Dudley prophesied that the banks would be developed some time, but Mr. Head scouted the idea, for the reason that it would be difficult to transport them to market. Since that time the clay-banks have been utilized; a railroad, with its side-tracks, has been extended up near the kilns, and it is no uncommon thing to see twenty-five cars of brick loaded in one day.

The first brick made in town was about the year 1820, at the Ayer brick-yard. At that time it was not a special industry, but different individuals united together to make for home use. In the year 1828 a kiln was made, which was used to build the town-house, and the town voted to cut wood from off the

town lots to burn the same with. When the city of Manchester commenced to grow, a great demand for bricks occurred.

A Mr. Saltmarsh was the first extensive brick-maker in the Ayer brick-yard. Richard H. Ayer was the principal pioneer in extensive brick-making, employing David A. Leach as his foreman. Millions of bricks have been made from this yard, and the mills in Manchester were erected principally from material manufactured in Hooksett.

In the year 1837, Jabez Green, now living in Allenstown, was the pioneer in brick-making in the Head brick-yard. Mr. Green was a native of Westford, Mass., but came from Bedford, prospecting for clay-banks. He had made a contract with a Mr. Lowell, agent of the Amoskeag Company, to supply one hundred thousand bricks. The old Manchester House was made that year with brick furnished in that contract. These bricks were boated to Manchester, loaded above the falls and locked over through the canal. Charles Stark was then lock-keeper. Peter C. Rowell and Henry Saltmarsh took the contract to boat them to Manchester. A Mr. Wallace and Samuel Prescott made bricks afterwards in the yard. Mr. Wallace went to California during the gold fever excitement, and since died there. Mathew Gault and Philip Sargent also operated this yard. About the year 1850 the late ex-Governor Head commenced to operate, and since that time, in company with his brother, W. F. Head, they have gradually developed the capacity, and they make on an average seven million a year. Jesse Gault commenced about the year 1842. He has become a successful manufacturer, and makes annually about six million. About three thousand cords of wood are now annually consumed in burning bricks. The large area of wild woodland that a large portion of Hooksett is made up of has been profitably utilized in furnishing wood for this purpose. The descendants of the early settlers who gained possession of these tracts of land were mostly made affluent by the rise in value of this natural growth. Other brick-makers have done business rather extensively in late years,—Charles Baily, Samuel Head, David A. Kimball, John Shirley and Joseph O. Ingalls. This important industry furnishes labor to about one hundred men annually. The help are mainly French-Canadians. In some seasons it necessitates sending agents to Upper Canada to procure help. Early in the history of this country, when brick-making was profitably done in the vicinity of Boston and New York, the help was principally furnished from the hardy sons of our forefathers. At that time, as well as now, it required specimens of vigorous manhood to stand the strain, and, therefore, it is necessary to procure men with sound constitutions to do this work. The advantages of machine-work have weakened the physical inclinations of the rising generation to perform this service, and it is necessary to look to Canada for reinforcements. There are two men—Nathaniel Clark, the foreman of Head's yard, and Charles Rowell, of Jesse Gault's yard—who have been constantly making bricks for over thirty years.

Mills.—The first mill built at Hooksett Falls was about the year 1770, by Thomas Cochrane, then of Dunbarton. Mr. Cochrane was an extensive dealer in lumber at that time. According to his books, kept at that time, numerous charges for salmon were made to different people. He caught them by the barrel when they would come up into his sluice-way to the mill. This mill was afterwards carried away by a freshet. Rufus Harriman afterwards owned the privilege. William Reside and Isaac Rowell afterwards built two mills, one on each side of the river, which they owned in 1803. William Reside was afterward drowned in the falls. William Otterson afterwards bought and sold to the Hooksett Manufacturing Company, in 1823, when they built a cotton and grist-mill. About the year 1790 the Browns built a mill below where Head's mill is now. In 1790, Nathaniel Head and Dr. James Brown owned it together. In 1802, Nathaniel Head built above the road, and since that time improvements have been constantly made on it, where W. F. Head now owns a complete improved lumber-mill. Probably the first mill built in town was by John Talford, about the year of 1750. This is at what is now the Sawyer place, and, in 1834, Captain Asa Sawyer added a grist and shingle-mill. In 1789, Nathaniel Martin and Laban Harriman built a mill on Lansy Brook. About the year 1790 there was a saw-mill built on the same stream, near Martin's Ferry, by a man named Thompson, for John Stark, a son of General Stark. Benjamin Hall had a mill on the stream just above the Chester turnpike previous to 1800. It passed into the hands of James Sargent and went down. In 1822 it was rebuilt by a Mr. Greer and afterwards burnt. Joseph Whittier built a mill on Dalton's Brook about 1810. The most extensive mill ever erected in town was the steam-mill by Samuel Head; it cost about eight thousand dollars. It contained a grist-mill. About the years 1857 to 1861, John Dennison was largely engaged in kit manufacturing in this mill. This mill was afterwards sold to a Lowell manufacturing company, which they operated a year or two, when the machinery, engine, etc., was removed, shipped to Florida, but lost in the ocean on its way.

Manufactories.—Cotton manufacturing in Hooksett dates back to 1823, when, in July of that year, the Hooksett Manufacturing Company was organized. The original mill is supposed to be the oldest one in the State. Among its grantees were more eminent men than were ever connected with any other cotton-mill in the State. In the organization of the company may be found the names of Governor John Bell, Isaac Hill and Samuel Bell, who have since been Governors, and Hon. Richard H. Ayer, a former resident; these men

were some of the most prominent that New Hampshire has ever produced. This mill continued to run, sometimes under difficulties, under the agency of Governor Bell till 1834, he then being succeeded by Hon. John Nesmith, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. In 1835 it passed into the hands of the Amoskeag Company, which continued to run it, excepting a short time in the commencement of the late Rebellion, up to the year 1865. In that year it was purchased by Robert M. Bailey and others, of Boston, when it was enlarged and a new mill was finished in 1866. This company has continued to run the mill since, and now owns the entire water-power at this point. The capital of this company is two hundred thousand dollars, and the annual pay-roll is about eighty thousand dollars. They manufactured in the year 1880 about five million yards of cloth, the annual value of which is three hundred thousand dollars. The company employ about three hundred hands. Among the agents who have been residents of the town and who deserve mention were Jotham D. Otterson, afterward a successful manufacturer in Nashua, mayor of the city and since deceased; Stephen Ballard was agent from 1846 to about the year 1859. Mr. Ballard is now a successful business man in New York City. Thomas B. Wattles was agent afterwards and continued to serve until the company changed hands, in 1865. Mr. Wattles is now agent of the Chicopee (Mass.) Manufacturing Company. In 1866 Charles Nealley became agent; he continued to serve until about the year 1867. Mr. Nealley was a practical manufacturer, and since his removal from town has died. Mr. Nealley was succeeded by Eben H. Nutting, who continues to act and is interested in all questions appertaining to the moral and religious welfare of the town. The company which operates the mills in Hooksett at the present time offer flattering inducements to manufacturers to utilize the unimproved water-power. They will build buildings and furnish power at low rates of rentals.

Granite Quarries.—The manufacture of cut granite and the operation of quarries was formerly carried on to a large extent in this town. Previous to the building of the Concord Railroad it was boated down the Merrimack River to all the large towns below. Some of the old buildings in Boston, especially the Faneuil Hall, was partially erected from granite taken out of our ledges. The most extensive and successful dealer was the late Moses D. Stokes. He commenced about the year 1854, and followed the business a number of years. He constantly employed a large number of men, and did a business of many thousand dollars a year. He was succeeded by a Mr. Gay, who operated up to the year 1875, when the New Hampshire Granite Company was organized with fifty thousand dollars capital. This company operated extensively, with a Mr. Wait as business manager, until the year 1878, when it succumbed to financial embarrassment. The granite ledges are remaining unoperated at the present time. The Amoskeag Company, of Manchester, are owners of the principal quarries that have been worked. On Silver Hill, on the west side of the river, is an important ledge, which has been worked up to within a few years. The time is not far distant when again Hooksett granite will be sought and the industry flourish.

Roads.—In the early history of our forefathers, when the settled sections was sparsely inhabited, highways were built in an economical manner, which simply answered for a horse or cart-path, but as the population increased, stage travel was heavier and improved roads were built. Probably the first road that was made through the town of Hooksett was in the year 1726. At a meeting held at Ipswich, September 9, 1726, John Chandler, John Ayer and William Barker were chosen a committee "to go out and clear a sufficient cart-way to Penny Cook the nighest and best way they can from Haverhill." According to Bouton's "History of Concord," Ebenezer Eastman, with six yokes of cattle and cart, was the first that crossed the wilderness from Haverhill to Penny Cook. This road, in passing over Hooksett's territory, passed the White Hall, following a direct route alongside of Lakin's Pond, by Head's saw-mill, through Suncook, etc. This was a traveled road to Penny Cook up to 1738.

On January 8, 1762, at the request of Joseph Brown and others, the main road now from Suncook, *via* Hind's tavern to Chester, was laid out. This road went farther west; and, in 1801, on account of the banks of Peter's Brook being gullied out, it was laid out east of the pond, with a direct course to Lieutenant Joseph Whitcher's house (now the Stearns Hotel). The road leading to Hooksett village from this road was made in 1816. The road leading from Otterson's to the mills in Hooksett was laid out April 4, 1804. The White Hall road, leading from Martin's Ferry to Candia High Street, was laid out December 26, 1805. It was indicted September, 1815, discontinued September, 1816, to evade the indictment, and laid out again as a private way October 13, 1820. The Chester turnpike was incorporated June 19, 1804. It cost twenty-seven thousand dollars. On July 4, 1838, the Legislature passed an act repealing the turnpike, which made a public highway of it. The Londonderry turnpike was built in the year 1806. The Mammoth road was laid out in the year 1831, and it cost the town of Hooksett between three and four thousand dollars. The road leading from the Factory village to Natt. Head's was laid out in 1840. It was impossible to get the dates and facts concerning the highways on the west side of the river. Hooksett has at the present time an improved system of highways, and owns a road-machine.

Hooksett Bridge.—Hooksett bridge was built about the year 1805. In 1836, when the Londonderry turnpike was laid out as a free road, Hooksett bridge was reserved by them, which the town purchased, in

1853, for sixteen hundred and forty dollars. This was a toll-bridge up to that time. On the evening of September 30, 1857, this bridge, with the Concord Railroad bridge, was consumed by fire. It also burned the store building occupied by Joseph T. Goss. This was the most extensive conflagration that ever visited Hooksett. The total loss was about thirty thousand dollars. The bridges were replaced by better and more substantial ones, the town bridge costing seven thousand dollars. On March 20, 1859, this bridge was carried off by an ice freshet. A new one was built at a cost of eight thousand dollars, which remains to the present time.

Friendship Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F.,[1] was instituted September 26, 1876, by George A. Cummings, of Concord, Grand Master, assisted by his associated Grand Officers. The petition for the charter of the lodge contained thirty-one names, the most of which were members of Howard Lodge, No. 31, of Suncook. The lodge was instituted in what was known as Company's Hall, and continued to hold its meetings there until the Odd-Fellows' building was completed. The first officers of the lodge were James W. Converse, Noble Grand; George W. Haselton, Vice-Grand; Warren C. Saltmarsh, Secretary; Daniel W. Peaslee, Treasurer. The first lodge-meeting was held in the new hall January 31, 1877, and was dedicated to the business and purposes of Odd-Fellowship, February 20th, by Grand Master A. F. Craig, of Portsmouth. The present membership is one hundred and three. The lodge is free from financial embarrassment and has a cash investment of eight hundred dollars, and five thousand dollars invested in lot and buildings. The men who compose the lodge are properly included among the best citizens of the town. As an organization in the field of benevolent labor, it has few equals, and perhaps none superior in the State. Never were its prospects for future usefulness and honorable position more brilliant than at the present time.

United Order Golden Cross.—On the evening of October 28, 1881, by the earnest effort of C. F. Pressing, D. G. C., a number of residents of Hooksett assembled in the Odd-Fellows' Hall to listen to an explanation of the benefits derived from the United Order Golden Cross, from Sir Knight Joseph Kidder and others, of Manchester. The result of the meeting was the institution of a Commandery with eleven charter members. The officers elected were Ira H. Adams, P. N. C.; John W. Prescott, N. C.; C. Juliette Colby, V. N. C.; Samuel Head (2d), W. H.; Minnie M. Head, K. of R.; David A. Colby, Prelate; W. M. Davis, F. K. of R.; Benjamin J. Gile, Treasurer; W. H. Putnam, W. of I. G.; James B. Ordway, W. of O. G. The membership at the present time is twenty-five. The following members have become Past Noble Commanders: Ira H. Adams, John W. Prescott, Samuel Head (2d), David A. Colby, Warren M. Davis, Jacob F. Martin, George A. Harriman, James B. Ordway. D. Juliette Colby, Minnie M. Head and Nancy M. Davis are Emeritus Past Commanders. The present Noble Commander is Dr. F. D. Randall.

Justices of the Peace.—In the year 1825, Samuel Head and Nathaniel Head were justices of the peace. In 1829, Samuel Head, Foster Towns, Hugh J. Taggart, Enoch B. Barnes, Thomas R. Taggart. In 1833, Samuel Head, Foster Towns, Hugh J. Taggart, Enoch B. Barnes, Thomas R. Taggart. In 1834, Thomas R. Taggart was justice of the peace and quorum. In the year 1840, Richard H. Ayer, Thomas R. Taggart, Samuel Head, Hugh J. Taggart, Nathan Gault, John Parker, Philip Jones, Amos G. Gale, John P. Rowell, Charles Stark.

Lawyer.—Hooksett never had but one lawyer settled in town, and his name was John Whipple; he located in town prior to the incorporation. He was in Hooksett in 1822, '23, '24, '25. He afterwards practiced in Concord, and was there in 1835.

Taverns.—Hooksett has been famous in the early days of this century as having a number of taverns. In the village near the falls were located a number which received considerable patronage from boatmen, who were constantly plying the river. The sale of spirituous liquors was one of the principal sources of income. About the year 1780, Thomas Cochrane lodged people, and his books show a systematic list of charges for liquors, etc. Joshua Abbot, who lived at the head of Hooksett Falls, entertained strangers. He afterwards projected the tavern which came into the hands of John Prescott. One of the first tavern-keepers in the village was a Mr. Jackman. He kept in the house now occupied by Mrs. Walter B. Jones. He was succeeded by a man named Rix. A man named Simmons has kept the house since; also, Inda Gile. William Hall and Henry Moulton were tavern-keepers in the village. One of the most famous tavern-keepers in town was Samuel Head. "Head's tavern" was known far and near as a model one. It was opened about the year 1805. Mr. Head was the pioneer in building and establishing the same. He continued to run the house until the year 1835. This point was a changing-place for horses on the Boston and Concord stage-line. Mr. and Mrs. Head were widely known as people of worth and great social qualities. Their extensive acquaintance attracted many visitors to the house, and it was the constant scene of great activity. Mr. Head was an active business man, dealing in lumber, speculating in lands, etc., and when he died, in 1854, he was called one of the largest real-estate owners in Merrimack County. Some time about the year 1848 he projected a large steam mill, which was completed at a cost of about eight thousand dollars. He continued to manage it until September 29, 1854, when he was accidentally killed. He was in the act of reaching for something and fell upon the circular saw. His left hand was sawed in an angle commencing on the lower side near the wrist and end-

[1] By George A. Robie, P. G. M.

ing through the knuckle of the forefinger, which was thrown twenty feet. The right arm was also completely sawed off near the elbow-joint and his right leg cut nearly off directly near the knee-joint. He lived about two hours. Drs. Crosby and Gale, of Manchester, were called, but he was dead before they arrived. His widow survived him until the next November, when she suddenly died sitting in a chair. She was seventy-one years old. Mrs. Head was a lady of sincere piety, kind and generous, with great conversational gifts. Other taverns were kept by William Parker on the River road, also one by Joseph Mitchell.

In the year 1823 the selectmen gave their approbation to the following parties to mix and sell spirituous liquors at their places of business: Captain Aaron Carter, Jacob F. Farnum, Gideon Flanders, Josiah Magoon, Benjamin Hill, Israel Ela, Jr., Samuel Head, William Hall, Chase & Rowe, Henry Moulton, Robert Davis was permitted to mix and sell spirituous liquors, at or near Samuel Head's, on the 9th day of March. On June 26, 1824, the selectmen approbated the Hooksett Manufacturing Company to sell spirituous liquors. One of the prominent taverns of recent years is the Clark tavern, or the Branch Hotel. This was the original Whittier tavern. It has been kept by Ebenezer Clark. Horace Bonney leased it of Clark in 1858. It was kept by Bonney & Brother up to 1864, when Mr. Bonney opened the Ayer House, on February 18, 1864. Since, it was kept by Clark, and recent years by John Stearns, and called the Stearns House.

Since the opening of this house Mr. Bonney has continued to be its proprietor, excepting the year of 1883, when it was leased to Mr. Frank Richards for one year. In the fall of 1882, Mrs. Bonney died, which directly was the reason of the change. This house has gained a reputation which is wide-spread for its excellent management, the *cuisine* and generous tables and the great hospitality and social enjoyments that the surroundings afford. Mr. Horace Bonney was born in Winthrop, Me., in 1815, which was a part of Massachusetts at that time. He enlisted in the United States army September 26, 1833; was honorably discharged in 1836; afterwards went to Texas and served under Sam Houston; served in Florida about two years, and then went into the dragoon service for five years, with headquarters at New York most of the time. Mr. Bonney kept the American House from 1855 to 1859, in Manchester. The Ayer House is the original homestead of Hon. Richard H. Ayer. During Mr. Ayer's residence, and since, it has been the abode of great social cheer. Many distinguished people visited Esquire Ayer, among whom was Governor Isaac Hill and family, who sustained intimate relations. Another prominent hotel proprietor was Edwin E. Goodale, of the Pinnacle House. Mr. Goodale came to Hooksett in 1840. Previous to that time he was engaged in the teaming business between Canada and Boston. He was proprietor of this house for twenty-five years, and in 1865 took in his sign. During the time between 1843 to 1858 he was proprietor of the stage-route between Pembroke and Hooksett. This Pinnacle House was the old original Hall stand. Mr. Goodale built an elegant hall with an arranged spring floor, which was constantly occupied with balls and dances, being well patronized by people from the neighboring towns. Mr. Goodale died November 22, 1883, aged seventy-one years. In June, 1833, President Andrew Jackson, with other distinguished men, passed through this town. He came direct from Nashua, leaving there in the morning and arriving at Inda Gile's tavern about 11 A. M. The party made a short stop at Hon. Richard H. Ayer's, who accompanied them to Concord. At Gile's tavern the horses were changed and six magnificent white horses were hitched up. Mr. Benjamin J. Gile, now a successful business man, was bartender at the time, and he had the honor to make President Jackson two glasses of lemonade. The reception given the President was entirely unconventional. Mr. Jackson stepped into the kitchen, where the cook was frying some doughnuts, and he asked the liberty to eat some. She offered him some cheese, which he took, and stepped to the back side of the house to look at Hooksett Falls. Mr. Jackson was given a rousing reception at Concord, and a committee of reception met the party between Hooksett and Concord. In the summer of 1877, President Hayes, accompanied by a part of his Cabinet, made a short stop at Hooksett. A large crowd of people assembled to see them. Mr. Hayes was introduced by ex-Governor Natt. Head, who, in return, introduced William M. Evarts and David M. Key, members of his Cabinet.

The resources of the town of Hooksett in the year 1880 are as follows: Agricultural products, $125,000; mechanical labor, $108,000; stocks and money at interest, $13,400; deposit in savings-bank, $116,217; stock in trade, $52,816. Among the manufacturers is the harness-shop of B. J. Gile. He established the business in 1837. Mr. Gile gives constant employment to from ten to fifteen men. His goods are sent to all parts of the country. Gile's collars have a reputation for durabililty that equal any other make. Among the natives of Hooksett who have become prominent was the late Hon. Henry W. Fuller, judge of the Roxbury Municipal Court, Boston; he was the son of David G. and Jane Fuller and was born in this town June 30, 1839. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, served during the war and was breveted brigadier-general by President Lincoln. He was a member of the Massachusetts State Senate. He died in Boston, in 1884, of pneumonia.

Hon. Richard H. Ayer was born in Concord January 12, 1778; died in Manchester February 5, 1853, aged seventy-five. He settled near Isle Hooksett Falls, within the limits of Dunbarton, in the year 1807. He was a man of great strength of will and force of character. He represented the town of Dunbarton in the Legislature seven years, Hooksett four



Watt Mead

years; was moderator of Dunbarton from 1812 to 1823; in Hooksett a number of years; Presidential elector in 1816 and 1848; councilor five years; was the first high sheriff of Merrimack County, from 1823 to 1828; naval store-keeper at Portsmouth from 1829 to 1837; delegate to the convention for amending the Constitution of New Hampshire in 1850. He was the principal agent in organizing the town of Hooksett, and establishing the county of Merrimack. Richard H. Ayer moved from this town, in 1845, to Manchester. He was a good citizen, generous to the poor and public-spirited. He accumulated a large property, and was extensively engaged in the lumber and brick business. He left a legacy of seven thousand dollars to the Unitarian Society in Manchester, of which he was a member. While a resident of Hooksett his house was the abode of good cheer and hospitality. His wife, the daughter of Peter Green, Esq., of Concord, was a very superior woman. He had two daughters, one of whom, Susan R., was the wife of Dr. Enoch B. Barnes, and the other, Mary G., the wife of Dr. Amos G. Gale. Among the prominent men who have resided in this town, and become a part of her history, was David R. Leach. He was born in Londonderry August 8, 1806, and died at Manchester April 1, 1878. His great wealth was founded in Hooksett, where he was a number of years engaged in business. He left a legacy of three thousand dollars to the town of Londonderry for a library. Another man, Seth K. Jones, was a prominent merchant. He moved to Concord in the year 1854, where he has since died. He left a large fortune, part of which was accumulated in Hooksett. Many natives of the town, who have located in different sections of the country, have become noted and wealthy.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GOVERNOR NATT HEAD.

New Hampshire has raised up within her borders and sent abroad many noble men who, by their character and energy, have reflected honor upon their native State. Among those who have been thus active and deserving and who attained positions of prominence, the subject of this sketch has place. Most men have friends, but few have gone to their graves leaving so many as Natt Head. Wherever he went, among all classes of people, without effort and seemingly without purpose, he won the hearty and lasting friendship of all with whom he came in contact. He had a warm heart and a face always beaming with good humor, and was ever courteous, genial and generous.

He was of Scotch and Welsh ancestry, John and Nathaniel Head, brothers, having emigrated from Wales and settled in Bradford, Mass., afterwards moving to Pembroke, N. H.

James Head, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, became an influential and patriotic citizen of his adopted town. Early in the period of trouble with the mother-country he enlisted in the military service, and served with fidelity and bravery through the war, and was killed at Bennington in 1777, holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

His son, Nathaniel Head, born in Bradford, Mass., March 6, 1754, was the grandfather of Governor Natt Head.

When a young man, the son paid his addresses to Miss Anna Knox, daughter of Timothy Knox, of Pembroke. She was of Scotch-Irish blood, and one day, as the father and son were ploughing, the former said, "Nathaniel, do you intend to marry that Irish girl?" The reply was, firmly, but decidedly, "Yes, sir." Added the father, "Then understand you can never share in my property." Young Nathaniel's answer was, "Very well, I can take care of myself." And dropping the goad-stick, he left the paternal roof in a few hours to take up a farm in the wilderness and build a home for himself. The father made good his threat, leaving, at his death, one dollar to Nathaniel and to the other brothers the remainder of his property. Nathaniel built a log house, carrying Anna Knox to it as his wife. He soon rose to position and influence. The reports of the battle of Lexington show him to have been a second lieutenant in the Ninth Company of Volunteers from New Hampshire at Winter Hill, in the cold season of 1775–76; ensign in Captain Sias' company, Colonel Nichols' regiment, in the expedition to Rhode Island in 1778, and captain in Colonel Reynolds' regiment in 1781. After the close of the war he became prominently connected with the State troops and was colonel of the Eleventh Regiment.

His seventh son, born May 30, 1791, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He remained at the homestead, being associated with his father in the works of the farm and mill, and after his death, by purchasing the interest of his brothers, succeeded to the estate. He inherited the military spirit of his father and was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment. Colonel Head married Anna Brown, whose home was near his. She was a woman of great energy and executive ability, a member of the Congregational Church in Pembroke and was much beloved by all who knew her. Her father was a sea-captain who made numerous voyages round the world.

By the death of her husband, August, 1835, the widow was left in the management of a large and valuable estate, as well as the care of a family. She died April 3, 1849, leaving five children—Hannah A., Sallie B., Natt, John A. and W. F., the latter the business partner of Natt, who for many years carried on a successful business in the manufacture of bricks, and also

a very heavy lumber trade. Inheriting military traits from his father, we find Natt following in the footsteps of his distinguished ancestors. He was one of the first members of the Hooksett Light Infantry, which was one of the best in the State. He served four years as drum-major of the Eleventh Regiment, being elected September 1, 1847. He was an original member of the "Governor's Horse Guards" and chief bugler during the existence of the corps. He was many years commander of the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, an honorary member of the Boston Lancers, also an ex-sergeant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery. He was chief on the staff of Governor Joseph A. Gilmore and the Head Guards of Manchester. A military organization formed at the close of the war was named in his honor. When the Soldiers' Asylum was burned at Augusta, General Head was appointed to the charge of the institution during the illness of the Deputy Governor, and subsequently he rebuilt the establishment. He built several miles of Concord and Portsmouth Railroad between Suncook and Concord and also the branch line from Suncook to Pittsfield. He was elected to numerous town offices and commissioned deputy sheriff and representative in the Legislature from Hooksett in 1861–62.

In 1863 he married Miss Abbie M. Sanford, of Lowell, Mass., an accomplished and educated lady, who ever dispensed, with her husband, the generous hospitality of their home and ever encouraged him in all good work. Three children were born to them,—Annie Sanford, Lewis Fisher and Alice Perley,—of whom the eldest only remains, Lewis having died in 1870, at the age of four years, and Alice in 1879, at the age of nine years.

In 1864 Natt received the appointment by Governor Gilmore of adjutant inspector and quartermaster-general of the State, which position he filled with acceptance until 1870. During his term of office as adjutant-general he accomplished the work which was to him the proudest and noblest of his public life, and in this capacity he made his most brilliant and enduring record. The war had already lasted three years when he was called to that office, and the nation was in one of the most important crises of its history. The loyal North was straining every nerve to answer the President's proclamation for more men to recruit the depleted ranks of the Union army. New Hampshire had up to that time sent to the front twenty-six thousand soldiers, and yet not a complete set of the muster-rolls of a single organization could be found in the adjutant-general's office, nor was there any record of the heroic deeds of New Hampshire's sons upon the battle-fields of the South, which had won for them and her imperishable renown.

General Head brought to his work a natural love of the military and everything connected with it, as well as business methods formed during his life of activity in the marts of trade, which he brought to bear in bringing "order out of chaos" in his new field of labor. Entering at once upon his duties, he employed three clerks upon his own responsibility, procuring the necessary outfit, trusting in the Legislature to reimburse him, which it promptly did, and made liberal appropriations for continuing the work. It is scarcely possible to conceive the magnitude of the task which General Head had undertaken, nor its apparent hopelessness. He had no data from which to work, no record, no files of correspondence. Beginning at the very commencement of the war, the records of every officer and every enlisted man was persistently hunted up, special clerks were dispatched to Washington, and after repeated rebuffs, overcome only by the persistency of the adjutant-general, permission was obtained from the War Department to copy from its records the needed information, and for several weeks these clerks labored in season and out of season until they had secured the records sought. This information was compiled in the office at Concord, corrected as far as possible, and now appears in four volumes for the years 1865 and 1866. These reports give the name and the military history of every officer and soldier who went from New Hampshire to serve in the Union army from 1861 to 1865. They also contain biographical sketches of all the field officers from the State who were killed in service or who died from disease or wounds during the war, brief sketches of all the regiments and battalions in which these men served, their date of departure, principal movements, battles engaged in and date of return home and final "muster-out." These reports are invaluable, not only as a contribution to history, which the State could not afford to lose, but also to the thousands of soldiers, their wives and children, as a positive help in securing the information necessary for the procurement of pensions and bounty-money. Had his labors ended here, Natt Head would have richly earned the warm feelings of admiration and love which every true soldier entertains for his memory. But he supplemented the clerical labors of his position by active and earnest personal work in behalf of the soldiers and their families during the latter part of the war and at its close; and he took a pardonable pride in gathering all the precious relics of "the bitter struggle" which he could obtain, and placed them under the dome of the State-House in Concord.

The significance of the labor of love was fully recognized by Governor Smyth at the time, and in his valedictory address to the Legislature in 1867 he paid General Head the following tribute:

"In the difficult adjustment of our military affairs, you will agree with me in a warm approval of the energy and efficiency of the adjutant-general, whose work has been, in all cases, well performed. When it has been my grateful duty to extend a welcoming hand, in behalf of the people of this State, to our brave returning soldiers, he has forwarded my purpose with unflagging interest and zeal. You will not forget that around his department all the memories of

the contest now cluster. The long roll of honor is there. There are gathered the blood-stained battle-flags and there will always be found those associations which should inspire us with love of country and an appreciation of those who gave their lives and shed their blood for the blessings which God bestowed when he gave us the victory."

In addition to the compilation of the Civil War records General Head, not satisfied with what he had accomplished, proceeded to compile the military records of the State from 1823 to 1861, and amid discouragements that would have deterred one less persistent, the records were completed and published in the report for 1866. This part of the report is a valuable contribution to the military history of the State and nation, and of priceless worth to posterity. In 1867, General Head conceived the idea of issuing the "Soldier's Certificate" to the honorably discharged soldiers of the State, and to the families of those who had fallen, and to-day thousands of these memorials in many homes bear mute but touching testimony to the truth and earnestness of the love born by the defenders of the flag by that generous and patriotic heart now stilled in death. Nothing ever pleased him more than to be present with the comrades of the Grand Army at their social gatherings. He would sacrifice every other engagement to meet them.

He had a personal acquaintance with Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, and was several times invited to join them in their trips through the country. In the financial world Governor Head stood high, and he had established for himself a reputation for energy and tact in business which gave him at all times the confidence of the people. Associated with his brother, William F. Head, and Frank Doust, of Manchester, the firm have taken some of the heaviest building contracts ever made in New Hampshire. In the financial world Governor Head was chosen to many responsible positions. He was director of Suncook Valley Railroad, First National Bank, Manchester, also of Merrimack River Savings-Bank, Manchester. He was a prominent member of several secret organizations and was especially active in Free-Masonry, being a member of Washington Lodge, Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, Adoniram Council and Trinity Commandery of Manchester.

He was also a member of the Supreme Council, having received all the degrees of the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite" and all in the Rite of Memphis; also a member of the Massachusetts Consistory, S. P. E. S., 32°, Boston. He was a member of Friendship Lodge, Hooksett, Hildreth Encampment, of Suncook, I. O. O. F., Oriental Lodge, K. of P., Alpha Lodge, K. of H., of Manchester, and had been Master of Hooksett Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. As a leading member or president of the State Agricultural Society, he labored zealously to promote its interests, and originated the plan of holding farmers' conventions, the first one being held in Manchester in 1868.

In 1875 he was a candidate for the State Senate, when the controversy occurred over the spelling of his name upon the ballots. He was, however, elected to that body in 1866–77, in the latter year becoming the presiding officer, discharging the duties of that office with admirable tact and ability. This position added to his popularity and gave his name such a prestige that in September, 1878, at the Republican Gubernatorial Convention, he was nominated on the first ballot by a decided majority and was elected for two years, being the first Governor to serve in the biennial term, and so was not a candidate for re-election. During his term of office there were many important questions which arose whose consideration demanded good sense, wisdom and impartial judgment, and it was generally acknowledged by all that his term was eminently successful, creditable alike to his own ability and fidelity and to the fame of the State in which he so honorably served.

The well-known Buzzell murder case, which finally became one of the most celebrated in the criminal records of the world, had been tried twice when Governor Head took the executive chair. His Excellency gave a long and patient hearing to counsel for State as well as defense, and denied the prayers of the petitioners for a commutation of his sentence. Buzzell suffered the "extreme penalty of the law," and the conclusion in his case was sustained alike by legal and public opinion. The project of a new State prison, inaugurated by his predecessor, was successfully carried forward to its completion. The commissioners selected to superintend the work consulted with the Governor at every step, and the building stands to-day, in thoroughness of structure and excellence of arrangements, second to none in the country. During his term of office Governor Head made many official trips, and wherever he traveled he received marked attentions, which he personally, and as chief executive of the State, merited. He was usually accompanied by his staff officers, of whom he was justly proud, as they were all gentlemen of high standing and of irreproachable character. Their names were Colonel W. N. Dow, of Exeter; Colonel D. L. Jewell, Suncook; Colonel Charles E. Balch, Manchester; Colonel F. C. Churchill, Lebanon; General B. F. Rachley, Dover; General J. W. Sturtevant, Keene; General C. H. Burns, Wilton; General Cruft, of Bethlehem; and Generals A. D. Ayling and J. H. Gallinger, of Concord. Among other occasions, the Governor and staff were present at the inauguration of President Garfield, the two hundred and fiftieth aniversary of Boston, and military encampments in different States. It was also his pleasure to entertain Governors Talbot and Long, of Massachusetts, Governor Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, as well as many other distinguished persons, being invited to join in traveling, at different times, Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, Admiral Farragut and others.

And so, although he seemed to have almost every

office of any value in the State, the work which he had done as adjutant-general seemed to make him the happiest, so dearly did he love the soldiers. The many years of public life and close attention to business gradually impaired his health, and the last two years of his life were marked by weariness and inability to attend fully to business. Physicians of known ability were called to prescribe, kind friends and loving ones at home cared tenderly for him, but of no avail. He passed away November 12, 1883, at the age of fifty-five years. His funeral was largely attended by people from Concord, Manchester and adjoining towns, and many hundreds came to look for the last time upon the face of one "who had many friends."

The most distinguished citizens of the commonwealth were present and joined with neighbors and friends in expressions of sorrow for the departed. Different Masonic bodies were present, and Sir George P. Cleaves, of Mt. Horeb Commandery, officiated as funeral director. At twelve o'clock the sad rites began. The remains rested in a rich casket of black, stationed in the lower hall-way. Upon the casket were the Templar chapeau and sword of the deceased. Beautiful floral offerings were about the casket. Mrs. Head's tribute was a large wreath bearing the word "Husband" in the centre, while from the daughter Annie, was a handsome pillow with the inscription "Father."

Colonel and Mrs. Balch sent a crescent, General Sturtevant a bouquet, employes of Head & Doust an anchor bearing the word "Rest," and many others from friends.

Rev. Mr. Rollins, of Hooksett, performed the services, consisting of a touching prayer, and a male quartet furnished the music. The singers were J. J. Kimball, D. J. Hurlbert, J. F. Gordon, F.Y. E. Richardson. The selections were of a Masonic character: "Our days on Earth are as a shadow," "Heavenly Father, wilt thou lead us?" Peace to the memory of the dead! Many Masonic organizations were present and delegations from different parts of the State joined in the funeral procession to the cemetery, about a half-mile from the house. At the grave Trinity Commandery conducted the Masonic burial service, the office being performed by Sir B. G. Cumner, E. C., and Sir. L. F. McKinney, Prelate. The pall-bearers were selected from Trinity Commandery, and were Sirs Daniel F. Straw, David O. Fernald, John Hosley, George S. Holmes, David B. Varney and James S. Briggs.

And so passed away one who had many friends. Letters of sympathy and kindly expressions of the worth of the departed were received by Mrs. Head, but space allotted here will not allow their publication. The editorial of Colonel John B. Clarke, of the *Manchester Mirror*, is perhaps an expression of the people generally throughout the State, which we quote below, —"Other men may have been greater and stronger than he; may have lived longer and accomplished more; have died and been respectfully buried. Their death has been counted a loss to the State, to the profession in which they were leaders; but it caused no deep grief among those who were not bound to them by family ties. They are remembered as Governors, Senators, millionaires, not as men, and when once their places are filled and their estates distributed they have been well-nigh forgotten. The hold they had was upon the brain, not upon the heart. It was not so with Natt Head. People who knew him loved him while he lived and mourn for him because he is dead."

Colonel Moore, editor of the *Manchester Union*, one of the leading Democratic organs of the State, in alluding to his death, spoke of him as one "generous to a fault." His life was flavored with that quality in all those relations where he touched the concerns of others and in his attitude towards all public institutions that encompassed the betterment of society. He never did anything by halves, and that cause which attracted his support received the benefit of his able and untiring efforts. As a public officer, he could say with Othello, "I have done the State some service and they know it." No man in New Hampshire knew so many people personally, and few, if any, had so strong a hold upon the popular good-will. His word needed no writing to make it good.

He is survived by a widow and one daughter, Annie S. Head.

WILLIAM FERNALD HEAD.

According to a tradition of the family, the Heads are descendants of Welsh ancestry. They originally settled in this country, in Bradford, Mass. Tradition also asserts that the pioneers were two brothers, John and Nathaniel Head. Certain it is that at least two families of the name had settled in Pembroke some years before the Revolution. On the northerly side of Pembroke Street, and to the west of a cross-road leading to the site of the old town-house, is a field on the side hill in which stood the Head garrison-house, one of the four of the town, where the inhabitants sought protection from marauding bands of savages in the old French and Indian Wars. James Head was in command of the post and was of a military turn of mind; for, some years afterwards, we find him commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the forces under General John Stark. He was killed at the battle of Bennington while doing noble service for his country.

Nathaniel Head, son of Colonel James Head, was born in Bradford, Mass., March 6, 1754. On arriving at man's estate he married Anna Knox, and settled in what was then a part of Chester, now in Hooksett. Here he built a log house, cleared a farm and commenced life's battle. At the breaking out of the Revolution his patriotic zeal was aroused, and the old muster-rolls of the State-House show that he was at



W. F. Head



Eng.d by A.H. Ritchie

Jesse Gault

Winter Hill, as second lieutenant, during the siege of Boston; as ensign in Captain Sias' company, Colonel Nichols' regiment, in the expedition to Rhode Island in 1778; and as captain in Colonel Reynolds' regiment in 1781.

With the return of peace his fondness for military pursuits led him to take a deep interest in the militia, and he rose in rank to the command of a regiment. His military ardor, however, did not interfere with his business. He soon became extensively engaged in lumbering, at the same time carrying on his large farm. He was a justice of the peace, which in those days was an office of high trust, responsibility and honor, and was held in the highest esteem by his neighbors and fellow-citizens.

John Head, seventh child of Colonel Nathaniel and Anna (Knox) Head, was born May 30, 1791; married Anna Brown, daughter of William Brown, a ship-master, famed for his early voyages. The military fever developed in John Head, and he, too, became colonel, having command of the Seventeenth Regiment. At the death of his father he bought out the other heirs, and carried on the home farm and the lumber business inaugurated by his father. He died in the prime of life, August 7, 1835, leaving his family and large property to the care of his widow. She accepted the responsibility, and with fidelity and conscientiousness attended to the duties until her death, April 3, 1849. She was a member of the Congregational Church of Pembroke, and took a deep interest in religious and educational affairs.

William F. Head, son of John and Anna (Brown) Head, a brother of Governor Natt. Head, was born in Hooksett, on the old Head homestead, September 25, 1832. In early childhood the boy lost his father, and was guided through the perils of boyhood by his mother's care. Well he repaid her, for he was a dutiful son, eager to please her. He attended the district school in the little red school-house, and pursued his studies for a few months at the Pembroke Gymnasium; but his education as a man has been acquired by contact with men and reading,—a fondness for books all through life being a trait. His mother died when he was seventeen; but the character which she had moulded was founded on good principles, and the habits of industry, acquired in youth under her teaching, were well established. At the age of twenty years—in 1852—he went into business with his brother, Governor Natt. Head, and for over thirty years this business relation existed, or until the death of his brother and partner.

Mr. Head is a quiet, unostentatious business man,—a man who plans great business enterprises and successfully executes his undertakings. He has men at work in his brick-yards, in his mills, in his fields, in his woods and on extensive contracts; each carry out the ideas of their employer, who directs them for the common good; yet, to meet him on the cars, in his office, on the street or in his library, one would suppose he was retired from active business, so little do his cares wear upon him.

In 1859, Mr. Head was chosen selectman, and was re-elected the following year. He was chosen to represent the town in the State Legislature in the years 1869–70, and in 1876 was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He is a director of the Suncook Valley Railroad Company, and a trustee of the Merrimack River Savings-Bank, of Manchester; also trustee of the New England Agricultural Society.

Mr. Head has been for many years prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity. He joined the Eagle Lodge, of Manchester, in 1863, and was a charter member of the Jewell Lodge, of Suncook. He is also a member of the Council, Chapter and Encampment, at Manchester.

The mansion where Mr. Head resides occupies the site of the log cabin where his grandfather settled with his bonnie Scotch-Irish bride. The home-farm, of some two hundred and fifty acres, extends along the banks of the Merrimack River for about half a mile, and includes rich intervale land and fertile hillside fields. The chief crop is hay, of which two hundred and fifty tons are cut annually. There are kept on the farm seventy-five head of neat stock and twenty horses.

The lumber business, commenced many years ago by the grandfather, Colonel Nathaniel Head, has grown to large proportions, under the firm-name of Head & Doust. Mr. Head has been engaged in many large building contracts. In times past he has bought many hundred acres of forest-land, from which he has cleared the timber and cord-wood, and still owns the land, utilized for pasturage or for producing a second growth of trees.

On the home-farm are the celebrated Head clay-banks, from which six million bricks are made annually.

Mr. Head was married, November 4, 1858, to Mary H. Sargent, of Allenstown, daughter of Major Sterling Sargent. Their children are Eugene S. Head, now actively engaged in business with his father, and Sallie Head, who is being educated at Lasell Seminary in Auburndale, Mass.

HON. JESSE GAULT.[1]

Hon. Jesse Gault was born in Hooksett, N. H., September 20, 1823, and is a direct descendant, in the fifth generation, of Samuel Gault, who was born in Scotland, and emigrated to the northern part of Chester, now included in Hooksett, and settled on the "Suncook Grant," so called. Matthew Gault, who was born in 1755, on the old Gault homestead in Chester, and who married Elizabeth Bunton, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. They had twelve children, nine living to be married, of whom

[1] Written by J. E. Pecker.

Jesse, the second son, who was born October 22, 1790, while the family was temporarily residing in Springfield, N. H., and who died in Hooksett September 25, 1855, aged sixty-five, was the father of Hon. Jesse Gault. He was a successful farmer and a man of property, and his homestead was one of the finest in his town or county. He married Dolly Clement, who was born in Pembroke April 21, 1794, and died March 30, 1873, her father being Joshua Clement, who was born in Goshen June 12, 1764, and died in Concord December 26, 1840. Mr. Clement was a clothier, and was many years in business in what is now Suncook, where he was a large owner of real estate, including considerable water-power. He married Abbie Head, daughter of General Nathaniel Head, of Pembroke, September 26, 1790, and on the maternal side was of English descent.

Jesse Gault, Sr., had four children, two sons and two daughters. Matthew, the older son, was born September 23, 1817, and died December 2, 1846. Of the daughters, Almira C., born December 2, 1819, and died February 20, 1853, married Harlan P. Gerrish, of Boscawen. She left a son, John C. Gerrish, now living in Missouri. The remaining sister, Martha H., was born July 3, 1828, and died April 23, 1853.

Hon. Jesse Gault was brought up on his father's farm, and his opportunities for obtaining an education were the public school and Pembroke Academy. At the age of sixteen he began teaching in his own district, where he taught the winter school for four consecutive years, working on the farm in summer. Subsequently he was an instructor in Suncook and Hooksett village. On reaching twenty-two he left home to commence life's work for himself, and went to Baltimore, Md., where he engaged as a bookkeeper and surveyor for the Messrs. Abbott & Jones, ship lumber merchants. His health becoming impaired, he was forced, in less than a year, to relinquish his situation, which had already become a most promising one, and returned home. After regaining his strength he, upon the solicitation of his aged parents, consented to remain in Hooksett. April 23, 1846, he married Miss Martha A., daughter of Isaac C. Otterson, of Hooksett, whose wife was Margaret Head, an aunt of ex-Governor Nathaniel Head. The same year Mr. Gault opened a brick-yard in Hooksett on a small scale, which he has developed until its production is about six millions yearly, affording employment to sixty men. This extensive business necessitates the purchase of large tracts of woodland for obtaining fuel, while the lumber is sold in the market. In this way he has bought some three thousand acres of forest domain. In addition, he owns several farms, the one upon which he lives cutting seventy-five tons of hay annually, and producing largely of other crops. His residence on the old stage-road from Concord to Haverhill, Mass., was built some five years ago, and is one of the most expensive in that section.

Mr. Gault was early active in civil affairs. After filling various local positions, including chairman of the Board of Selectmen for many years, he was chosen delegate from Hooksett to the Constitutional Convention of 1851, being the youngest member of that body. Mr. Gault was then a Whig, and Hooksett was at that time Democratic by more than two to one. In 1857 and 1858 he represented his town in the lower branch of the Legislature, and in 1867 was elected a railroad commissioner for a triennial term, being chairman of the board the last year. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, and has, for many years, been a member of the Republican State Committee. He was chosen from the Londonderry District to the State Senate in 1885, and was chairman of the committee on claims, and a member of those on the revision of the statutes and the asylum for the insane. Mr. Gault, by great industry and perseverance, has accumulated a large property, and is extensively interested in ownership and officially in railway, banking and other corporations. He is a regular attendant at the Union Church in Hooksett, is universally respected in private life for the purity and uprightness of his character, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Of the five children, (two sons and three daughters) born to Mr. and Mrs. Gault, four have died, the oldest, a son, reaching sixteen. The surviving child is the wife of Frank C. Towle, a young business man of Suncook. Senator Gault is a gentleman of commanding personal presence, is a fine speaker, and often presides over public assemblages. Possessing executive abilities of the highest order and excellent judgment, his opinion upon important matters, both private and public, is often sought. Although, as will be seen above, he has already filled many responsible civil offices, yet his host of friends are confident that higher political honors will hereafter be bestowed upon him. His home, presided over by his refined and accomplished wife, is widely known, no less for its elegance than for its generous hospitality, and attracts many visitors.

HISTORY OF HOPKINTON.

BY C. C. LORD.

CHAPTER I.

Geography of the Town.—The town of Hopkinton is located in the southern portion of Merrimack County, touching its southern border in a middle position. Hopkinton is bounded on the north by Warner and Webster, on the east by Concord, on the south by Bow, Dunbarton and Weare, and on the west by Henniker. The area of Hopkinton is said to be 26,967 acres. The town lies nearly square. Its surface is irregular, but undulating rather than rugged. Its scenery partakes more of the picturesque than of the sublime and grand. Near the geographical centre of the town is an elevated ridge of land, about three miles in length, running somewhat northeasterly and southwesterly, and having a slight depression in the middle, making two brows, the southerly of which is known as Putney's Hill, the northerly being called Gould's Hill. In the eastern part of the town, and partly included in Concord, is another ridge, somewhat parallel to the first, and which is known as Beech Hill. These two ridges afford the highest elevations of land in the town. The scenery from many points of these elevations is very attractive and beautiful. The view from Putney's Hill, on a clear day, showing land in every county of the State, is extensively known to and admired by tourists. There are numerous minor elevations in the township.

The soil of Hopkinton is granitic, and for the most part fertile. In the northern portion of the town is some sandy, plain land of inferior quality. The soil is well watered. The Contoocook River enters the town of Hopkinton near the middle of its western boundary, traversing it in a tortuous course and passing into Concord near the northeastern corner of Hopkinton. On its way, this river receives numerous tributaries, the most important of which are the Warner and Blackwater Rivers on the north, and Paul and Dolloff's Brooks on the south. Numerous acres of valuable intervale land lie on the Contoocook River in Hopkinton. There are several natural ponds in this town, as Smith's Pond, near the centre, and Clement's and Clough's Ponds, in the northwest. Most of the natural drainage of Hopkinton finds its way into the Contoocook River, which, with its tributaries, affords a large supply of water power. Most of the surface of this town is underlaid with a hard, clayey subsoil, and in various portions there is a small distribution of granular iron. There is much less solid rock in Hopkinton than in many other New Hampshire towns.

Hopkinton is to-day pre-eminently a rural town, and its surface is principally devoted to agricultural purposes, being divided mainly into field, pasture and forest land. All the staple crops of New Hampshire are raised here. We shall speak further of the industrial and popular situation of the town hereafter.

Primitive Facts.—Previously to the occupation of the territory of Hopkinton by white settlers, there was little primitive life that was locally distinctive. There were heavy forests of mixed growth, in which oak, ash, beech, birch, chestnut, maple, pine, hemlock, spruce, etc.,—trees everywhere indigenous to New Hampshire,—were in various degrees of admixture intermingled. Upon the lower, plain lands there was a greater predominance of the softer woods. There was also more or less wild grasses of inferior quality. The streams and ponds abounded with fish. The streams were also in some instances larger than now. All the wild beasts and birds indigenous to our State probably roamed more or less over this local wilderness. The same may be said of reptiles, among which the rattlesnake was the only venomous one.[1]

The wild red man was also here before the advent of civilization. The regular Indian inhabitants of this locality appear to have belonged to the tribe of Penacooks, or Pawtuckets. They had their favorite local haunts. On the intervale land of the Warner River, near its entrance into the Contoocook, was a famous resort. Numerous Indian relics have been recovered from this locality. On the northern bank of the natural outlet of Smith's Pond (now known as Chase's Brook), at a point near the present main village of the town, was formerly a huge rock, cleft in such a manner that an additional rude contrivance afforded considerable shelter from the weather. It is said that here was a somewhat favorite winter re-

[1] In the year 1740, the town of Hopkintown "*Voted* that there be eight shillings pr. Day allowed to those that have spent their time in killing Rattlesnakes in sd Town." In 1782 it "*Voted* that every Person that is an inhabitant of this town that shall kill a wolf shall have five Silver Dollars for every Such wolf Head that he Shall Kill Paid By this Town."

sort of some of the Indians of this vicinity. Scattering Indian relics have been picked up in various parts of the town, but, upon the whole, the local traces of the past uncivilized human life are meagre.

White Settlement of the Town.—The town of Hopkinton was settled by virtue of an act of the "Great and General Court or Assembly for His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England." On Thursday, January 15, 1736, Edmund Quincy, for a committee of both Houses, rendered a report "on the Petitions for Townships." Among others, the "Petition of Hopkinton" is mentioned in this report. The climax of this matter, so far as it relates to the township now known as Hopkinton, N. H., is expressed in an act of which the following is a record:

"At a Great and General Court, Held in Boston, the Twenty-fourth Day of November, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-six, the following Vote Passed the Two Houses, and was consented to by the Governor,—viz.: 'Voted, That John Jones, of Hopkinton, Esqr., be and hereby is fully authorized and Impowered to Assemble and Convene the Grantees, or Proprietors, of the Township Number Five, lying in the Line of Towns between the Rivers of Connecticut and Merrimack, in such Place as they Shall be Notified and Warned to Convene and Assemble at, in Order to Chuse a Moderator and Clerk, and Committee to Allot and Divide their Land, and to Dispose of the same, and to Pass such Votes and Orders as by them may be thought Conducive for the Speedy fulfillment of the Conditions of the Grant, and also to Agree upon Methods for calling of Meetings for the fut. use; *Provided*, none of their votes Concerning the Dividing or Disposing of their Lands that shall be Passed while they are under the Direction of the Committee of this Court Shall be of force before they are Allowed of by said Committee."

Township Number Five was one of a line of townships extending in a line from Rumford (now Concord), on the Merrimack River, to the Great Falls, on the Connecticut. Each township was decreed to be six miles square. Briefly expressed, the conditions imposed upon the grantees by the court's committee were as follows: There were to be sixty settlers in a township, bonded to the committee for the performance of certain conditions, as that each grantee build a dwelling-house eighteen feet square, and of seven feet stud at the least, on his lot, and fence in for plowing, or clear and stock to English grass, five acres of land within three years after being admitted to settlement; and the grantees together were to build and finish a suitable meeting-house, and settle a learned and orthodox minister within the same number of years. In every sense of the term, settlements were to be actual.

In pursuance of the conditions above described, a meeting of the proprietors of Number Five was held at the tavern of James Morris, in Hopkinton, Mass., on the 14th day of February, 1837. Captain John Jones was chosen moderator; Charles Morris, clerk; Ebenezer Kimball, treasurer. It would seem that at this time the township had been surveyed and located; but the several lots of the grantees had not been established. The proprietorship was for some time occupied with the preliminaries of settlement. On the 31st day of May, 1737, a gratuity of five pounds each was voted to Daniel Claflin and Richard Potter, provided that they settled before winter. There is a tradition that Potter was the first one of the grantees to begin domestic operations in the new territory. A call for a meeting, dated at Hopkinton, September 30, 1738, declares,—

"These are to Notify all the Proprietors of the New Township Number Five, bordering on Rumford, to meet at the house of Mr. Henry Mellen, in the said Township, near the Meeting-house Spot, on Thirsday, the nineteenth day of October next ensuing, at nine of the Clock in the morning, there to act on the following articles," etc.

This call evidently anticipates the first public meeting in the new township Number Five, which soon began to be euphoniously known as New Hopkinton and to be indicated in the public records as "New Hopkinton (so called)." A prefatory note to the incorporating charter declares as follows:

"This Township was taken up to be settled, after it was granted & laid out by Order of the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, by the inhabitants of Hopkinton, in said Province, under the name of Number five in the Line of Towns, and was by them called New Hopkinton."

The following is the list of the original bonded proprietors of Number Five:

John Jones, John Jeffards, Henry Mellen, Ebenez'r Locke, Elias Haven, Jacob Gibbs, James Lock, John Brewer, James Nutt, Josiah Watkins, Thomas Mellon, Thomas Bixbe, Richard Potter, Rev. Mr. Sam'l Barret, David Fauster, Nat'l Haven, Thomas Walker, Henry Walker, Caleb Claflin, Charles Morris, Jason Walker, John Bowker, Elisha Haden, Ebenezer Coller, Samuel Streater, Joseph Coller, Matthew Taft, John Walker, John Weston, Nat'l Smith, David Burnap, Edmund Bowker, Eleazer Gile, Daniel Mellen, James Morris, Joseph Haven, David Woodwell, Matthew Lackey, Robert Claflin, Joseph Gould, James Wilson, Daniel Claflin, Mark Whitney, Joshua Claflin, John Quarles, Eben'r Claflin, Jedediah Haven, Benj'a Carril, Paul Langdon, George Carril, Samuel Watkins, Samuel Frail, Joseph Holton, Peter How, Simpson Jones, Jabez Potter, Daniel Claflin, jun., Cornelius Claflin, Ebenezer Kimball, Isaac Whitney.—60.

Troubles Incident to the French Wars.—The new settlement in Number Five was early subjected to various trials. One of these was incident to the prosecution of the so-called French Wars. The conflict known as King George's War lasted from 1744 to 1748; that sometimes called the Seven Years' War from 1754 to 1763. The English residents of the New England colonies were involved in an interest adverse to the French nation, in common with the mother-country. Consequently, in addition to the liability to active military service, the colonies were subjected to attacks from the Indians, instigated by the French, in the hope of securing captives, to be redeemed by their friends, thus aiding the treasuries of the French captors. The St. Francis Indians performed an important part in the work of securing English captives. These Indians were located upon the border of, or in, Canada.

In anticipation of predatory incursions by Indians, three forts, or garrison-houses, were early built in Number Five. They were Kimball's, Putney's and Woodwell's garrisons. The first of these was located about a mile from the present village of Hopkinton, on the road to Rumford, near the present residence of Mr. James K. Story, and was built by Aaron and

Jeremiah Kimball. The second stood upon the top of Putney's Hill, near the present house of the descendants of Moses Rowell, and was erected by Samuel and John Putney. The third occupied a spot about half a mile from the present village of Contoocook, in the north part of the town, and near the present residence of Mr. Ebenezer Morrill, and was constructed by David Woodwell. The situation in Number Five during the period of the French Wars was more or less unsettled. On this account, important changes were made in the plans of some of the proprietors. Doubtless, some transferred their interests; some settled and then returned to Massachusetts; others stayed in the new township. One thing is certain: domestic and social life were never suspended wholly in the new settlement, though individual circumstances, doubtless, were in many instances modified. In consequence of the disturbed condition of affairs, there are no proprietary records extant for the years from 1743 to 1750, inclusively; nor for 1752; nor from 1754 to 1756, inclusively; nor for 1759; nor for 1762 to 1764, inclusively.

The inhabitants of Number Five also suffered personal violence at the hands of their Indian enemies. On the 22d of April, 1746, Woodwell's garrison was surprised by a party of Indians and eight persons were taken captive. The captives were David Woodwell, his wife, two sons, Benjamin and Thomas, and a daughter, Mary; Samuel Burbank, and Caleb and Jonathan, his sons. Woodwell and three children returned to Boston under a flag of truce. Mary Woodwell was held captive three years and was then redeemed, after spending six months with the French, at Montreal, waiting for a passport. Samuel Burbank and Mrs. Woodwell died in captivity. Jonathan Burbank was redeemed, but was afterwards killed by the Indians, who mistook him for the famous Robert Rogers. Mary Woodwell, in 1755, married Jesse Corbett, of Uxbridge, Mass., and they settled in Number Five (or New Hopkinton), on the scene of the capture of 1746. In 1759, Mr. Corbett was drowned in the Warner River, then called Almsbury River. In 1761, Mary Woodwell Corbett married Jeremiah Fowler, who died in 1802, and his widow immediately joined the Shaker community at Canterbury, when she died in 1829, in the one hundredth year of her age. By her first marriage, Mary Woodwell had two sons, and by her second, five children. A detailed account of the capture at Woodwell's garrison was written by the late General Walter Harriman and published in vol. iv., No. 6, of the *Granite Monthly*. On the 10th of November, 1746, a Mr. Estabrooks, of Number Five, was killed by Indians, on his return from Rumford, where he had been for the medical services of Dr. Ezra Carter. Estabrooks was killed about a mile from the present Concord Main Street, on the present highway to Hopkinton.

On the morning of April 13, 1753, Abraham Kimball and Samuel Putney was captured by Indians. Their capture occurred on the eastern slope of Putney's Hill, not far from Putney's garrison. Kimball and Putney were both young men. They were taken to Contoocook (afterwards Boscawen), on their way to Canada, when, on the next day after the capture, the Indians were surprised by some famous Indian hunters of the name of Flanders, and both the captives escaped. Putney escaped by the aid of a dog that seized the neck of an Indian who attempted to tomahawk Putney. Abraham Kimball was the first white male child born in Number Five, he being a son of Jeremiah Kimball.

The military records of colonial New Hampshire, during the period of the French Wars, contain the following names of residents of Number Five, though the identification of the parties is not sure:

Joseph Eastman (probably of Rumford), Stephen Hoyt, Matthew Stanley, Ebenezer Eastman, Joseph Putney, John Annis, Enoch Eastman, John Burbank, William Peters, Nathaniel Smith, Sampson Colby, Isaac Chandler, Thomas Merrill, Samuel Barrett, James Lock, John Nutt, John Jones, Thomas Eastman.

The Mason Claim.—A second source of trial to the proprietors of Number Five resulted from the Mason claim. The original royal patent, given to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason, embraced all the line of the Atlantic coast between the Merrimack and St. Lawrence Rivers, and extended many miles inland. The country was named *Laconia*, and the patent was given in 1622. Subsequently, Mason obtained a second patent of a considerable territory lying between the Merrimack and Piscataqua Rivers, and which he called New Hampshire. Having attempted settlement and a development of resources, Mason failed, and, dying, his heirs at length realized nothing but the naked soil. In the year 1691, the Mason estate passed into the hands of Samuel Allen. The original title became involved in dispute, and subsequently, by a fiction of law, that the estate might be under the command of the King's Court, the land was assumed to be in England, and, by the connivance of the Massachusetts colonial authorities, John Tufton Mason, lineal descendant of John Mason, laid claim to the whole. John Tufton Mason was successful, and at length sold out to twelve leading men of Portsmouth for fifteen hundred pounds.

The new proprietors were liberal in disposition, and made regrants of townships upon favorable terms, usually reserving fifteen rights for themselves. The conditions upon which Number Five was regranted are briefly expressed as follows:

The township was granted in equal shares to Henry Mellen, yeoman, Thomas Walker, cooper, and Thomas Mellen, cordwainer, all of Hopkinton, in the county of Middlesex.

A reservation of one-fifth, in the westerly part of the township, was set off for the proprietors.

One whole share in the remaining four-fifths was to be set off for the first settled minister, to be his in fee simple.

One whole share of the said four-fifths was to be set off for the use of the ministry forever.

One whole share in the said four-fifths was to be set off for the use of a school forever.

That thirty acres of land, and the necessary water privilege, be reserved for a saw-mill, 'at the place where the old saw-mill stood;' and that the grantees and their associates build a saw-mill within two years at their own cost.

That there be thirty families in the township within three years, each house being at least sixteen feet square, and provided with a cellar; and that there be five acres of land cleared and fitted for mowing or tillage in each case.

That there be sixty families within seven years, with other conditions as before mentioned.

That a meeting-house be built within three years, and constant preaching be maintained at the expense of the grantees.

That all the suitable pine trees be reserved for his Majesty's use.

That in case of an Indian war occurring within any time limited for the performance of conditions, the time should be extended to the close of the war.

That in case Bow took any territory from the township, the loss be made up from other and ungranted lands.

The foregoing conditions were by an act of the Mason proprietors on the 30th day of November, 1750. The reservation of one-fifth in the western part of the township suggests the remark that the earlier settlements had not extended far in that direction. The reservation ultimately reverted to the inhabitants of the township, but upon what specific terms the writer does not know.

In November, 1762, the following parties were declared legal grantees under the conditions of the Mason grant. The figures given indicate instances of a plurality of shares in possession:

John Jones, Esq. (2), Joseph Haven, Esq., Rev. Samuel Haven, John Haven, Thomas Byxby, Peter How, Joseph Haven, Timothy Townsend, Elder Joseph Haven, Simpson Jones, Esq., Isaac Pratts, Jedediah Haven, Mark Whitney, Nathaniel Gibbs, Isaac Gibbs, John Jones, Jr., Benjamin Goddard, Eleazer Howard, John and James Nutt, Daniel Mellen, James Lock, David Woodwell, Nathaniel Chandler (heirs), Samuel Osgood, Daniel and John Annis (2), Aaron Kimball, John Chadwick (2) Thomas Eastman, Timothy Clement, John Rust (heirs), William Peters, Ebenezer Eastman, Jacob Straw, Samuel Putney, Joseph Putney, Jonathan Straw (2), Thomas Merrill, Joseph Eastman, Jacob Potter, Matthew Stanley, Abraham Colby, Sampson Colby (2), Isaac Chandler, Jr., Abner Kimball (heirs), John Burbank, Caleb Burbank, Samuel Eastman, Peter How, Jr. (2), Enoch Eastman (2), Stephen Hoyt, Isaac Whitney, Enoch and Ezra Hoyt, Deacon Henry Mellen (3), Thomas Walker, Thomas Mellen (4), Isaac Chandler, Joseph Eastman, Jr.

The Bow Controversy.—The reader will remember that, in discussing the Mason grant, an incidental mention was made of Bow. The Bow controversy agitated the residents of Number Five during a period of years. The origin of the trouble will be briefly stated. We have already seen that Number Five was originally granted by the authorities of Massachusetts Bay. Bow was granted to Jonathan Wiggin and others, in 1727, by the government of New Hampshire. A conflict of boundaries ensued between Bow and Number Five. Bow was also in controversy with several other townships upon the subject of boundaries. Bow claimed a section of Number Five in the southeast part of the township. The disputed section was wedge-shaped, with its apex lying very near the present village of Hopkinton.

The contest between Bow and Number Five was, in a sense, a conflict of colonial governments. It was but natural that both Massachusetts and New Hampshire should be zealous of their prerogatives. All the boundaries involved in this controversy were not adjusted before 1765. Adjudged in the New Hampshire courts, the controverted points seemed to be decided in favor of the local colonial interest. It seemed as if Bow was to win her case. This was the condition of things on the 7th of May, 1761, when Deacon Henry Mellen, Adjutant Thomas Mellen and Timothy Clement were chosen a committee of Number Five, "to go down to the land proprietors and the proprietors of Bow to see if the matter can be agreed upon." However, largely by the activity of the inhabitants of Rumford, the matter was brought before the King's Court. At the Court of St. James, on the 29th day of September, 1762, the King and his counselors reversed a judgment of the Inferior Court of the Common Pleas of the province of New Hampshire, of the 2d of September, 1760, and also one of the Superior Court of Judicature, of the second Tuesday in November, 1760, and the principle was established that defeated Bow and gave the other townships their land.

In 1763, on the 13th of December, an act of the New Hampshire Legislature joined the following persons and their estates to the "District of New Hopkinton," thus acknowledging the validity of their claim as residents of the disputed territory of Number Five:

Abel Kimball, Timothy Kimball, Timothy Clements, Eliphalet Colby, Green French, John Chadwick, Abraham Kimball, Jeremiah Kimball, James Kimball, Moses Straw, Jonathan Straw, John Eastman, William Peters, Hezekiah Foster, Jeremiah Kimball, Jr., Thomas Jewett, Reuben Kimball, Daniel Watson, Obadiah Perry, Joshua Bailey, John Kimball, John Jewett, Parker Flanders, Isaac Colby, Thomas Hoitt, Widow Susanna Kimball.

In 1772, in consequence of the incorporation of the county of Hillsborough, of which Hopkinton was a part till 1823, it became necessary for the provincial authority of New Hampshire to enact that the portion of Hopkinton formerly claimed by Bow should be disannexed from Rockingham County, of which Bow was once a part, and annexed to the new county.

CHAPTER II.

HOPKINTON—(*Continued*).

Incorporation of Hopkinton and Incidental Matters.—The legal incorporation of Number Five, by the name of Hopkinton, was effected in 1765. The incorporating act passed the New Hampshire Provincial Legislature on the 10th of January. The approval of the Council and the consent of Governor Benning Wentworth were given the next day. Hopkinton was a town with all the implied legal rights and privileges. The subject of the legal incorporation of the township was agitated as early as 1757. On October 27th of that year a petition for incorporation was addressed "To His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esq., Captain-General & Governor-in-Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hamp-

shire, and to the Hon^ble his Majesty's Council in the Province aforesaid." This petition was signed by the following persons;

"Samuel Pudney, Joseph Eastman, Aaron Kimball, Joseph Pudney, Enoch Eastman, John Pudney, Daniel Anis, Caleb Burbank, Peter How, Joseph Ordway, Matthew Stanley, Abraham Colbe, David Woodwell, Joseph Eastman, Jr., John Chadwick, John Ordway, John Burbank, Jonathan How."

There were probably not more than a few hundred people in Hopkinton at the time of the incorporation. Let us consider some of the conditions of local society at this time. Although nearly twenty years had passed since the original grant of the township, yet the originally implied conditions of the grant were not all fulfilled. Part of the neglect was due to the troublous scenes through which the inhabitants had passed. A minister had been settled. Rev. James Scales was ordained on the 23d of November, 1757.[1] No meeting-house had been built, though numerous votes to build had been passed. Rev. Mr. Scales was ordained at Putney's garrison, which was a place of regular public worship. A meeting-house lot and a minister's lot had been located. Land had been set apart for educational purposes, but there is only slight evidence that a school had been taught. In March, 1765, the town voted to have a school two months of the ensuing year.

Local society was in a very primitive state up to the time of the incorporation of Hopkinton. The incident of Mr. Estabrooks, in 1746, leads to the inference that there was no physician in this town. Of lawyers there were apparently none. There are no data of the conditions of trade at this time. A vote of the early proprietors, passed February 14, 1737, appropriating twenty pounds for clearing a road from Rumford to the new township, and also for clearing other roads as far as the sum would allow, suggests that Rumford was a dependence for commercial supplies. There was probably no tavern in Hopkinton, though there may have been people who had special accommodations for travelers or visitors. A hint is afforded upon this subject by the action of the town in anticipation of the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Scales. It was voted to provide entertainment at six places,—the houses of Aaron Kimball, Matthew Stanley, Stephen Hoyt, Peter How, Samuel Putney and Joseph Putney. Some progress had probably been made in the erection of framed houses. In 1737, the proprietors voted a gratuity of twenty-five pounds to any one who would build a saw-mill near the "reservation," the mill to be completed by the next December. Subsequently the same gratuity was offered to Henry Mellen personally, and, still later, the inducement of thirty pounds was made general. It is believed that Henry Mellen erected a saw-mill on Paul Brook, in the westerly part of the town. The existence of such a mill provided lumber for building. The first framed house is said to have been built near Kimball's garrison. The ancient Rowell house, now standing on Putney's Hill, near the site of Putney's garrison, was built for the Rev. James Scales. A grist-mill may or may not have been in operation in town previously to the incorporation, but, in 1765, Nathaniel Clement was allowed a gratuity of eighty acres of land, on the north side of the road to Rumford, so long as he kept a corn-mill in repair. The site of the Clement mill is just east of Hopkinton village, at the outlet of Mills' Pond, so called. Money was apparently plenty, though the currency was depreciated, being largely in provincial bills of credit, sometimes called "old tenor." The town appropriated four hundred and fifty pounds for the expense of the Rev. Mr. Scales' ordination, but this sum was probably worth no more than two hundred dollars in hard money.

Previously to the incorporation, the township had limited political privileges. It had a representative power at the General Court. In 1738, October 23, Isaac Whitney, Thomas Walker and Ebenezer Goddard were made a committee to present the votes of the proprietors at the seat of provincial government. In 1740, the township became a part of New Hampshire. Local meetings were called by special committees. Jacob Gibbs and Charles Morris were the first committee to call meetings. The first meeting in the new territory was called by Joseph Haven Isaac Whitney and Thomas Walker. The township could not take its own inventory, which was taken by the selectmen of some corporate township. In 1761, the selectmen of Boscawen were paid five pounds for taking the inventory of Number Five.

The incorporation of Hopkinton gave a decided impulse to local public enterprise. Affairs seemed to assume a new and substantial basis. Various improved conditions resulted. A church was built in 1766. The edifice was fifty feet long, thirty-eight feet broad and the posts were twenty-two feet. The expense of its erection was five hundred pounds, old tenor. The same year it was voted to have two schools in town. In 1768 it was decided to build two school "housen" —one near Esquire Townsend's and the other in the centre, between Jonathan How's and Moses Gould's, —but this act was afterwards rescinded. Educational matters progressed, however, and, in 1784, a provision was made for dividing the town "into eight parts for schooling." In 1766 a vote was passed to build a boat in the Contoocook River for the accommodation of people passing between Hopkinton and New Amesbury (now Warner), said boat to be as large as Deacon Merrill's boat in Concord. In 1772, an appropriation of thirty pounds was made for a bridge across the Contoocook. The same year the town obtained possession of two lots of land where the people had begun to bury their dead, and public legal cemeteries were established.

[1] A church was organized at the same time. The following were the original members: James Scales, David Woodwell, Aaron Kimball, Jonathan Straw, William Peters, Joseph Eastman, Jr., Peter How, Abraham Colebe, Matthew Stanley, Enoch Eastman. William Peters was afterwards made the first deacon.

Hopkinton, being incorporated, soon became a thriving and prosperous town. The business centre was at the site of the present village of Hopkinton. The church was built there, its site being identical with that of the present Congregational house. This was the situation of public affairs on the eve of the Revolution.

The first selectmen of the incorporated township were Captain Matthew Stanley, Ensign Jonathan Straw and Sergeant Isaac Chandler.

The Revolution.—The people of Hopkinton were alive to all public events anticipative of the great struggle called the Revolution. At a town-meeting on the 18th of July, 1774, Captain Jonathan Straw was chosen a delegate to the Exeter Convention of the 21st of the same month, which was called to succeed the Assembly dispersed by Governor John Wentworth, and which also chose Nathaniel Folsom and John Sullivan delegates to the Provincial Congress. On the 9th of January, 1775, Joshua Bailey was chosen delegate from Hopkinton to a second convention at Exeter, which convention chose John Sullivan and John Langdon as delegates to another Provincial Congress. On the same day the town voted "to accept what the Grand Congress has resolved." On the 11th of December, 1775, Captain Stephen Harriman was chosen a representative to Exeter for one year, in anticipation of the convocation of the 21st of the same month, designed for the elaboration of a plan of civil government.

In 1775, in compliance with the demand of the local colonial authority, an enumeration of people and of war materials was taken in Hopkinton. The following is the official return:

"Males under 16 years of Age	332
Males from 16 years of Age to 50 not in the Army	160
Males above 50 years of Age	30
Persons gone in the army	42
All females	519
Negroes and slaves for Life[1]	2
	1085

"Guns that are wanting are fifty-six.

"Powder, six pounds in town.

"The above account taken by us, the subscribers, is true, errors excepted.

"JONATHAN STRAW, } *Selectmen*
"ISAAC CHANDLER, } *for Hopkinton.*"

On the 4th of March, 1776, Major Chandler, Joshua Bailey and Moses Hill were made a local Committee of Safety. On the 14th of the same month, the Colonial Congress passed a resolution, recommending that all assemblies, conventions, councils or Committees of Safety immediately cause all persons "notoriously disaffected to the cause of America" to be disarmed. In view of compliance, Mesech Weare, chairman of the New Hampshire Committee of Safety, issued a circular, requesting the signatures of all males over twenty-one years of age, "Lunaticks, Idiots and Negroes excepted," to the "Declaration on this Paper," and also desiring the names of "all who shall refuse to sign the same." This circular was dated April 12, 1776, and was presented to the selectmen of towns. The selectmen of Hopkinton returned one hundred and sixty-one names subscribed to the declaration, and the names of fourteen who "refused to sign."

On the 14th of January, 1777, the town voted to procure shovels, spades, one hundred pounds of gunpowder and lead and flints. An existing law required each town to maintain a regular supply of one barrel of gunpowder, two hundred pounds of lead and three hundred flints. On the 31st of March an appropriation sufficient to raise twenty-six men for the army was voted. On the 14th of April it was voted that service already done should be considered equal to service to come; on the 9th of June, that militia should have the same pay as soldiers; on the 15th of January, 1778, that the selectmen be agents to provide for the families of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; on the 1st of March, 1779, that the soldiers "should be made good as to the depreciation of money;" on the 20th of November, 1780, that soldiers' rates should be payable in corn as well as in money; on the 5th of February, 1781, that Major Chandler and the commissioned officers have authority to employ soldiers and hire money for the purpose. The following votes, passed on the 15th of May, 1777, shed some light upon the price paid for Revolutionary soldiers from this town:

"*Voted*, to accept the raits that is already made for the warfare.

"*Voted*, to allow to those Persons which hired men for three year before thear was any Committee Chose in Town for to hire men for three year Equal month with those which the Committee hired at Ninety Dolars the three year."

At home and in the field, Hopkinton did her part well during the trying Revolutionary times. A number of the soldiers from this town lost their lives in the service. Hopkinton men were in nearly, or quite, every important campaign of that war. Their names are now only imperfectly remembered. In attempting to recover the names of the Revolutionary soldiers of Hopkinton, we have been greatly assisted by Hon. George W. Nesmith, of Franklin, to whom we are indebted for many of the particulars given below.

The following were at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, in Captain Gorden Hutchins' company: Nathaniel Clement, Abraham Kimball, William Darling, Thomas Mathews, Jonathan Judkins. John Gordon, Elisha Corliss, Nath. Perkins and Micha Flanders are of doubtful residence, though some of them were probably from Weare. Most of the Hopkinton men at Bunker Hill were enrolled in the company of Captain Isaac Baldwin, of Hillsborough, who was killed upon the field, and whose command devolved upon

[1] There were never but two slaves in Hopkinton. One of these was owned by Joseph Barnard; the other belonged to Thomas Webber. They were both males. Seeko Barnard, as he was called, on the event of his enfranchisement, went to the vicinity af Amesbury, Mass., married and apparently became settled. Cæsar Webber, as he was known, remained in Hopkinton till his death. He was a member of the Congregational Church.

Lieutenant John Hale, of this town, who served with the following others: Second Lieutenant Stephen Hoyt, Sergeant Moses Kimball, Corporals Moses Bailey, Moses Connor, Reuben Kimball and Moses Darling; Moses Trussell, John Putney, Samuel Hildreth, Peter Howe, Timothy Clements, Daniel Cressy, Joseph Putney, Clifford Chase, Richard Straw, Thomas Eastman, Thomas Hills, Benjamin Stanley, John Stanley, Enoch Eastman. Trussell lost an arm on this field, as well as his coat and knapsack. Hildreth, Hills, Chase and Thomas Eastman lost a coat each. Lieutenant Hoyt and John Putney each lost a coat and a knapsack. Caleb Smart was also at Bunker Hill, in Stark's regiment, and was wounded.

The following privates were enlisted August 2, 1775, and served under Captain John Parker, of Litchfield, in the northern campaign: Samuel Smith, John T. Connor, Ebenezer Collins, James Judkins, David Clough, Jedediah Jewett, Daniel Murray, Joseph Stanley.

In Colonel Benedict Arnold's regiment, that cut through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec, in 1775, in Captain Henry Dearborn's company, were Lieutenant Nathaniel Hutchins and a private named Carr.

In the latter part of 1775, thirty-one companies of soldiers were sent from New Hampshire to reinforce General Sullivan at Charlestown. The officers of the Twentieth Company were Timothy Clements, Hopkinton, captain; Joseph Chandler, first lieutenant; Amos Gould, second lieutenant.

The following enlisted in Colonel Pierce Long's regiment on the 8th of August, 1776, and served four months, or one hundred and twenty-one days: Captain Timothy Clements, Sergeant Moses Darling, Daniel Blaisdell, Isaac Clements. Lieutenant Nathaniel Hutchins also belonged to this regiment, being promoted to captain, and on the expiration of the term of enlistment, in the spring of 1777, recruited a company and joined Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment in April. Captain Hutchins retired from service in January, 1781.

The following soldiers were enlisted into the Continental service by the authority of Colonel Stickney, generally for a service of three years. The enlistments began early in 1777. In Scammel's regiment, in Captain Daniel Livermore's company, were Sergeant Samuel Smith, Joseph Bickford (died June 20, 1778), B. Sargent, Samuel Judkins; in Cilley's regiment, in Captain James Gregg's company, Ebenezer Blaisdell, Jr. (died August 15, 1777); in Captain Hutchins' company, Sergeant Eben Collins (wounded October 7, at Stillwater, and died October 26, 1777), Sergeant John Chadwick, Moses Colby, Daniel Creasy, John Eastman (killed July 8, 1777, at Hubbardton), James Edgerly, William Hodgkins, Jonathan Judkins, Samuel Stocker, Enoch Hoyt, David Smith (died August 4, 1778), Caleb Smart, Elijah Smart, Jonathan Sawyer, Benjamin Williams, Joseph Eastman (died October 30, 1777, at Saratoga). Most of these men were enlisted in April, some for less than three years.

The following men were with Captain Joshua Bailey, of this town, at Bennington, being enlisted on the 20th of July, 1777, and discharged at Stillwater on the 20th of the next September: Quartermaster Joseph Stanley, Second Lieutenant Timothy Farnum, Second Sergeant Joshua Gile, Fourth Sergeant Peter Howe, First Corporal John Burbank, Fourth Corporal Ebenezer Eaton, Christopher Gould, Richard Smith, Samuel Howe, David Howe, Jonathan Straw, Jr., Stephen Harriman, Jr., Jonathan Hunt, Josiah Corbet, Moses Emerson, Moses Jones, Daniel French, Abraham Kimball (severely wounded), Caleb Burbank, Ebenezer Rider.

The following men were enrolled in Captain John Hale's company, Colonel Henry Gerrish's regiment, called out to reinforce General Gates, enlisted in August, 1777; they performed twenty-eight days' service: Captain John Hale, Sergeant Daniel Flanders, Corporal Jacob Straw, Jonathan Chase, Stephen Hoit, Philip Greeley, Jacob Hoit, Nathan Sargent, Richard Carr Rogers, Joseph Chadwick, Moses Hills, Thomas Hills, Samuel Farrington, David Fellows, Joseph Corbett, Enoch Long, David Kimball, Moses Burbank.

The following men enlisted in a company commanded by Captain Joshua Bailey, and served twenty-five days in August and September, 1778, in Rhode Island: Lieutenant Thomas Rowell, Sergeant Moses Darling, Sergeant Abner Chase, Corporal Reuben Kimball, Corporal Levi Hildreth, Oliver Dow, Moses Hills, Joseph Hastings, Jacob Choat, Jonathan Straw, Ezekiel Straw, Samuel Hoit, Timothy Darling, David Kimball, Samuel Chase, Richard Smith, William Putney, Timothy Farnum, David Howe, William Barnard, Joshua Morse, John Clement, William Ayres, Moses Clark, Joseph Currier, Moses Clement, Jacob Tucker, Ezekiel Goodwin, Ira Waldron. These men were in the regiment of Colonel Moses Kelley, of Goffstown. Corporal John S. Farnham enlisted into the army on the 5th of May, 1779; John Eaton and Timothy Farnham, on the 5th of April, 1781; they were all discharged in December, 1781. Benjamin Creasy enlisted on the 6th of April, 1781, and was discharged on the 17th of March, 1782; he was claimed by Henniker. The following men were new levies from and for Hopkinton, enlisted before or during 1781, and distributed among different Continental regiments: Sergeant Isaac Clement (died December, 1780), Richard Smith, Ebenezer Dustin, David Howe, Daniel Eaton, Alvaro Currier, Moses Chase, Jonathan Howe, Daniel Stickney, Moses Flanders, Benjamin Quimby, Samuel Howe, Ephraim Hildreth.

The following are additional names of Hopkinton men engaged in the Revolutionary War: Abram Currier, Samuel French, Michael Stocker, John Robinson, Moses Flanders, Benjamin Flanders, Daniel

Kimball, Stephen Putney, Jeremiah Tyler, William Stocker, Isaac Walker. Captain Jonathan Straw was at Cambridge in 1775, and drew a pay-roll of £60 17*s.* 9*d.*

During the Revolutionary period the people of Hopkinton were zealous of the public honor and impatient of the conduct of the Tories. The following act, passed in 1776, illustrates the prevailing state of mind:

"*Voted*, that our Representative Should Use his Enfluence that the two Greens Should Be Put Down from thare office and that if any Person Should go to Peter Green to git a Rit he Should Be Looked upon an inemy to h's Country."

In common with the rest of the people of the American colonies, the residents of Hopkinton suffered in consequence of the depreciation of the colonial currency. In 1775, the Continental notes were nearly at par with gold, but very soon fell to a most insignificant value. The effect of the collapse is amply attested in the records of this town. At a town-meeting in 1781, it was voted that the price of a day's work by a man on the highway should be thirty dollars; the price of the same, by a yoke of oxen, also thirty dollars; the price of a plow and cart one day, ten dollars each. The salary of the Rev. Elijah Fletcher, minister of the town, was voted to be four thousand dollars for the year, but the reverend gentleman preferred to accept seventy-five dollars in gold. The success of the American cause and the establishment of the public credit restored and promoted prosperity.

The Project of Constitutional Government—The War of the Revolution was succeeded by a conflict of ideas. It is not difficult to ascribe a cause for this conflict. The colonies had thrown off the yoke of Great Britain. Every form of action seems to exhibit a tendency to reaction. Nor is the whole truth expressed when we say that the dominant sentiment of the colonists favored a republic. In casting off their allegiance to the mother-country, the colonists experienced a reaction against monarchical government that threatened an abnegation of a necessary constitutional political compact. Hence it became hard for the masses to agree upon any effective form of government. Hopkinton bore its part in this exigency. It is probable that the local governmental reactive tendency was gradual in its manifestation. The colonial Articles of Confederation, implying a weaker compact between colonial sections, seems to have excited no special opposition in this town, since they were accepted at once and for all on the 13th of January, 1778; but, on the 14th of January, 1788, Lieutenant Morse was chosen a delegate to the convention designed to consider the eligibility of the Constitution of the United States, and was supplied with instructions to "Regect" the same, though on the 14th of the following June the town formally conceded his right to act as he thought best for the public good. Very much hesitancy was shown towards the idea of accepting a State Constitution. On the 25th of May, 1778, Captain Harriman was chosen a delegate to the approaching Constitutional Convention; but, on the 22d of July, 1779, the town "Tryed a vote for receiving the Plan of Government—none for, but one hundred and six against it." On the 30th of May, 1781, Joshua Bailey was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of that year. A number of attempts were made to decide the attitude of this town towards the work of the convention before a final result was reached. On the 3d of June, 1782, it was voted to pass over the article taking cognizance of the matter. On the 11th of November, the work of the convention was rejected. This action was reversed on the 23d of the next December. On the 3d of March, 1783, Joshua Bailey, Deacon Kimball, Captain Moore, Mr. Aaron Greeley and Mr. Nathan Sargent were chosen a committee to examine the plan of government and report to the town, which accepted the plan on the 8th of the following September. Esquire Greeley, on the 8th of August, 1791, was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of that year, but the work of the Assembly was rejected *in toto* on the 7th of August, 1792. It is a singular fact that both on the 7th of May and on the 21st of the same month, 1792, the town appears to have considered proposed amendments to the Constitution, but there is no record of the result.

The Constitutional Convention of 1781, which was in existence two years, proposed to strengthen the arm of State government by creating the office of President. It was not until an amendment to the original plan made the chief executive elective by the people that the work of the convention was accepted by the State. In 1783, under the new condition of affairs, Mesech Weare, of Hampton Falls, was elected President of the State of New Hampshire. The vote of Hopkinton that year was fifty-six for Josiah Bartlett, of Kingston, two for Timothy Walker, of Concord, but none for Weare. The great struggle with the problem of local constitutional government was apparently over. The records of the town give few hints of the actual objections to the various phases of constitutional plans during the period from 1778 to 1792. Our conclusions upon this point are general. They are already expressed.

Controversy over the Meeting-House.—The local events recounted in the last division of this sketch cover a period in which an excited controversy over the meeting-house occurred. The meeting-house was a town institution; consequently, the entire population was interested in its location, erection and management. As we have seen, the meeting-house was erected in 1766, or about twenty years after the grant of the township by the Legislature of Massachusetts. In the first instance, it was intended to locate the meeting-house as near the geographical centre of the town as was practicable. "Meeting-house lot" was laid out on Putney's Hill. The "minister's lot" was also located there. The minister's house was

there erected. However, in the year 1766 the tide of circumstances and events had apparently located the business centre of the town at the site of the present village of Hopkinton, where the meeting-house, as we have seen, was erected.

A public act often incurs controversy, and a public controversy is a hard thing to quell. The meeting-house, being erected, became a constant source of dispute. The subject of a new location was at length mooted. On the 2d of Febuary, 1789, a select committee of the town reported upon the subject in controversy. The committee were Nathan Sargent, Samuel Farrington, John Jewett, John Moore, Isaac Chandler, James Buswell, Benjamin B. Darling. Enoch Eastman and Joshua Morse. The following is their report:

"After we have considered the matter respecting the meeting-house we have examined the rates, and we find the east end of the town pays about eight pounds in fifty in the minister tax more than the west end, and is eight parts in number more. Also, the travel is thirty-six miles farther to the common lot on the hill, so called, than where it now stands, according to our computation. As those two places are the only ones picked upon by the committee, therefore we think the meeting-house ought not to be moved."

Three days after the presentation of this report a young man set fire to the meeting-house and it was burned to the ground. The meeting-house destroyed, the old controversy revived afresh. In three days more the town held a meeting at the public-house of Mr. Babson, which meeting, it is presumed to accommodate the attendance, was adjourned to the "barn-yard." By this time at least four sites were proposed for locations for the meeting-house. The town voted to refer the matter to the "chairmen of the selectmen" of the towns of Gilmanton, Linesborough and Washington. These gentlemen,—being Peter Clark, Ezekiel Hoit and Jeremiah Bacon,[1]—on the 20th of February, reported that they had examined four spots, —"the Common near Mr. Burbank's, the Hill, the Spot by the School-House and the old Meeting-House Spot,"—and decided that they were "unanimous of the opinion that near the Spot wheare the old Meeting-Hous Stood will be the most Convenient Place for you to build a Meeting-House upon."

The meeting-house controversy practically ended here. The new building was promptly erected upon the old site. The edifice was sixty-two feet long and forty-six feet wide. A tower twelve feet square stood at each end. There were seven entrances to it,—two in each tower and three in front. Inside were a high pulpit, a sounding-board, a gallery on three sides and pews built square. A few front pews, designed for the use of church dignitaries, were of better finish than the others. About 1811, a belfry and bell were added. In 1829, the structure was remodeled into the present church, and a clock was put in the steeple.

[1] Peter Clarke was from Lyndeborough, Ezekiel Hoit from Gilmanton, and Jeremiah Bacon from Washington. There seems to be a doubt that in each particular instance the members of the committee were chairmen of their respective Boards of Selectmen, though they may have been.

During the time in which there was no meeting-house, on account of the fire of 1789, the church worshiped in the barn of Benjamin Wiggin, on the premises now between the Episcopal Church and the old post-office building, and in front of which are the two largest elms in Hopkinton village. In front of these premises, in the open air, on the 25th of February, 1789, the Rev. Jacob Cram, the third minister in the town, was ordained.

The meeting-house was used by the town for its public meetings till the 4th of March, 1799, when a meeting was adjourned from the meeting-house to the "upper Part of the Town-house in Said Town, to meet at that Place again in one hour." The "town-house" in this instance is identical with the old Hillsborough County court-house.

CHAPTER III.

HOPKINTON—(*Continued*).

The Beginning of a New Century.—The United States census of the year 1800 found the population of Hopkinton to be two thousand and fifteen, thus demonstrating a decided advancement in public prosperity since the complete legal establishment of the township. A number of circumstances combined to produce this prosperity. Hopkinton occupied a position upon a great line of travel. It was one of the most important stations between Boston, in Massachusetts, and Montreal, in Canada. It was also an important place of trade. Besides being a local commercial centre, it was an important point of trade and market exchange to the more northern townships that were less advanced in local privileges. It was, further, an important judicial location. Upon the incorporation of Hillsborough County, Hopkinton became one of its shire-towns. A court-house was built here, occupying the site of the present town-house. Hopkinton had also become a political centre. When the State of New Hampshire had no fixed capital town the Legislature met here four times,—in 1798, 1801, 1806 and 1807. In anticipation of State legislative needs, an addition was made to the court-house. At the beginning of the present century Hopkinton had become a point of attraction for persons of all professions and callings, as it were, and a fair number of them had here found a residence. The local business enterprise had also become fairly distributed over the town. The present village of Contoocook, once known as Hill's Bridge, was in a progressive stage of growth. Contoocook largely resulted from the water-power there afforded by the river of the same name. About 1787, Eliphalet Poor built the first mill at this place. In time, Poor was succeeded by numerous others. Population, trade[1] and other

[1] Ebenezer Wyman, now of Henniker, traded longer in Contoocook than has any other person, beginning in 1831 and continuing almost without interruption for over forty years.

forms of enterprise followed as a matter of consequence. Previous to 1791, Abraham Rowell had a mill on the Contoocook River, at the place once known as Rowell's Bridge, but now more commonly called West Hopkinton, where there is a hamlet resulting from the continued utilization of the water-power at this point. Lastly, there were various mills, taverns, shops, stores, etc., of greater or less importance, in various sections of the township. Upon the whole, Hopkinton, at the beginning of the present century, was advancing to a degree of prosperity of which we shall say more after noticing an occurrence of particular importance.

The War of 1812.—The War of 1812 aroused the patriotism of the people of Hopkinton to deeds of sacrifice and valor that made the public record creditable. The war had hardly begun when public steps were taken for a vigorous prosecution of local warlike preparation. On the 6th of July, 1812, the town voted to allow a compensation of seven dollars a month to all soldiers detached from their regiments as a relay corps, by order of the government. It will be remembered that at this time all able-bodied males of military age were enrolled and regularly marshaled and trained as militiamen of the State. Ten dollars of each man's wages was to be paid in advance by the town to each detached soldier, who was to receive two dollars upon "signing his name." On the 5th of October, 1814, twelve dollars a month was voted to all soldiers put under special governmental requisition, with two dollars upon entering actual service. The last clause of this provision, however, was afterwards rescinded.

Numerous Hopkinton soldiers were engaged in the service during this war. The First Regiment of New Hampshire Infantry, commanded by Colonel Aquilla Davis, of Warner, went into camp at Concord early in February, 1813, and early in the spring marched to Burlington, Vt., in anticipation of service on the northern frontier. On its way to Burlington this regiment marched through Hopkinton. In this regiment were Hopkinton soldiers, as follows:

Thomas Bailey, drum-major. In Captain Joseph Smith's company were Jeremiah Silver (musician), Charles Colby, Zadoc Dow, Stephen G. Eaton, Moses C. Eaton, David Hardy, James Hastings, Richard Hunt, Isaiah Hoyt, Ezra Jewell, John Morrill, Samuel G. Titcomb, all enlisting on the 1st of February, 1813. In Captain Elisha Smith's company were Moses (?) Eastman, Amri Foster, James Hastings, Samuel Straw. Eastman died in the service. These men were probably also enlisted on the 1st of the same month of February, and, like the others, for a service of one year. We remark, in this connection, that the above names of Hopkinton soldiers of Captain Elisha Smith's company do not appear in the roll of the company published in the report of the Adjutant-General of New Hampshire. The names were given us by an aged resident of this town, Mr. John M. Bailey, who remembers the fact of their enlistment and the location of their command.

The First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers was soon disbanded. On the 29th of January, 1813, Congress repealed the Volunteer Act, and the soldiers enlisting under it were re-enlisted into the regular United States army, or reformed into new regiments, to serve till the time of their enlistment expired. The soldiers of the First New Hampshire Regiment who were not re-enlisted into the United States army were consolidated in Colonel Denny McCobb's regiment from Maine. The following Hopkinton men were in this regiment:

In Captain Benjamin Bradford's company were Isaiah Hoyt and Stephen G. Eaton, corporals, enlisted December 15, 1813, for one year; Jonathan Burbank, April 15, 1814, for the war; Henry T. Hildreth, January 24, 1814, one year; James A. Hastings, December 15, 1813, one year; John Morrill, December 15, 1813, one year; Benjamin Putney, February 28, 1814, for the war, and died in service; Buswell Silver, March 23, 1814, for the war; Moses Tenney, January 14, 1814, one year.

The record of enlistments in Colonel McCobb's regiment appears to show that some Hopkinton soldiers renewed their obligations before their original terms had expired, while others were recruits.

The operations of the British fleet off the Atlantic coast of the United States during the winter of 1813 and 1814 created much alarm. On the night of June 21, 1814, an alarm at Portsmouth, occasioned by a report that the British were landing at Rye, induced the Governor of New Hampshire to order out detachments from twenty-three regiments for the stronger defense of Portsmouth, when the detachments were organized into a brigade of five regiments and one battalion, under the command of Brigadier-General John Montgomery. The following Hopkinton soldiers were in Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Fisk's First Regiment, in Captain Jonathan Bean's company: Thomas Town, first lieutenant, acting quartermaster from September 18th; Moses Gould, sergeant; Robert A. Bradley, Samuel Burbank, Barrach Cass, David C. Currier, Amos Eastman, John J. Emerson, Ebenezer Morrill, John Morey, Isaac Pearce, Hazen Putney, Jacob Straw, William Wheeler. These men were all enlisted for a term of ninety days from September 11, 1814.

The following men from Hopkinton were in Lieutenant-Colonel John Steele's Second Regiment, in Captain Silas Call's company: Nathaniel Morgan, sergeant; Jacob Chase, Amos Frye, John Johnson, John Hastings, Alvin Hastings, Francis Stanley, James Eastman, Amos Sawyer, Jonathan Gove, William M. Crillis and John Burnham. These men were all enlisted on the 2d of October, 1814, to dates running from November 8th to November 19th. Stanley died in service.

None of the men ordered from this town to Ports-

mouth were called into active engagement with the enemy.

The Acme of Local Prosperity.—We have already mentioned the progressive prosperity of Hopkinton from the time of the complete legal establishment of the township to the beginning of the present century. We also noted the causes of this prosperity. We will now observe with reference to its culminating point. Hopkinton once became what it had never been, as well as what it is not now. In 1830, the United States census found the inhabitants of Hopkinton to be 2774. In 1767 there were only 473. The increase till 1830 appears to have been constant, but since then there has been apparently almost a steady decline. In 1880 there were 1836.

In the time of Hopkinton's greatest prosperity there were multiple signs of activity and enterprise. In the main village were as many as seven stores, with a corresponding number of miscellaneous shops. Some of these stores were places of wholesale trade. Among them were the business-houses of Towns & Ballard, Nathaniel Curtis and Thomas Williams. Wholesale trade and barter were extensively carried on in Hopkinton village. The teams of those who came from other places to traffic often filled the large village square. The position of Hopkinton as a seat of county judicature, a position it held till the formation of Merrimack County, in 1823, made it an important centre of legal professional interest and influence. Here lived Baruch Chase, John Harris, Matthew Harvey and Horace Chase, lawyers. The local prosperity also demanded places of public entertainment. There were several hotels in the village, kept by Bimsley Perkins, Theophilus Stanley and others. Bimsley Perkins' tavern, which stood on the now unoccupied site just west of the village square, was one of the best-known public-houses in the State. There was also about this time a tavern in Contoocook, kept by Daniel Page, and soon after another erected by Sleeper & Wheeler. On Putney's Hill was a famous rustic tavern, kept by Joseph Putney. According to the demands of this busy time, post-offices were established. The first post-office in town was established in 1811. John Harris was the first postmaster. A post-office was established in Contoocook in 1831. Thomas Burnham was the first postmaster. During this prosperous period a bank existed in Hopkinton a few years. This institution was known as the Franklin Bank, and was incorporated in 1833. The grantees were Horace Chase, Nathaniel Gilman, Isaac Long, Jr., William Little, Joseph Stanwood, Matthew Harvey, Andrew Leach, Moses Gould, Ebenezer Dustin, Timothy Chandler, Stephen Darling and James Huse. The management of this bank seems to have been of a bungling character, and the institution finally settled with its creditors at a discount. The Franklin Bank occupied the old post-office building.

At the time of which we speak, there were three churches in existence in Hopkinton village. They are also now in existence. We have already given some account of the Congregational Church, which ceased to be under the special patronage of the town about 1811. A Baptist Church had been formed in 1769.[1] A meeting-house was partially completed in 1795. It stood about a mile southwest of the village, near the present residence of George W. French. In 1831, the present Baptist Church was built. An Episcopal Church was formed here in 1803. It was known as Christ's Church, and the congregation worshiped in the court-house. In 1827, a new organization, known as St. Andrew's Church, was formed. The same year, the erection of the present church was begun, and the edifice was dedicated in 1828. In 1823, a Free-Will Baptist Church[2] was organized at Contoocook, and a church was erected in 1827. About 1803, a West Congregational meeting-house was built at Campbell's Corner, but no regular society appears to have been formed. This meeting-house stood but a few years.[3] The Universalists had an active foothold in Hopkinton in its most prosperous period. In 1836, a small church was built in the west part of the town, near the present residence of Charles Barton. In 1837 a second church was erected in Contoocook. There appears to have been no regular church membership in either instance.[4]

In its palmy days, Hopkinton had a creditable educational record. In the earlier part of the present century, considerable attention was paid to improved public instruction. Select tuitional schools were frequently taught in the old court-house. A famous select school of about twenty-five years' duration was taught in Hopkinton village by John O. Ballard, better known as Master Ballard, who lived and taught in the house now used as a Congregational parsonage. Master Ballard was a native of Warner, who came to Hopkinton and engaged in trade, and, in consequence of the war of 1812, failed in business, and thereafter devoted himself to teaching. The branches taught in his school were mostly English, but something of the classics was introduced in later years, when he was assisted by his son, the Rev. Edward Ballard, a late widely-known Protestant Episcopal clergyman of

[1] The Baptist Church was gathered by Dr. Hezekiah Smith, and was a branch of the Haverhill (Mass.) Church. It became independent in 1771. In consequence of a laxness of doctrine, it separated from the State Association. In 1822, Rev. Michael Carlton became its pastor and rallied the Calvinistic element, by which it has since been identified.

[2] This church was the result of a schism in the original Baptist Church in this town. The Free-Will Baptist movement was inspired by Deacon Jonathan Fowler, son of Mary Woodwell, by her second husband.

[3] In 1834, Deacon Amos Bailey, of West Hopkinton, left a legacy to be paid to any Congregational Society worshiping in the west part of the town. A society was organized with headquarters at Contoocook, but it did not legally appear that Contoocook was in the part of the town implied in the bequest. The Second Congregational Society kept up a nominal existence till about 1851.

[4] The Rev. J. F. Witherel, a resident Universalist minister at Contoocook, in company with Rev. J. Sargent, of Sutton, for a time published the *Universalist Family Visitor*, a monthly periodical of twelve pages of a common tract size. The first number was issued in April, 1841.

Brunswick, Me. Master Ballard's pupils came from far and near, and his school was of repute abroad as well as at home. John O. Ballard died April 27, 1854, aged eighty-six years. His remains lie in the old village cemetery of Hopkinton.

Hopkinton Academy was established in 1827. The first organization of trustees was as follows: Ebenezer Lerned, president; Abram Brown, Stephen Sibley, Matthew Harvey, Phineas Clough, Roger C. Hatch, Michael Carlton. The old court-house was remodeled and its upper story reconstructed for the use of the academy. The first term of school began on the first Wednesday in May. Hopkinton Academy was incorporated on the 26th of the next June. The first teacher was George Peck, who remained but a short time. The catalogue of the fall term announced the following board of instruction: Jeremiah Russell, A.B., preceptor; Mr. Jeremiah Gates, assistant preceptor; Mr. Luther Cross, lecturer on chemistry. The whole number of pupils was seventy-three,—gentlemen, forty-seven; ladies, twenty-six. The next year separate male and female departments of instruction were established. The catalogue of the fall term then announced the following instructors: Rev. John Nash, A.M., preceptor; Miss Judith D. Peabody, preceptress. The students were: Gentlemen, forty-five; ladies, thirty-two,—total, seventy-seven. Hopkinton Academy advanced rapidly in success and popularity. In 1830, there were one hundred and thirteen students; in 1831, one hundred and fifty-nine; and in 1835, one hundred and sixty-two. In the list of teachers were Enoch Colby, Enoch L. Childs, Moody Currier, Miss Caroline Knight, Miss Mary L. Childs, Miss Lucy Adams, Miss Mary Y. Bean and many others; in later times, M. B. Stebbens, Dyer H. Sanborn, William K. Rowell and others. In 1843, Hopkinton Academy experienced a heavy reverse, its financial affairs showing a deficit of over seventeen hundred dollars, arising from bad notes and expenditures above the income. The institution took a new lease of life in 1851, when a new charter was secured; but the old and famous institution succumbed again to modern innovations in public educational plans, and the structure it occupied went up on the wings of flame in March, 1873.[1]

Incidents of the Prosperous Period.—For the sake of the convenience of the narrative, we will say that Hopkinton was in her palmy days from 1790 to 1840. The turning-point of the tide of prosperity was the effect of an act of the New Hampshire Legislature of 1814, the progressive result of which was the location of the State capital at Concord. Hopkinton had hoped for the honor of becoming the seat of State government. The organization of Merrimack County, in 1823, and the location of the county-seat at Concord, was another blow to Hopkinton's prosperity. Yet this town exhibited many of the traits of an active and prosperous community for years after its population began to decrease.

One of the incidents of the prosperous period was the improvement of the accommodations afforded by public highways. In 1805, an important accommodation was effected by constructing the present main line of highway from Hopkinton village to Putney's Hill, greatly improving the traveling connection between the two villages, Hopkinton and Contoocook. In 1815, the so-called turnpike was constructed, being a part of a main line to Concord, avoiding toilsome Dimond Hill on the east and north. In 1827, the so-called new road from Hopkinton to Dunbarton was built to accommodate a stage-line from Boston, Mass., to Hanover, N. H. The Basset Mill road, from Contoocook to Weare, was made in 1836. The so-called new road to Concord was opened about 1841, to shorten distance and also avoid Dimond Hill on the south and west. Hopkinton was upon the routes of several important stages till the introduction of the railroad, of which we shall speak hereafter, and many of its roads were projected with reference to this fact.

Though Hopkinton has been a centre of judicial and legislative influence, this town can hardly be said to have had a local political history of very great importance. In the early days of the independence of the United States, Hopkinton conceived a preference for the Republican, or Jeffersonian party, and the principles of that party were dominant in all State questions till 1865, when a majority vote was given to Walter Harriman for Governor. Till this time, whether called Republicans, as at first, or Democrats, as in later times, the reactionary party never yielded in Hopkinton, except upon mere local or subsidiary questions. The agitation caused by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise seriously affected the old Democratic majority, but the War of the Rebellion was in its last year before Hopkinton gave a majority to an anti-Democratic candidate on the State ticket.

Since we had occasion to speak of the part this town has borne in earlier wars, we may now say something of the local militia. In the year 1792, a State law was enacted for the government of the State militia, and, with some modifications and amendments, it continued till the abolition of the old militia system, in 1851. In 1819, the militia of Hopkinton was classed in a Twenty-First Regiment; in 1842, in a Fortieth Regiment. There were, in the palmy days of this town, two companies of infantry, with uniformed officers. There was also a company of uniformed riflemen and another of uniformed infantry, known in later times as the "Cold Water Phalanx." There was also a section of uniformed cavalry, known as "The Troop," of the same regi-

[1] The town-house and the academy were burned on the early morning of the 29th of March. A new building, including Lyceum Hall, constructed by private contributions, was soon erected by an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars by the town. The new edifice was dedicated on the evening of the 3d of March, 1874.

mental classification as the other town militia. During the existence of the local militia, training-days and muster-days were notable occasions to the populace. A large number of military titles were locally incurred. Some of the militia officers developed considerable efficiency in a peaceful way. A few of the old commanders are now living. Perhaps the oldest of these is Captain Moses Hoyt. Jonah Campbell was celebrated as a drummer of the former days; he died in May, 1880, at the age of eighty-four years. George Choat, a celebrated fifer, is now living at an advanced age.

There are several financial incidents that may be mentioned in this connection. One of these was the purchase of the town poor farm, in pursuance of a vote of the town, in 1833. This purchase was made by a committee consisting of Stephen Sibley, John Silver and Daniel Chase. The poor farm was the former property of Mr. Chase, of the committee, and was located on Dimond Hill, where now lives Walter F. Hoyt. The town sold the property in 1872. In 1837–38, Stephen Sibley, a committee for the town, received the "surplus money," being paid $2.17 for his services the first time and $4.31 for the same the second. The sum of about six thousand dollars accrued from the two installments.

In the earlier part of this sketch, we mentioned the appropriation of lands to religious and educational purposes. There was also a tract near Putney's garrison that was laid out for a training-field. In time, all these lots became of no practical utility; but, since the town could not sell what was perpetually devoted to a particular use, each lot was leased in practical perpetuity, or for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, or "as long as wood shall grow and water run." The school land was leased in 1786, the training-field in 1796 and the parsonage land in 1798. In the end, the funds from these leases worked into the public treasury, though, for a time, the interest was devoted to the respective public uses indicated by the original intention of the town. The "literary fund" from the State accumulated till 1857, when the schools began to take the principal, continuing till it was gone.

A great temperance reform was effected in Hopkinton during the period of its greatest public prosperity. Drinking had been an almost universal habit. Liquor was sold at all public places at all times. On holidays and other occasions of public gathering, the sales were enormous. There was a time when thirty-six hogsheads of rum were put into one store in Hopkinton village in one week, but a portion of this quantity was doubtless disposed of at wholesale and went out of the town again. A radical change was effected, and liquor-selling was abolished. The conflict was vigorous and prolonged, but temperance principles triumphed.[1] Among the stanch local apostles of temperance during this reform were Rev. Roger C. Hatch, of the Congregational Church, Rev. Michael Carlton, of the Baptist Church, Rev. Arthur Caverno, of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and Dr. James A. Gregg.

Hopkinton can hardly be said to have ever been a manufacturing town, but in the days of its highest prosperity there were many mills of various kinds within its limits. The most important of these were at Contoocook, where, for many years, Joab & David N. Patterson (brothers) manufactured woolen cloths. Abram Brown and John Burnham manufactured lumber, and ground corn and grain. Hamilton E. Perkins also manufactured lumber. There were numerous smaller works at Contoocook.

This town having been a seat of county judicature, there are some interesting penal facts that may be mentioned here. The county jail was located on the South road, so-called, a short distance out of the village towards Weare. The same building is now occupied as a residence by Benjamin O. Kimball. There was also a stocks and whipping-post on the village square in earlier times. In 1818, Captain Benjamin Pierce, of Hillsborough, publicly whipped a culprit in Hopkinton. This was the last instance of the kind in town. On the 6th of January, 1836, Abraham Prescott, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Chauncey Cochran, of Pembroke, was executed upon the gallows in Hopkinton, the execution taking place on a lot just north of the village, now owned by George W. Currier and occupied by him as a pasture. The execution being public, a large concourse of people was assembled.

During the period under remark, there were various local enterprises of minor mention. The Hopkinton Engine Company was incorporated in 1814; it existed about fifty years. The Contoocook Village Engine Company was incorporated in 1831; this organization is still in existence. The Hopkinton Aqueduct Association was incorporated in 1840. The village aqueduct is supplied with fresh, pure water from several springs on the eastern slope of Putney's Hill.

We must not omit, in this connection, a reception to General Lafayette, given in 1825, under the two huge elms in Hopkinton village already mentioned, when the distinguished guest of the United States was making a tour of the county. Very few particulars of this reception have been locally preserved. Miss Betsey P. Eaton, a school-teacher in Hopkinton village, is entitled to credit for preserving so much of

[1] Not far from 1840, a temperance organization, known as the "Gun Cotton Society," was effected in Contoocook. Ebenezer Dustin was president and Lorenzo Merrill secretary. Shares were issued at one dollar each, and five thousand dollars was invested. The organization contained members in Concord and Warner and perhaps other towns. Nicholas Quimby, of Hopkinton, and Nathaniel Davis, of Warner, were prosecuting officers of this society, which was very effective in enforcing the provisions of the State law providing for the suppression of the liquor traffic. The Gun-Cotton Society died out after the local trade in liquors was practically abolished.

a relation as is embodied in the following memorandum:

"June 22, 1825.—Keeping school in this village this summer, and Esquire Chase called at the door, saying Lafayette was here, and wished me to dismiss the school, that we might all have the pleasure of shaking hands with so distinguished a personage. His aids were Ignatius Sargent and Peter C. Brooks, citizens of Boston"

Miss Eaton afterwards became Mrs. Stephen B. Sargent, and later, Mrs. John Brockway.

The Masonic fraternity was influential in Hopkinton in the earlier part of the present century. In 1807, Trinity Chapter was formed, being the second in priority in the State. In 1825, Masonic Hall was dedicated. It occupied a position on the corner of Main Street and South Road, its site being on the lot now occupied by Willard T. Greene. Trinity Chapter was transferred to Concord in 1847, and Masonic Hall was soon afterwards moved to Fishersville (now Penacook).

The Railroad.—The Concord and Claremont Railroad passes through this town. Its chief business station is at Contoocook, where there is a junction with the Concord and Peterborough line. Cars first ran regularly to and from Contoocook in the fall of the year 1850, in anticipation of a line of travel that at first extended only to Bradford on the one hand and to Hillsborough[1] on the other. There was a day of great festivity in Contoocook on the opening of local railroad travel. A subscription was raised, a public dinner provided and music and artillery employed. A thousand persons sat down to eat. The tables were spread under a temporary shed. A free ride to and from Concord was given by the railroad officials. The Warner Artillery came with music and one gun to do the military honors. The gun was posted on the intervale on the north side of the river and just below the railroad bridge. Speeches were made, the band played, the cannon thundered and people were happy.

Many people of this town paid dearly for this enjoyment. The assessments on original stock made an indescribable consternation. To be rid of their obligations, stock was disposed of at ruinous rates. Disappointment and chagrin was on every hand. Yet the railroad has been a public benefit, though a part of its introductory management was disastrous.

CHAPTER IV.

HOPKINTON—(*Continued*).

The War of 1861.—Fort Sumter was bombarded April 13, 1861, and the North flew to arms to suppress the great Rebellion. The town of Hopkinton sustained its share of the excitement of the time. Bells were rung, flags suspended, processions formed and speeches were made. When President Lincoln asked for seventy-five thousand volunteers, a response was heard from Hopkinton. Joah N. Patterson, of Contoocook, a volunteer, soon began enlistments in town. The first man he enlisted was James B. Silver; he was enlisted in Deacon Nathaniel Evans' store, where Kimball & Co. now trade. One or more parties from Hopkinton had already enlisted in Concord. Patterson enlisted a considerable number of men, who were stationed at Contoocook till they were ordered to the camp of the New Hampshire Second Regiment, at Portsmouth. The Hopkinton Cornet Band escorted them to camp. Previously to departing by a special train, the volunteers marched through the main street of Contoocook from the square to the Free-Will Baptist Church and remarched to the depot. Their departure was witnessed with many tears by a large collection of people.

During the progress of the war, Hopkinton did her part towards maintaining the cause of the Union. On the 29th of October, 1861, the town adopted the provisions of an act of the State Legislature of the previous June, authorizing towns to assist the families of volunteers. On the 26th of August, 1862, the town voted to pay one hundred and fifty dollars each to all soldiers who had enlisted for the war since the last call for troops; to all who, subsequently to the 1st of August, had enlisted to fill up the quota, two hundred dollars each; to all who would enlist for nine months, seventy-five dollars each; and to all who would from that date enlist for three years, or during the war, two hundred dollars each. By two calls in July and one in August, the government had asked for six hundred thousand men. On the same 26th of August, a vote was passed to assist the families of soldiers to an extent not exceeding twelve dollars a week,—a sum equivalent to four dollars for a wife and the same amount to each of not more than two children. Soon after, Patrick H. Stark and Daniel E. Howard were made enlisting officers. On the 2d of October of the same year, another vote was passed, giving one hundred and fifty dollars each to all soldiers enlisting for nine months, or two hundred dollars if the entire quota was filled. In 1864, during the intense concern for the Union then prevailing, the town voted, on the 4th of June, to raise forty thousand dollars for the encouragement of voluntary enlistments, and also to pay three hundred dollars each to drafted men or their substitutes. The last public action of the town, in anticipation of the future needs of the war, was on the 8th of November, 1864, when the town authorized the selectmen to enlist or otherwise procure men in prospect of any call.

The sums appropriated by this town during the war, excluding benefits to soldiers' families, amounted to something over one hundred thousand dollars. The report of the Adjutant-General of New Hampshire for 1875, volume ii., thus states the summary

[1] The division of railroad extending from Contoocook to Hillsborough, a distance of fifteen miles, was built by Joseph Barnard, of Hopkinton, now living, and one of our influential citizens. Mr. Barnard constructed this line in 1849.

of Hopkinton's war record: Enrollment, April 30, 1865, 180; total of quota under all calls from July, 1863, 86; total credits by enlistments or drafts, 115; surplus, 29.

In endeavoring to recover the names of the actual residents of Hopkinton who were engaged in military service during the war of 1861, we have met many difficulties. The imperfect nature of the records within our reach, the doubtful location of some individuals, and the difficulty of resuscitating facts that have passed into only a little more than twenty years of history, make the work of identification irksome and partially fruitless. The records of New Hampshire soldiers, so far as they are officially published, are found in the reports of the Adjutant-General of the State, and these reports are so accessible that we refrain from the labor of reproducing personal notes in full. In the list of names we give, it is proper to remember that not all of them are of soldiers officially credited to Hopkinton, nor have we admitted into our list the names of non-resident substitutes. The names we give are classified with sufficient distinctness to guide the search of those wishing to investigate further personal histories. The following list of Hopkinton soldiers is approximately correct:

SECOND NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

E. Weston Boutwell, Proctor Collins, Hiram Cutler, Johnson N. Danforth, John Danforth, Charles H. Danforth, John S. Daniels, Charles W. Dimond (second lieutenant), Levi W. Dimond, James Foster, William H. Foster, William H. Goodrich, Alfred S. Hastings, Charles Holmes (second lieutenant),[1] Francis S. Hoyt, Burleigh K. Jones, Luther D. Jones, Willard H. Kempton, Charles A. Milton (sergeant),[2] William Montgomery (second lieutenant), Frank W. Morgan (captain), Timothy G. Moores, Frederick H. Nichols, Lucius P. Noyes, Joab N. Patterson (colonel),[3] Samuel F. Patterson (captain), Thomas W. Piper (sergeant), John C. Rand, Lewis N. Relation, Martin P. Rowell, Abram G. Rowell, John G. Rowell, Adoniram J. Sawyer, James B. Silver (corporal), George H. Straw, Henry C. Tyler, Moses C. Tyler, Charles Tyler, Richard A. Walker.

SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

James M. Hook, Charles H. Smart.

SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Herman Burt, Lucius H. Chandler, James M. Chase (captain), Grovenor A. Curtice (captain), Charles B. Danforth, Gilbert F. Dustin (first sergeant), Jonas Foster (sergeant), Thomas Heath, Warren E. Kimball, Warren Lewis, Edmund C. Lewis, Joseph C. Lewis, Warren F. Locke, Charles A. Morrill, Joseph C. Relation, Onville Upton (corporal).

EIGHTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

James F. Mills, Charles A. Moulton (assistant surgeon).

NINTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Martin J. Crowell, Francis R. Moore, Alonzo Rowell.

ELEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

William H. Raymond, George I. Raymond.

THIRTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

George W. Nichols.

FOURTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

George M. Barnard (corporal), George F. Blanchard (captain), Henry H. Blanchard, Samuel G. Bradbury, George O. Colby, Daniel Downing, Moses K. Eaton, Arthur T. Goodrich (corporal), David Harrington, Hiram Nichols, Marsell Sourell.

SIXTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Charles Ash, Augustus Barnard (sergeant), Otis M. Brown (musician), Orrin Chase, George E. Crowell, George A. Currier, Ira K. Dimond, Eben H. Dustin, Hanson D. Emerson, Daniel E. Howard (captain), Byron E. Kempton, Thomas Kenniston (corporal), Charles N. Kezar, Benjamin Long, Newton G. McAlpine (wagoner), George McKenzie, George W. Mills (corporal), James F. Mills, Jacob M. Morrill, Henry E. Moulton, Edward G. Runnels, Horace Smart, George W. Smart, Brackett B. Weeks, William H. Weeks, N. Cogswell Weeks, Jacob Whittier (musician).

EIGHTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

David M. Chase, Edward F. Chase, Hiram Cutler (corporal), Charles F. Harrington (corporal), Clarion H. Kimball (captain), Timothy G. Moores (corporal), John F. Mudgett (musician), Frank Stevens, Moses C. Tyler (corporal), Edson Upton (musician), Barlow Upton (musician).

FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE CAVALRY.

Alonzo Burbank, William H. Downing, John H. Kimball, Byron E. Kempton.

FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Samuel E. Crowell, Hanson D. Emerson (corporal), George W. Mills, Joseph P. Morrill, Adoniram J. Sawyer (sergeant), Frederick P. Scott, Horace Smart, William S. Smart, George H. Straw (corporal), Barlow Upton, George N. Watkins (sergeant).

FIRST UNITED STATES SHARPSHOOTERS.

George N. Watkins.

SECOND UNITED STATES SHARPSHOOTERS.

Henry H. Crowell, Gilman K. Crowell (corporal), Lewis E. Crowell, William H. Goodrich, Clarion H. Kimball, Joseph P. Law, Joseph Mills, Alfred A. Rollins, Joseph S. Thompson (corporal), Charles F. Whittier.

FIFTH MAINE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Frederick G. Sanborn (See Biographical Notices).

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Horatio E. Clough (sergeant).

TWENTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Edgar Clough (lieutenant).

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS LIGHT BATTERY.

Ezra Folsom.

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Jonathan G. Emerson.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Joseph B. Dustin (sergeant).

Later Facts and Incidents.—The town of Hopkinton is to-day, in an eminent sense, a rural one. Possessing a soil favorable to cultivation, its agricultural standard is a high one. The proximity of the markets afforded by Concord and Manchester and their suburbs has encouraged specialties in products. The dairy interest of this town is a prominent one. The farmers of Hopkinton have adopted most or all of the improved kinds of stock, implements and varieties of produce that are adapted to this soil.

There is very little manufacturing in Hopkinton at the present time, if we exclude the various mills and shops that are always considered necessary appurtenances of a complete rural community. There are a machine-shop, a grist-mill, a hub-factory and a lumber-mill on the water-power at Contoocook, and a kit and pail manufactory is there run by steam. There is also a kit-mill and hub-factory on the water-power at West Hopkinton. In 1873, a fire was very disastrous to the manufacturing interests of Contoocook, in burning all the works on the south side of the river. The Contoocook water-power is now owned

[1] Promoted to captain in Seventeenth United States Infantry.
[2] Promoted to medical cadet. [3] See Biographical Notices.

by Colonel Edwin C. Bailey, who, in 1883, built a new dam across the river.

The proximity of Hopkinton to large markets affects local trade to its damage. There are two general stores in Hopkinton village and four general and special ones in Contoocook. There is one hotel in Contoocook. There are three post-offices in the town,—Hopkinton, Contoocook and West Hopkinton. There are three railroad stations in town,—Contoocook, West Hopkinton and Tyler's. There is a telegraph-office at Contoocook, first opened in 1866. There are two telephone-offices,—at Hopkinton village and Contoocook, opened in 1884.

There is a Congregational, a Baptist and an Episcopal Church at Hopkinton village, and a Free-Will Baptist, a Swedenborgian and a Methodist at Contoocook. A Swedenborgian Church was organized in Contoocook in 1857,[1] but it is not now active. A Methodist Church was organized in Contoocook in 1871.[2]

A grange was organized in Hopkinton in 1875; a lodge of Odd-Fellows in Contoocook in 1876; a lodge of Good Templars in Hopkinton in 1878; a Grand Army post in Hopkinton in 1882; a Rebecca Degree lodge in Contoocook in 1884. These societies are all now active.

In June, 1880, the *Hopkinton Times*, a weekly newspaper, was started in Hopkinton village by H. Sumner Chase. In the fall of the same year the office was moved to Contoocook. In January, 1885, the paper was consolidated with the *Kearsarge Independent*, of Warner. A job printing office is still at Contoocook.

The Contoocook Library, founded in 1871, has over one thousand volumes. The Hopkinton Village Library, established also in 1871, has nearly nine hundred volumes. The New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, incorporated in 1875, has its headquarters in Contoocook, where it has very many thousands of antique and curious articles, besides numerous volumes of books and also pamphlets and papers. In Jones' building, where this society has rooms, there are nearly fifty thousand collected articles of all kinds.

Among the present residents of Hopkinton are Joseph Barnard, commissioner of forestry for Merrimack County; Herman W. Greene, solicitor of Merrimack County from 1876 to 1881; Carlos G. Hawthorne, formerly assistant United States provost-marshal and attorney for the board of enrollment at Dubuque, Iowa, during the late war; John Stevens Kimball, register of deeds for Merrimack County from 1879 to 1881. In Contoocook are Colonel Edwin C. Bailey, formerly a proprietor and editor of the *Boston Herald;* Edward D. Burnham, member of the Executive Council in 1875; Captain Grovenor A. Curtice, State Senator from 1881 to 1883, and member of the Executive Council from 1883 to 1885; Walter S. Davis, State Senator; John F. Jones; treasurer of Merrimack County from 1881 to 1883.

The inventory of Hopkinton, taken in the spring of 1885, showed 397 horses, 177 oxen, 780 cows, 355 neat stock, 710 sheep. The total value of real estate was $765,050; of stock in trade, $12,776; of mills and machinery, $12,776; of cash and miscellaneous investments, $115,798. The total valuation of the town was $1,006,335

[1] This church was the result of the missionary activity of the Rev. Abiel Silver, a native of this town, and the congregation occupied the old Union or Universalist house, built in 1837.

[2] There was a Methodist society operative for a brief period in Hopkinton village. The academy was used as a place of worship. Preaching was in part supplied by the students of the Biblical Institute at Concord. This society ceased active work about 1850.

CHAPTER V.

HOPKINTON—(*Concluded*).

Biographical Sketches.—JAMES SCALES, being the first minister of Hopkinton, is entitled to further mention. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1733. He came from Boxford, Mass., to Rumford, where he was received by letter into the Congregational Church in 1737. He afterwards became town clerk of Canterbury. Being licensed to preach, in 1743, he was paid twenty pounds for preaching in Canterbury. Being ordained in Hopkinton in 1757 he continued here as minister till 1770, and is said to have died in 1776. He was of versatile mind, and practiced, with greater or less regularity, both medicine and law. Being public-spirited, he was prominently influential in securing Hopkinton's charter of incorporation, being paid twenty-five pounds by the town for his services. In his later years he preached in Henniker. His remains are said to lie in the old cemetery on Putney's Hill, in this town.

James Scales had a wife, Susanna. In the clerk's record of this town are the following data of their children:

John, born in Rumford, August 4, 1737; died at Canterbury, August 13, 1752. Joseph, born in Rumford, April 15, 1740; died July 10, 1740. Stephen, born in Rumford October 16, 1741. Susanna, born in Canterbury, October 26, 1744.

Rev. James Scales' first salary in Hopkinton was the equivalent of sixty Spanish milled dollars. While in Canterbury in 1746 he was twenty-three days in the colonial military service, under Captain Jeremiah Clough.

JOHN CLEMENT was the first public physician in Hopkinton. He was a former resident, and perhaps a native, of Haverhill, Mass. The site of his first Hopkinton home is on Putney's Hill, a few rods south of the graveyard, on the opposite side of the road. It is indicated by a slight depression and a quantity of stone. Later in life, Dr. Clement, in connection with a son, built a two-storied house on the western slope of the hill, on the road from Hopkin-

ton village to West Hopkinton, a little farther north than his first residence. He seems to have been a popular physician, as his practice is said to have extended to fourteen towns. He had five sons,—John, Timothy, Phineas, Benjamin and James; also four daughters,—Ruth, Polly, Sally and Betsey. Socially, he is said to have been genial and mirthful. His wife, Molly, was probably from Salisbury, Mass. Dr. Clement died November 20, 1804, aged sixty-one. His wife died February 12, 1817, aged seventy-two. Their remains lie in the old cemetery on Putney's Hill.

BARUCH CHASE was probably the first lawyer resident in Hopkinton. He is said to have been a native of Cornish. He came to Hopkinton before 1785. He was solicitor of Hillsborough County from 1808 to 1817. He built the house now occupied by Mrs. Louisa A. P. Stanwood, next east of the Episcopal Church. He married Ellen, daughter of Benjamin Wiggin, of Hopkinton. Two sons lived to old age,—Samuel died March 12, 1875, aged seventy-one; Benjamin Wiggin, January 6, 1878, aged eighty-two. Baruch Chase was an uncle of the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. He died March 5, 1841, aged seventy-seven. His wife died March 17, 1868, aged ninety-two.

BENJAMIN WIGGIN was the most noted of the early taverners of Hopkinton. His tavern stood next building west of the Episcopal Church. He began business here as early as 1744, coming from Stratham. He was landlord, merchant, justice and public servant generally. He gave the site of the old Hillsborough County court-house, where now is the Hopkinton town-house. In a time of scarcity, he sold corn cheaply to favor his poorer neighbors and townsmen. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Clement; his second, Mrs. Sarah Holt. He had children,—Timothy, Benjamin, Mary, Ellen, and Joseph and Elizabeth, twins. He died October 31, 1822, aged eighty; his first wife, May 24, 1782, aged thirty-one; his second, October 31, 1824, aged sixty-five. Mrs. Ellen C. Greene, now living, is a grandchild of Esquire Wiggin. Herman W. Greene is his great-grandchild.

JOSHUA BAILEY has already been mentioned as a captain in the Revolutionary War. Captain Bailey was a native of England, and was born about 1738. He came to Hopkinton from Massachusetts, and lived about a mile east of Hopkinton village, where now resides Carlos G. Hawthorne. He was one of the most useful citizens of the early times, holding nearly or quite every important office within the gift of the town. He seems to have been twice married. The following were children of Joshua and Anna Bailey: John, born February 23, 1769; Joshua, born November 13, 1770; Elijah, born February 27, 1773; Betty, born May 8, 1780; Rachel, born August 16, 1782; Esther, born March 18, 1785.

Joshua Bailey died April 9, 1806, aged sixty-eight years. Sarah, his wife, died January 29, 1816, aged sixty-four years.

Mrs. Seth Webber, now living, is a grandchild of Captain Bailey.

WILLIAM WEEKS was a native of Greenland, where he was born in 1755, being a son of William and Eleanor Weeks. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and adopted the life of a merchant and farmer. He came to Hopkinton about 1792 and remained there till he died, in 1843. He was a soldier of the Revolution, entering the army as a quartermaster and leaving as a major. During a considerable portion of the time he was an aid-de-camp of General Washington. In Hopkinton he built a house that is now standing in the district known as Farrington's Corner. Deacon Thomas J. Weeks, a son, is now living in the same neighborhood. Major Weeks was twice married. His first wife was Abigail Rogers, whom he married in 1780; his second wife was Sally Cotta Cotton Weeks, daughter of Dr. Ichabod Weeks, of Greenland. There were thirteen children of Major Weeks. Their names were William, George, Charles, Abigail Rogers, Mary, Jacob, Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Sarah Ann, Susan, Hannah, Emily, John.

EBENEZER LERNED, a native of Medford, Mass., was born October 6, 1762, being a son of Thomas Lerned and Hannah Brooks. He graduated at Harvard College in 1787; studied medicine with Dr. E. A. Holyoke, of Salem, Mass.; received the degree of M.D. from Dartmouth College. He practiced a short time in Leominster, Mass.; and then came to Hopkinton, where he practiced medicine and pursued trade. He was the first delegate to Dartmouth College from the New Hampshire Medical Society, of which he was vice-president at the time of his decease, in 1831. He founded the New Hamphire Agricultural Society and was its first president. He was active in all the public interests of the town of Hopkinton, and left bequests to its schools and to its poor, and to the town itself. He was the first liberally educated physician in town. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary Hall, of Londonderry, whom he married in 1802. They had four children,—Louisa, Mary Eliza, Margaret, Brooks Holyoke. His first wife died November 22, 1813, aged thirty-two. His second wife was Catharine, daughter of Timothy Perkins and Hannah Trowbridge, whom he married in 1814. They had five children,—Catharine Crosby Perkins, Edward Augustus, Hannah Brooks, Lucy Ann, Elizabeth Trowbridge. His second wife died September 30, 1869. Mrs. Mary Eliza Flanders, his daughter, is living in this town. Misses Catharine C. P., Hannah B. and Lucy A., his daughters, occupy his former residence in Hopkinton village.

JOHN HARRIS, a native of Harvard, Mass., was born October 13, 1769, being a son of Richard Harris and Lydia Atherton. He graduated at Harvard College in 1791; read law with Simeon Strong, of

Amherst, Mass., and Timothy Bigelow, of Groton, Mass. In 1794, he came to Hopkinton; in 1799, he married Mary Poor, a native of Hampstead, and daughter of Eliphalet Poor and Elizabeth Little. They had four children,—George, Catharine, Eliza Poor, Ann. Catharine became the wife of Timothy Wiggin Little, of Hopkinton. John Harris lived in the house now occupied by Reuben E. French. In 1810, he was made captain of the Fourth Company of the Twenty-first Regiment of New Hampshire Militia. He was the first postmaster in Hopkinton, holding office from 1811 to 1825. In 1816, he was made a trustee of Dartmouth College. He was solicitor of Hillsborough County from 1817 to 1823, judge of probate from 1812 to 1823 and the same of Merrimack County from 1823 to 1843. He was associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire from 1823 to 1833. The probate laws of Hillsborough County were revised by Judge Harris and Charles H. Atherton, the commission being established in 1820. In June, 1814, Judge Harris was made chairman of a committee of the Legislature to locate a state capital. He was a prominent Free-Mason. He was the founder of Trinity Chapter in 1807. He was also founder of Tyrian Council and of the Mount Horeb Commandary of Knights Templar. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter at its formation, in 1819, and first Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of New Hampshire at its formation in 1826. He was one of the subscribers to the ecclesiastical constitution of Christ's Church in 1803, and was one of the first wardens of St. Andrew's Church in 1827. He was a skillful farmer. Judge Harris died on the 23d of April, 1845; his wife died March 6, 1843, aged sixty-four. There is no descendant of theirs living.

Samuel Greene, son of Nathaniel, was born in Concord, March 7, 1770. He read law with his brother Peter, and began practice in Concord in 1793. He was associate justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court from 1819 to 1840. He came to Hopkinton about 1833 and remained here till about 1837. After leaving the justice's bench he accepted a clerkship in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1851, aged eighty-one. His remains are buried in Hopkinton village, in the old cemetery. He was thrice married. One wife, Ann N., who died in 1834, is buried by his side. Herman H. Greene was a son of Judge Greene, and was born in Concord in 1802. In early life he entered the counting-room of Alexander Ladd, of Portsmouth. Soon after he became a sailor, rising to the command of an East Indiaman. He left the sea about 1838, and then traded in Bangor, Me., a few years, and next came to Hopkinton, where he died in 1862. In 1851, he took a company by sea to California in the ship "Leonora," also taking along the first steamboat used on the California coast. In California, Captain Greene gave attention to mining, but made one trip to Australia. He returned to Hopkinton after four or five years. He married Ellen C. Wiggin, of Hopkinton, in 1837, who is now living. Herman W. Greene is his son.

Matthew Harvey, a son of Matthew, was born in Sutton, June 21, 1781. He prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. Dr. Samuel Wood, of Boscawen, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1806. He studied law with John Harris, was admitted to the bar in 1809 and opened an office in Hopkinton. He was thirteen years a moderator of Hopkinton's town-meeting. In 1814, he was elected a State representative from Hopkinton, and continued one for seven successive years; was Speaker of the House from 1818 to 1820. In 1821, he was sent to the United States House of Representatives, where he served four years; he then entered the State Senate and served three years, being president of that body the whole time. In 1828 and 1829, he was a member of the New Hampshire Executive Council. In 1830 he was Governor of the State, and was the same year appointed a United States district judge. He was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, and was a trustee of Hopkinton Academy. He was vice-president of the New Hampshire Historical Society from 1829 to 1831, and its president from 1832 to 1834. Judge Harvey moved from Hopkinton to Concord about 1850, and died there April 7, 1866, aged eighty-five. His wife was Margaret Rowe, a native of Newburyport, Mass. They had two children. His only daughter, Margaret Elizabeth, died in 1836; his only son, Frederick, in Louisiana, in 1866.

Grace Fletcher, noted for her personal beauty, and celebrated in being the first wife of Daniel Webster, is said to have been born in Hopkinton in 1781. Her Christian name was Gratia. She was the daughter of Rev. Elijah and Rebecca Fletcher. Her father was a native of Westford, Mass., and the pastor of the Congregational Church in Hopkinton from 1773 to his death, in 1786. Grace Fletcher's Hopkinton home was about a mile east of the village, on the road to Concord, the ancient house being now occupied by Mrs. Stephen Abbott. Grace was educated at Atkinson Academy, leaving that institution in 1801, her mother having married the Rev. Christopher Paige. Grace married Daniel Webster at Salisbury in 1808, while making a home with her sister Rebecca, the wife of Judge Israel Kelly. Her monumental record at Marshfield asserts that she was born January 16, 1782, and died January 21, 1828.

Horace Chase was born in Unity, December 14, 1788. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814. He studied law with Matthew Harvey, of Hopkinton, and opened an office in Goshen in 1818. He returned to Hopkinton in 1821 and formed a law partnership with Matthew Harvey. He represented Hopkinton in the Legislature in 1829, and was assistant clerk of

the House from 1830 to 1832. He was postmaster of Hopkinton from 1829 to 1850. He was judge of probate of Merrimack County from 1833 to 1855, and published the *Probate Directory* in 1845. He was cashier of the Franklin Bank. He was prominent in Free-Masonry; he was made a Master-Mason in 1815, a Royal Arch Mason in 1817 and a Knight Templar in 1826. He was Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery from 1860 to 1870. He compiled and published the records of the Grand Lodge from 1789 to 1856. He died March 1, 1875. He was thrice married. His first wife was Betsey Blanchard, of Hopkinton, by whom he had four children,—a daughter and three sons. His second wife was Lucy Blanchard, sister of his first. His third wife was Mrs. Ruhama Clarke, of Manchester, who is now living. His only daughter, Mary Elizabeth, died in 1843, aged twenty-one years. Samuel B. and Charles C., his sons, reside at Wright's Grove, Ill.; Horace G., also his son, resides in New Haven, Conn.

Carlton Chase, the son of Charles Chase and Sarah Currier, was born in Hopkinton January 20, 1794. He finished preparation for college at Salisbury Academy in 1813, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1817. While in college, he became an Episcopalian. After leaving college, he studied theology with Bishop Griswold at Bristol, R. I. In 1818, he was ordained a deacon at Bristol, and, in 1820, a priest, at Newport. He first became rector of Immanuel Church, Bellows Falls, Vt., in 1819, where he remained about twenty-five years. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Vermont in 1839, and was subsequently admitted *ad eundem* at Bishop's College, Lenoxville, Canada. In October, 1843, he was chosen bishop of New Hampshire, and was consecrated in Philadelphia in October, 1844. His diocesan residence was at Claremont, where he had accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, and which he held till 1863. He died January 18, 1870. Bishop Chase married Harriet, daughter of Dr. Cutter, of Bellows Falls, in 1820, by whom he had eight children.

Dyer H. Sanborn, a native of Gilmanton, was born July 29, 1799, being a son of David E. Sanborn and Hannah Hook. He was educated at Gilford Academy and Dartmouth College, from which he received the degree of A.M. He followed the profession of a teacher the larger part of his life, assuming numerous responsible positions in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. He came to Hopkinton as the preceptor of Hopkinton Academy in 1854, and he resided here till his death, in 1871. He held numerous civil offices. He was commissioner of schools of Sullivan County in 1850 and 1851. He represented Sanbornton in the Legislature in 1845 and 1846, and also Washington in 1850, being also a member of the Constitutional Convention of that year. He was many years a local Methodist preacher. He was chaplain of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1846. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and chaplain of the Grand Lodge from 1849 to 1856. In 1836, he published an "Analytical Grammar," which passed through seven editions in ten years; in 1846, he published a "Normal School Grammar," which passed through eight editions in five years. He was postmaster of Hopkinton from 1858 till his death. During the Presidency of Franklin Pierce, he was for a time a clerk in the Interior Department of the government. Professor Sanborn was twice married. His first wife was Harriet W. Tucker, of Deerfield; his second, Mrs. Abigail Glidden, of Sanbornton Bridge (now Tilton). He had one son by his first wife; he died at Washington, in 1852, aged ten years.

Franklin W. Fisk, a son of Ebenezer Fisk and Hannah Proctor, was born in Hopkinton in 1820. He lived in Hopkinton till the age of thirteen. From 1835 to 1841, he was a student at Phillips Academy, Exeter, being at times a teacher. He was in Yale College from 1845 to 1849; in Yale Theological Seminary from 1849 to 1852; tutor in college in 1851 and 1852. He was licensed to preach in 1852; was a student in Andover Theological Seminary a portion of 1853; traveled in Europe the same year. While abroad he was appointed to the position of professor in Beloit College, Wisconsin; was professor of rhetoric and English literature from 1854 to 1859. He was ordained to the ministry in 1859. He was Wisconsin professor of sacred rhetoric in the Chicago Theological Seminary from 1859 to 1869. In 1871–72, he visited Europe again and attended lectures three months at the University of Berlin. He has the degree of D.D. from Olivet College, Michigan. He is now professor in the Chicago Theological Seminary. Professor Fisk married Mrs. Amelia Allen Austin, of Woodstock, Ct., in 1854; she died in 1881; they had three children.

Joab N. Patterson, son of Joab Patterson and Mary Lovering, was born in Contoocook January 2, 1835. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1860. In 1861, on the breaking out of the war, he enlisted and took out papers as an enlisting officer. He enlisted a company of men at Contoocook and took them to Portsmouth, where they were massed in the Second Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers. Patterson was commissioned a first lieutenant; in 1862, he was promoted to captain; in 1864 to lieutenant-colonel; in 1865, to colonel; in 1865, also, he was made brevet brigadier-general of United States Volunteers. In 1866, he represented Hopkinton in the State Legislature; in 1867, he was appointed United States marshal of New Hampshire. In 1866–67, he was colonel of the First Regiment of New Hampshire Militia, and was brigadier-general of the First Brigade from 1868 to 1870. He became colonel of the First Regiment of the New Hampshire National Guard in 1878. General Patterson married Sarah Cilley Bouton, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D.D., of Concord, in 1867, and by whom he has three children. He has resided in Concord since 1868.

SILAS KETCHAM, a native of Barre, Vt., was born December 4, 1835, being a son of Silas Ketcham and Cynthia Doty. In 1851, his father moved to Hopkinton, where the son learned the trade of a shoemaker, following it till 1858. He then entered Hopkinton Academy and began a course of intellectual study, which he continued till his death, in 1880. He was prevented from entering college by ill health, but he graduated from Bangor Theological Seminary in 1863, pursuing the full course and supporting his family by his trade. He studied higher mathematics and acquired a knowledge of French, Spanish and Italian. He was first settled at Wardsborough, Vt., and also occupied pastoral charges in Bristol, Maplewood, Mass., and Windsor, Ct. He at one time resided in Brattleborough, Vt., and was associated editorially in the conduct of the *Vermont Weekly*, and *Semi-Weekly Record*, and the *Vermont School Journal*, leaving Brattleborough to go to Bristol. He was chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Free-Masons of New Hampshire from 1871 to 1875. He was an omnivorous reader and collected thousands of books and pamphlets. He was connected with various societies devoted to benevolence and the promotion of historic and genealogical research, and published numerous discourses and pamphlets. He was the founder of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society and was its president a short time before his death. He left an unfinished "Dictionary of New Hampshire Biography." Rev. Mr. Ketcham died in Boston, Mass., while on a temporary visit to his friend, Rev. Harlan P. Gage. His remains were buried in Contoocook, where his brother, George H. Ketcham, now lives. In 1860, Silas Ketcham married Georgia C., daughter of Elbridge Hardy, of Amherst, N. H., by whom he had two sons,—George C. and Edmund. Mrs. Ketcham now resides in Newport.

FREDERICK G. SANBORN, a native of Sanborton Bridge (now Tilton), was born January 22, 1836, being the son of Eliphalet and Abigail Glidden. His father dying, his mother afterwards became the second wife of Professor Dyer H. Sanborn. Frederick Glidden received an academic education and became a clerk in a store in Hopkinton and afterwards a bookkeeper in Chicago, Ill. Again he became a clerk in Sherbrook, Ct., and a commercial agent for a commission-house in Portland, Me. Upon the event of the war of 1861, he enlisted in the Fifth Maine Volunteers, and was promoted through all the grades of non-commissioned office to the position of captain. He was detailed as brigade inspector and adjutant-general of the Second Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, and was in all the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac. In 1864, in autumn, he had charge of eighty men in Tennessee, getting timber of the Cumberland River for General Sherman's bridges. He was in the First Battalion of Massachusetts Cavalry in the winter and spring of 1865, and was transferred, by order of the Secretary of War, to the United States army, and detailed for duty as clerk in the Surgeon-General's office at Washington, D. C. He was wounded at Gaines' Hill and Cold Harbor. Since the war, Captain Sanborn has resided much of the time in Hopkinton. In 1880, he married Sophia W. Rogers, of Hopkinton.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CAPTAIN PAUL R. GEORGE.[1]

The New England of the early part of this century, and its men and events, are naturally subjects of a sort of filial regard to its resident sons, as well as to the men of New England descent in whatever part of this broad land they may be citizens; for New England, to borrow the phrase of Hawthorne, is to all intents and purposes the "Old Home" of a vast fraction of the energetic population of the Western and Middle States. To them it is historic soil, in which lies the dust of their ancestors, and whither they make pilgrimages of sentiment and recreation.

The New England of the first part of this century was a homogeneous community. Its people were mostly of English stock, but with such peculiarities and traits as generations born and reared in a New World environment would naturally take on and exhibit. There was not then the constant intercourse with Europe which is now so seriously sophisticating and affecting a multitude of Americans. In the early part of the century there was the genuine Yankee, pure and simple, the true son of the New World soil. Immigration had not then seriously diluted the population, which was socially, morally and intellectually of a higher average than any other community ever attained. It is no wonder, then, that this old-fashioned New England and its noteworthy men have become the subjects of so much historic and biographic thought. They were then, indeed, New Englanders who were racy of the soil. Every section of Yankeeland then produced its quota of remarkable characters who deserved commemoration; for old-fashioned New England was as rich and fertile in its productions of such original characters as Scotland has been at any period of its history.

It is the duty of the ready writers of to-day to see to it that every such character of native growth shall have its due meed of biographic notice, so that future generations may know what manner of men preceded them on this Novanglian soil, who have made it famous by their genius, thrift, energy and enterprise.

Prominent in this class of New England men was Captain Paul Rolfe George, who was born in Concord, N. H., on the 25th of August, 1807. He was

[1] By Colonel John H. George.





named for Paul Rolfe, son of Benjamin Rolfe, both very prominent citizens in the early days of Concord. The latter married Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. Timothy Walker. After his death his widow married Benjamin Thompson, widely known as Count Rumford.

Captain George's father, John George, Esq., lived in early life in the adjoining town of Hopkinton, where he was born May 26, 1780. His grandfather moved to that town after the middle of the last century from Haverhill, Mass., to which place his ancestors had emigrated from England in the preceding century. Early in the present century his grandfather, having in 1784 moved to Warner, N. H., located in Topsham, Vt., then a wilderness, with such of a large family as were then too young to be self-supporting. He cleared and subsequently cultivated a large farm on what is known as "George's Hill," in that town, where he died February 4, 1822. Captain George's paternal grandmother was the daughter of Captain Harriman, a retired sea-captain, who settled in Hopkinton from Salem, Mass., about the time his father came from Haverhill. These ancestors, on both sides, were noted for self-reliance, persistence and force of character.

Captain George's mother, Ruth Bradley, was a descendant of one of the representative families of the early settlers of Concord, from whom he inherited, with a somewhat delicate constitution, a quickness and brightness of intellect and clearness of perception which became in after-life his almost marvelous characteristics.

His father was from childhood thoroughly self-dependent. Learning the hatters' trade, he followed that vocation through his early life. He was also for many years an inn-keeper, a director of a leading bank, a deputy-sheriff, an administrator of estates and a practical farmer, displaying in all his business affairs great energy, fidelity and unswerving integrity. He had by his first wife three children,—Paul Rolfe, the subject of this sketch; Clarissa Bartlett, wife of Hon. Hamilton E. Perkins; and Susan Emery, who died in early life. By his second wife, Mary Hatch, he had one son, John Hatch, who still resides at the family homestead. He died at Concord, N. H., where he had lived for nearly fifty years, January 9, 1843.

Captain George was educated in the public schools of Concord, but he was too nervously restive in his boyhood and early youth to devote himself to study. His love of trade, embracing in its subjects his jack-knife, clothing and boots in daily use, as well as the most valuable property he possessed in after-life, was a passion with him. An intimate friend and associate of his youth says that after he was fifteen years old he had scarcely ever the same suit of clothes or pair of boots two days in succession. Many ludicrous anecdotes are told of this marked peculiarity, which was apparently founded not so much in a desire for gain as in the love of trade. Among his purchases and swappings before he was twenty-one years of age could be reckoned, besides almost innumerable horses, carriages and various kinds of other property, an entire circus and its accompanying paraphernalia.

Soon after he came of age he leased the old Columbian, then the most noted hotel in Concord, which he himself kept for a considerable time. His clerk was Nathaniel White, and Charles H. Norton had charge of his stable. The former subsequently became one of the proprietors of the United States and Canada Express, distinguished alike for his great wealth and liberality, while the latter was owner for many years of the principal livery stable in Concord. Messrs. White and Norton were through life intimate friends and neighbors, and it is not exaggeration to say that no two citizens of Concord ever died more generally beloved or more sincerely lamented. Their affection for Captain George was lifelong and unwavering, and was heartily reciprocated.

Soon after the sale of his interest in the Columbian Hotel he removed to Lowell, then rapidly growing into importance as the chief manufacturing locality of New England, and there opened a large dry-goods store in company with his cousin, Charles L. Emery, under the firm-name of George & Emery. Subsequently his health began to fail, and he disposed of his store, and by the advice of his physician went South to avert the tendency to pulmonary consumption, with which he was seriously threatened, and from which his pluck and will-power alone rescued him. He spent several months at Washington, where he made the intimate acquaintance of many men of prominence from all parts of the country. Upon his return he was appointed to a position in the Boston custom-house, under the collectorship of Hon. David Henshaw.

Captain George had a natural taste for politics, and a special love for the excitement incident to political controversy; and the bitter quarrel which followed the veto of the bank charter by President Tyler gave him the special opportunity to display his peculiar power. He became an ardent defender of the President and the intimate of Caleb Cushing, Henry A. Wise and other young and vigorous statesmen who constituted what was then known as the Tyler Guard. He was appointed by the President naval store-keeper at Brooklyn, N. Y., a position which he held until his active and openly-expressed sympathy with the employés of the navy-yard, in their opposition to an official order that a government vessel should be sent elsewhere for repairs, caused a quarrel with the department which resulted in his removal from office. Subsequently, in company with Caleb Cushing, Robert Rantoul and a few other intimate friends, he made the journey up the Mississippi River to the present sites of St. Paul and Minneapolis, then a wilderness with scarcely a single white inhabitant. They also visited St. Croix Falls, and continued their

trip across the country to Lake Superior, with the view of making Minnesota their future home. They made large investments in land near St. Croix Falls, and sent out quite a number of settlers and agents. The Mexican War breaking out soon after their return to New England, General Cushing was appointed colonel of the Massachusetts regiment, and selected Captain George as his quartermaster. They both served during the war. While they were absent in Mexico their Minnesota property was sadly neglected, and this neglect, coupled with the rapid settlement of the territory and the occupancy by settlers of the purchased lands, caused all sorts of conflicting claims, and rendered the investment an unprofitable one to all concerned, particularly to General Cushing, who retained his landed interest with its annoying burden of litigation to the time of his decease.

After the Mexican War Captain George spent several years in business in New York City. Subsequently he published a fine farm on Contoocook River, in Hopkinton, N. H., on the line of the Concord and Claremont Railroad and about ten miles from Concord. He was very fond of horses and cattle, and specially devoted the next ten years to their care and to the cultivation and improvement of his farm, which became, under his enthusiastic management, one of the finest and most productive in the county. He also took a lively and continuous interest in the material improvement, through the development and utilization of its water-power, of the village near which his farm is located, and in this respect he was doubtless the most enterprising citizen of the town.

In 1855 he married Caroline, only daughter of William Livingston, of Lowell, Mass., and she still remains his widow. He left no children. Mr. Livingston, as a merchant and business man, had few equals in activity, energy and success. The same year, 1855, Captain George represented Hopkinton in the State Legislature, and later traveled over Europe with his wife, leisurely visiting the principal cities and other localities of special interest.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861, he brought his large military experience in the Mexican War to the aid of the State in fitting out the early New Hampshire regiments, which, it is believed, went to the war unsurpassed in the thoroughness of their outfit.

Captain George had from early manhood been an intimate friend of General Butler's. They had for years lived side by side at Lowell, and years of friendship ripened into mutual confidence, love and admiration. Captain George believed unreservedly, with an unwavering conviction, in General Butler's genius and ability in all respects, civil and military; and in General Butler's view his friend had no superior in brains and executive force. Captain George was especially anxious for the independent command subsequently given the general in the authority to raise the New England division, and was vigorously active in assisting, by suggestion and otherwise, in securing it from President Lincoln. Upon his appointment as general of this division General Butler selected Captain George as his quartermaster, whose experience, faithfulness and executive capacity enabled him to fit out the expedition to New Orleans with an unprecedented thoroughness and alacrity. Probably no disappointment of General Butler's life exceeded that caused by the personal ill-feeling on the part of a prominent politician which prevented Captain George's official confirmation, and thus deprived him of the aid and services of the man whom, of all others, he desired by his side in the trying ordeal through which he was passing.

General Butler, in a recent letter to the writer, says,—

"My early acquaintance with Captain George ripened into the closest intimacy. Being some ten or twelve years older than myself, I was accustomed to listen to his suggestions in political and business matters with the utmost deference. I only enunciate a simple truth when I say that during a long acquaintance with the most prominent men of the country I have never met any man with a mind so inventive, so full of resources as to every phase of political and business life, so thoroughly discriminating as to facts and theories, and so thoroughly capable of distinctive appreciation of the capabilities, powers and abilities of public men. His comprehension on all these subjects was intuitive, and an experience of more than twenty years since his death has confirmed his judgment in every case within my knowledge. He entered the Mexican War as a quartermaster of volunteers. He so thoroughly won his way by his business tact and energy that upon the capture of the city of Mexico General Scott selected him as the controlling quartermaster at his headquarters—a position never given before to a volunteer officer, and hardly since. When President Lincoln gave me authority to raise troops in New England to form part of the expedition which resulted in the capture of New Orleans, I was exceedingly anxious that Captain George should be its quartermaster. Being then of independent fortune, and advanced in years, I doubted his acceptance of the position. His love of country and his personal friendship, at my earnest solicitation, moved him so to do. He entered upon that duty with the vigor and enthusiasm of youth. From that hour I had personally no concern with any detail as to the supplies of every description so important to the success of the enterprise. Captain George did it all. He was so wonderfully faithful, and had such comprehension of the needs, that I venture to say there was never another military expedition so thoroughly fitted in every part with all needed supplies. When I sailed for Ship Island I left Captain George in New England, that he might settle his numerous accounts, to come later, and bring with him the remainder of our supplies. In my absence his name came up for confirmation before the Senate. Owing to some political feeling between him and a Senator from his State, he failed of confirmation. I was therefore left at Ship Island without any quartermaster, save a young regimental one, who probably never had seen a quartermaster's return; and so I was acting quartermaster of the division for some three months, till after the capture of New Orleans. After Captain George's death it became necessary that I should take part in settling his final accounts with the department, and thus I became acquainted with the great accuracy with which he kept his accounts.

"Captain George had a very sympathetic heart. He was greatly beloved by all the fellow-members of the staff, and especially by all the officers of the division. I mourned his death with as deep grief as any one could, save a wife, child or brother."

Upon the completion of the outfit and the departure of the division for New Orleans, Captain George returned to his farm, which became the Mecca of prominent men from all sections of the country, where he dispensed a lavish hospitality.

Early in the year 1864 he spent several weeks with his brother at the old family homestead, visiting the



Eng'd by A.H. Ritchie

Walter S. Davis

friends and associates of his boyhood and youth. It was his farewell visit to his birth-place. Soon after his return home he was taken suddenly ill, and on the 29th of February he closed a life of constant activity at his farm in Hopkinton, surrounded by his relatives and friends, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was buried in the family lot, in Blossom Hill Cemetery, in Concord, where a fine granite monument marks his resting-place.

Such is a brief account of the life, and some of its incidents, of the subject of this sketch. It will be seen that Captain George's career was a checkered and varied one, full of the variety of pursuit, speculative ventures and political incidents which mark the career of an able and energetic American during the period in which he lived. But, after all, he was chiefly interesting on his own personal account, and for himself, for he was, in his psychological organization, a man of genius. He had an element of striking individuality which differentiated him from everybody else. There was no mistaking him for any other person than himself. His conversational powers were remarkable, and as a talker on the current men and politics of his time he could not be surpassed. His talk was like the effervescence of champagne. It sparkled with wit, sarcasm and irony.

But he was not merely an eloquent and most interesting talker. He was full of practical sense and knowledge, the result of a life's experience in both peace and war. He was the intimate friend and associate of such remarkable public men as Franklin Pierce, William L. Marcy, Caleb Cushing, Levi Woodbury, Robert Rantoul, David K. Cartter, Henry A. Wise, Isaac Hill and B. F. Butler, and it is not too much to say, that though they were his superiors in reputation and in social and political influence, they were under special obligations to him for suggestions and advice which his almost intuitive knowledge of the state of public feeling at any given emergency enabled him to give, and which they fully appreciated. He was in every way qualified to be the "guide, philosopher and friend" of great political and party leaders, for he thoroughly understood the varying moods of the people, being a man of the people himself. He was not debarred from popular intercourse by too much personal greatness and conceit of himself. His wit and brilliant conversational powers made him a favorite in all places of popular resort: thus he knew the masses from his own knowledge, and not at second-hand.

A list of his life-long friends and associates will best convey a proper idea of the appreciation and estimation in which he was held by those intimate with him. In addition to the distinguished men already mentioned, the late Theodore H. Sweetser may be instanced, who, in his day, had no superior at the Massachusetts bar. Mr. Sweetser's face was wont to be lighted up with a glow of pleasure whenever Captain George was a visitor at his office. He would listen with delight while the captain indulged in his brilliant arrow-flights of comment on current men and events, if he happened to be in one of his effervescent moods, which, indeed, constituted his normal mental state.

Richard S. Spofford, of Newburyport, himself also a man of brilliant intellect, and therefore well qualified to appreciate intellectual brilliancy in his associates, cherishes the memory of his whilom friend, Captain George, with peculiar tenacity and warmth of recollection and regard.

Among his intimate friends still living, whose youthful recollections of Captain George are cherished with special tenacity, the names of Charles Levi Woodbury, of Boston, Sidney Webster, of New York, and Daniel S. Richardson, of Lowell,—all representative men of marked capacity,—should not be omitted.

Among his friends and associates, who, like himself, have departed to that "still country whither all are bound," may be mentioned Charles H. Peaslee, member of Congress, and Ira Perley, chief justice, of New Hampshire; James S. Whitney, remarkable for his political as well as business capacity; the genial and witty Isaac O. Barnes, whose intimacy with Captain George left a doubt in the minds of their personal friends which excelled in brilliancy of conversational powers; Tappan Wentworth, prominent as a lawyer and member of Congress; and Fisher A. Hildreth, the cool, philosophic politician,—all of Massachusetts.

Captain George's life covered a period of only fifty-seven years, but it was a most eventful one in the history of the country. He was born in the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and died during that of Abraham Lincoln. When he reached his majority John Quincy Adams was in the White House. Meantime in his childhood had occurred the War of 1812 with Great Britain. He began to take personal interest in political affairs during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren; but during the administration of John Tyler he was himself a power in federal politics. He lived to see the agitation of the slavery question culminate in a gigantic civil war, near the close of which he ended his career. The United States, as it was in the early part of his life, is now a tradition; for what may be called the better and purer as well as the younger days of the great republic were over in 1845. We are as a nation unspeakably greater, richer and more populous and powerful than we then were; but greatness of wealth and power is by no means synonymous with popular happiness and national honor.

HON. WALTER SCOTT DAVIS.[1]

Captain Francis (4) Davis, "The Pioneer," was born in Amesbury, Mass., October 26, 1723. He was

[1] By Colonel L. W. Cogswell.

the son of Francis (3) and Joanna Davis, who was the son of Francis (2), who was the son of Philip (1), who, when a lad of twelve years of age, sailed from Southampton, England, for New England, April 24, 1638, in the ship "Confidence," of London, Eng., John Jobson, master, as servant of John Binson, of Caversham, Oxfordshire, Eng., husbandman.

Francis (2) Davis took the oath of allegiance and fidelity at Amesbury December 20, 1677.

Captain Francis (4) Davis married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Ferrin, who was born February 20, 1724, and their children were Gertrude, born December 22, 1746; Zebulon, born June 2, 1748; Jeremiah, born October 22, 1751; Wells, born March 22, 1753; Ichabod, born February 21, 1755; Francis, born May 27, 1757; Elizabeth, born February 1, 1759; Aquila, June 27, 1760; Paine, born March 28, 1762; Nathan, born November 9, 1764; all born in Amesbury, Mass. Captain Francis (4) came to Warner amongst the earliest settlers, and located at what is now known as Davisville, and was the foremost man in that town from the time of his arrival to the time of his death. His name appears upon almost every page of Warner's history from 1768 until 1785, being prominent in all town affairs, in church matters, and in all industrial, mechanical, milling and landed interests. He was the foremost military man of the town, his commission as captain of the militia being dated A.D. 1773, and signed by John Wentworth. He had three sons in the Revolution, two of whom were at Bunker Hill.

He was a man of the strictest integrity, and possessed the confidence of his fellow-townsmen in a remarkable degree. His was the first grist-mill in the township. He was one of the committee to secure the incorporation of the town, which was incorporated in September, 1774, and assisted in the division of the lots of the township, and was chairman of the Committee of Safety in 1775. In Harriman's "History of Warner" is this paragraph: "In this first legislative body, chosen by the suffrages of a free people, Francis Davis appears the accredited representative of the town of Warner. It is a distinction and an honor to be remembered with pride by his numerous descendants."

Captain Davis was at this time in the vigor of his manhood, being fifty-three years of age. The Legislature was composed of men of rare ability, John Langdon being Speaker of the Assembly, and Meshech Weare president of the Council. In 1781 he was chosen delegate to the Constitutional Convention which framed the Constitution which was in force, with slight amendments, until 1878, a period of ninety-four years. He was chosen representative the last time in 1784, and served in two sessions in that Legislature, one at Concord in June, the other at Portsmouth the October following, and whilst on his way home from this session he lost his life, which date was November 26, 1784. A heavy rain-storm had swollen Beaver Brook, in Derry, so much that the bridge, which was safe at nightfall, had been swept away when he arrived, later in the evening. The horse which he rode plunged into the stream, and Mr. Davis was drowned. When the body was found, several days later, a mark on the temple showed that the horse had struck him with his foot while struggling in the water; otherwise he would undoubtedly have swam ashore, as he was an expert swimmer. He was buried at Davisville, and just one hundred years after his death a monument was erected at his grave, bearing this inscription, "Captain Francis Davis, the Pioneer, and Warner's First Representative. Born Oct. 26, 1723; Died Nov. 26, 1784." This monument was erected by some of his great-grandchildren, principally by Walter Scott Davis and his uncle, Charles Davis, who, in the summer of 1883, agreed to erect it upon the one hundredth anniversary of his death. Charles died suddenly before the work was begun, but at his funeral his heirs agreed that the work should be done, which was finished agreeably to the original design.

Captain Francis Davis had five sons, amongst whom was Aquila (5), who was born in Amesbury, Mass., June 27, 1760, and came to Warner with his father. He enlisted as a soldier of the Revolution at the age of seventeen years, and saw much hard service, being present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and was honorably discharged May 10, 1780. After the Revolution he took an active part in the State militia, commanding the Thirtieth Regiment from 1799 to 1807, and was brigadier-general of the Fourth Brigade from 1807 to 1809, and in 1812 raised the first regiment of men for one year enlisted in the State, of which regiment he was chosen colonel. He was a man of sound judgment and of marked ability, and was often chosen a representative from his town. He resided in the homestead built by his father, his new brick residence not being completed at the time of his death, which occurred Feburary 27, 1835, while on a journey to Sharon, Me., where he had large landed interests. He was buried at Davisville with Masonic honors.

His wife was Abigail Stevens, daughter of Theodore and Abigail (Watts) Stevens, of Concord. Abigail Watts was a cousin of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Watts, and the general's wife possessed and exemplified the Christian virtues to a degree that would have done honor to her celebrated relative. Sally Watts, a sister of Abigail, lived many years and died at the general's. A brother, John Watts, was killed in the Revolution.

The general's children were Paine, born 1786, died 1822; Sarah A. (married a Virgin), born 1788, died 1822; Abigail W. (married a Davis), born 1790, died 1869; Theodore S., born 1792, died 1835; Nathaniel A., born 1794, died 1866; Persis H. (married a Currier), born 1796, died 1841; Nathan, born 1799, died 1841; female child, born and died 1801; Charles, born 1803, died 1883; Aquila, born 1806, died 1866; James, born 1809, died 1842.

Nathaniel (6) A., married Mary Clough, of Boscawen, and their children were Stephen C. and Lucretia A., born 1830; Walter (7) Scott, born 1834; Gilman, born 1836; Lucretia A., born 1842; Mary E., born 1844; Stillman C., born 1846; Henry C., born 1850. Lucretia (1) died in 1840, and Gilman who was killed in California in 1883; the others survive.

Nathaniel A. was of a roving disposition in his earlier years, and having learned the trade of a silversmith, he made a tour of the United States, working at his trade in the largest cities, making gold beads and silver spoons. Passing through Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, as far as New Orleans, he retraced his steps to Mobile, and then turned northward and remained some time at Nashville, and whilst at work at the forge at this place he was attacked by a drunken half-breed Indian, and only saved his life by using in his defence a heated bar of silver. He was at Louisville and Cincinnati several years, and then returned, in 1824, to his native town, and engaged in the lumbering business. After the death of his father the mills owned by him were distributed amongst his sons, and Nathaniel, with his brother James, became owners of the saw-mill.

Amongst the most interesting and important subjects which the historian in New Hampshire is called upon to investigate and chronicle is the early occupation, later development and improvement of the numerous water-powers contained within the borders of the State.

Though not the greatest, yet, in some respects, as remarkable, perhaps, as any in the county, is the water-power at Davisville. The use, occupation and ownership of this power has been in the uninterrupted possession of the Davis family for one hundred and twenty years, although portions of the property have at times been in the hands of other parties; at the present time, and for several years past, the whole falls have been in the possession of this family. Among the earliest industries at these falls were the saw-mill erected by Francis Davis in 1763, a grist-mill built by him in 1768, a clothing-mill built by Moses Carleton in 1796, afterwards occupied by Nicholas Fowler, and carried away by the August freshet of 1826. An iron foundry was also carried away at the same time, and other property destroyed by that rise of water were the bridge and the blacksmith-shop, and the lower dam, built by Charles and one other son of General Davis. There was also a mill for grinding lead, a plaster-mill, a brick-yard and a tannery near by. A woolen-mill was contemplated at one time at the eddy; a dam was built and a canal partly dug, but upon the death of the general the scheme was abandoned. The grist-mill was rebuilt, together with the old house erected by Captain Francis before the Revolution, making it a tavern. James died before the work was completed, and Nathaniel took the whole and carried on the work to completion.

The grist-mill was a model for the times, and its reputation for making good flour was widespread.

The saw-mill was sold to Samuel H. Dow, who operated it extensively for several years, and sold it to Daniel Milton, who operated it several years as a custom mill, and finally disposed of it to the Messrs. Davis. The grist-mill was sold to Henry C. Carter for a paper-mill, who operated it as such until it was burned, in 1869.

Nathaniel A. Davis was of a judicial mind, and made the laws of the State a practical study, and no man ever enjoyed the confidence of a community for honesty and good judgment to a fuller extent than he. As an administrator of estates, a justice in petty trial cases, a conveyancer and drawer of legal documents, a guardian of minors and unfortunates, and an adviser in legal proceedings, especially of the estates of deceased persons, he was largely sought. His inherent love of justice, and belief in the equality of all men before the law, were so outraged by the barbarisms of slavery which he had observed in his travels through the South, that he became a pronounced Free-Soiler and consistent Abolitionist. His sympathy for the oppressed rendered more substantial aid than cold sentimentalism would offer, and to him the consummation of the age was the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln of January 1, 1863. He moved from the Fowler house to the old homestead of his ancestors in 1843, and died there October 24, 1866, from the effects of a fall from a pile of lumber, which dislocated his neck. His widow survives and lives on the old place.

The subject of this sketch, Walter Scott Davis, was born in Warner July 29, 1834. In his early boyhood days he was a lad of prominence amongst his associates, full of life and good humor, and became a leader in all boyish sports,—roguish in the extreme, without any thought of malice, yet doing many things that subjected him to a free application of the birch from his ever-faithful parents; but the inbred generosity and honesty of his heart never suffered the punishment to rancor in his bosom for a moment, and the justice of his father's punishment was never questioned by him. Born and reared in close proximity to the river, it was natural that he should be in the water about as much as out of it, to the constant terror of his mother's life, who often followed him with unremitting vigilance in his aquatic sports, securing his clothes at one time and marching him home without them, amidst the jeers of his comrades.

When four years of age a circumstance happened that came near proving the fallacy of the adage "that a Davis could not be drowned." The saw-mill had been rebuilt, and a plank was laid to pass from it to the shingle-mill, directly over the flume. Making an excuse to get some oven-wood for his mother, he passed his Uncle Nathan, who was at work on the front of the mill, and crossing the plank, was unseen by him. Shortly after, the uncle hearing a splash in

the water, went below to see what produced it. Seeing nothing, he returned to his work; but, feeling uneasy, went down again, and was just in time to see the boy fast sinking out of sight, and was undoubtedly sinking for the last time when rescued; and when taken to his home, his mother, to show that her word must be obeyed, as he had already been in the river once that morning, and was promised a whipping if he ventured in again, kept her promise, though it seemed quite hard on the lad who had come so near drowning; but he never laid it away in his little heart, but loved his mother all the more for her watchful care over him.

His inventive genius began to develop at a very early age, mending his mother's dust-pan with a piece sawed from the handle of the barn shovel, for which act another punishment was his. He was strong, robust and healthy, though tall and slim, and was proof against the usual epidemics so prevalent amongst children, never having them at all; or, if at all, in so slight degree as never to be noticed. In his youth he was a good scholar; not studious, because his mind readily retained the lessons set before him, so that he did not require so much study, but was always ready to do his part, mindful of the discipline, assisted in this to a large degree, perhaps, by the admonition of his father as to what would take place at home if he was punished at school; for he knew exactly what his father meant, for with "Squire Nat" his word was sufficient, as all knew who knew him. His father being extensively engaged in milling and lumber business, his sons were not kept steadily at work, but were brought up under as perfect an example of honesty, fidelity and justice as was ever set by a father to a family of children, and not the least prevarication or dishonesty was allowed, and although no ceremonial forms of religion were inculcated, yet the cardinal virtues of Christianity were rigidly adhered to, as in the home of the most pharisaical, devout professor. From the age of three to thirteen the summer and winter terms of the district school were attended by Walter, supplemented by several terms in the High School at Contoocook, after ten years of age.

The summer he was fourteen years of age he worked on a farm at seven dollars per month, and earned money enough to pay the expense of a term at Gilmanton Academy the same fall of 1848. Teaching school in winter after he was sixteen years of age, working at haying in the summer and tending the grist-mill the balance of the year, he was enabled to attend school one term at Washington Academy, in 1850, a term at Thetford, Vt., in 1852, and three terms at New London in 1853 and 1854.

This finished his schooling, but not his education. He has been a constant student, as his Cyclopedia, Dictionary, Geography and mathematical books show the marks of every-day usage. He has a remarkble faculty for mathematics, every rule and formula being as fresh in his mind as though he had the books before him; and yet, he cannot repeat a single rule of arithmetic, and never wishes a child of his to learn one, his policy being to establish the principles of analysis, fixing in the mind the proportions which certain things bear to each other, storing the mind permanently with as many stubborn facts and figures as can readily be recalled, as, for instance, the weight of a cubic foot of water, the specific gravity of the more common metals, the pressure of the atmosphere, etc., and let the rules be manufactured as they are needed.

Mr. Davis had excellent success as a teacher, but discontinued teaching at the age of twenty to enter business for himself, forming a partnership, in the winter of 1854–55, with Samuel H. Dow, under the firm-name of Dow & Davis, for the purpose of carrying on the bark, lumber and wood business, and they were in partnership ten years, their business being large and successful, with the exception of 1860, which proved disastrous. The general depression in business, and loss incurred from investing in a large tannery in Lowell, Mass., resulting in a law-suit, in which B. F. Butler and William E. Chandler were counsel, swept away all the savings for the five years previous, leaving him penniless, with a wife and young child to care for; but without a murmur, and no one but himself knowing the extent of his loss, he kept steadily at work, and when the partnership ended had recovered what had been lost. In 1865 he formed a partnership with Paine Davis, under the firm-name of W. S. Davis & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the same business, with farming added. In 1866 the old mills at Davisville were taken down, and a large circular saw mill was erected, with machines for sawing clapboards, shingles, laths, etc. This mill was burned in 1869, and a new one was immediately erected. This firm was dissolved in 1872, W. S. Davis retaining the mills and Paine Davis the farm. In 1871, Mr. Davis formed a partnership with George W. Dow, of Bristol, under the name of Dow & Davis, purchased the ruins of the burned paper-mill at Davisville, and erected a straw-board mill capable of making two thousand five hundred pounds of board per day in the summer-time, drying it in the fields by sunshine. This business, so dependent upon the season and the weather, and requiring so much help at certain times and so little at others, proved very unsatisfactory, and the mill was changed to a steam-dried mill. A Fourdrinier machine and three large driers were added in the fall of 1872; the machine was run through the day, the driers during the twenty-four hours. This was an improvement on the air-dried process, but it was slow and tedious work, only about one ton being manufactured daily. In 1873, Henry C. Davis and Leston Rollins were admitted to the firm, and improvements made in the machinery, by which nearly double the amount of board was made daily than

formerly. In 1875, Mr. Davis became the owner of the entire mill, and formed a partnership with his brother, Henry C. Davis, under the name of Davis Brothers.

The entire mill was rebuilt, making of it a first-class mill, capable of making six tons of lined straw-board per day. The rebuilding was begun in 1879 and completed in 1883, though the mill was kept running the larger part of these years, and so perfectly has it been changed that scarcely a vestige of the old mill is to be seen save the foundation. The power at the mill has been doubled by using the water at a distance of three hundred and fifty feet below the mill and connecting it with a line of shafting. The gate of the water-wheel is operated in the mill by wires as easily as though it was situated there. The mill at the present time is capable of making six tons of lined board per day, consuming ten tons of straw and employing fifteen hands. The lumber business carried on by Davis Brothers is quite large, having sawed half a million feet this year for their own use for boxes, which is a new enterprise they are about engaging in, hoping to make employment for a large number of hands in the near future.

In Mr. Davis we find the sterling characteristics of his ancestors fully perpetuated and maintained. He has the absolute confidence of the entire community as a gentleman in every respect, and has not a known enemy in the world, and his business correspondents all bear high testimony to his integrity as a business man, and are unbounded in their expressions of pleasure in associating with him as a genial, whole-souled, upright man. He has unbounded generosity and kindness of heart; his patience is proverbial; no unkind word or look ever escapes from him. No matter how great the provocation, he has a good word for all; is strictly temperate in all things, not a glass of liquor, ale or beer even, or the use of tobacco in any form ever polluting his breath. He is a consistent member of the Swedenborgian denomination of Christians, and carries his religion into every transaction of life.

Amidst all the cares and burdens of his busy life he has not been allowed to sit idly by in the field of politics, but has been sought out by his fellow-townsmen and friends for political promotion.

Descended from Free-Soil, Whig, Republican stock, and from one of the most patriotic families in New Hampshire, he has always been a stanch Republican from principle. Whilst residing in his native town of Warner he was often voted for for prominent and responsible positions, and, although the majority of the opposite party was large, yet, because of his great popularity, he at one election came near being elected a representative from the town. He held many minor offices,—was one of the committee to locate and build the Kearsarge Mountain road; was one of the committee to locate the High School building, and was one of the first prudential committees in the High School District, and organized and started the Symonds High School.

He was Worshipful Master of Harris Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1882–3; E. King in Wood's Chapter, No. 14, of which he has been a worthy member for many years, and is also a member of Horace Chase Council at Concord. In all of these Masonic bodies Mr. Davis is held in the highest esteem for his exemplary life and his daily practice of the great tenets of Masonry. Mr. Davis took up his residence in Contoocook in 1874, and since his residence there he has been for many years president of Contoocook Academy and one of the property trustees; has been curator of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society and is now its honored president; has been the presiding officer in the town-meetings of Hopkinton many years, always being elected without opposition, and is an admirable presiding officer, prompt in his decisions and rapid in the discharge of business. He was chosen a representative from Hopkinton in 1878 and took an active part in the Legislature in revising and preparing the General Laws; was chosen county auditor and was one of the building committee to rebuild the buildings at the County Farm, and opposed the extravagant plans for the present buildings, because the expense was unauthorized by the convention, but was overruled by a majority of the committee.

In 1884, Mr. Davis was placed in nomination as a candidate for State Senator in the Merrimack District, and was handsomely elected, making a net Republican gain of nearly one thousand over the vote of 1882. In the Senate he became at once an active member, and took a prominent part, serving upon several important committees, and was efficient in procuring the passage of several important measures, and in defeating others, and was the only Senator who refused to vote for the bill entitled, "Purity of Elections Bill." He was called to preside over the Senate upon several occasions, and did so with marked ability, and won the esteem and confidence of his associates to a degree that will ever be a great pleasure to him.

Mr. Davis is a man of great ingenuity and mechanical skill and engineering. His is the mind that made all the plans and laid out the work for all the mills at Davisville and for all that have been rebuilt there within the last quarter of a century, and has made many valuable inventions and improvements in machinery. He invented and patented an ingenious and valuable gate-arrangement for turbine water-wheels, and is now perfecting a complicated machine for making paper boxes. He has spent many leisure hours in the past few years inventing a calculating device composed of adjustable concentric circles, divided into nine spaces each, the spaces being in inverse ratio to each other as the ratios of the nine digits, and subdivided decimally.

The soapstone ledge at Davisville, which was dis-

covered nearly a century ago, but which has lain dormant or only been superficially worked since, is to be scientifically investigated with power, diamond drills, and if the stone is found satisfactory, will be worked, Mr. Davis having formed a company for that purpose.

Mr. Davis is a fine type of a self-made man. Making the most of his privileges when a young man, they have been of great assistance in his maturer years, and have done much to form and mould his character. Keen of instinct, quick of observation, great readiness of application, coupled with those fundamental principles so often taught him by faithful parents, have been the forces behind him, assisting him to reach the high vantage ground he now occupies, and fulfill all the duties of life, as they come to him, with so much exactness and fidelity as to win the respect and esteem of all who have to do with him, and of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Just in the prime of his manhood, it is not unreasonable to hope there are other and greater honors in store for him; for the people are quick to discern a faithful steward and call him from retirement.

It is the little things that make up character,—the little acts of kindness that none know save the recipient.

Forgetfulness of self,—even to personal discomfort, in order to bring happiness to others,—a wise generosity, all go to make up a whole-souled, large-hearted man: such a man as Mr. Davis,—for his genial manner loved, for his integrity respected by all with whom he comes in contact.

He was married, May 3, 1857, to Miss Dollie Jones, daughter of Daniel Jones, Sr., who was a particular friend of, and at one time a partner in the lumber business with, General Aquila Davis. They have had six children,—W. S. Bertine, born March 3, 1860, died May 19, 1860; Horace J., born December 11, 1862; Chassie H., born July 25, 1865, died April 25, 1869; Nattie A., born April 23, 1868, died May 5, 1869; Mamie A., born August 26, 1870; Charles, born October 14, and died October 17, 1874.

That terrible scourge, scarlet-fever, in its worst form, invaded this happy family of four healthy children and claimed them all as its victims. Horace J. only was rescued, and the effects of the disease in him were not outgrown at twenty years of age.

CURRIER FAMILY.

Richard Currier, born in 1617, was one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Mass., his name appearing on a list of the inhabitants of the town at the time of its incorporation, in 1640. His wife's name was Ann, and they had at least two children, born in Amesbury,—Thomas and Hannah. He died in 1687.

Thomas, who, later in life, was called deacon, was born in Amesbury March 8, 1646, and married Mary, daughter of William Osgood, December 3, 1668. He had twelve children,—nine sons and three daughters,—all of whom were born in Amesbury. He died in 1712.

Joseph, son of Thomas, married, December 9, 1708, Sarah Brown, and they had nine children,—four sons and five daughters,—all born in Amesbury.

Nathan, oldest son of Joseph, was born November 16, 1710, and, April 14, 1736, married Mehitable Silver. They lived in Amesbury, and to them were born five sons and three daughters.

John, the third son of Nathan, was born May 1, 1737, in Amesbury, and married, February 21, 1761, Sarah Clarke, who lived until February 12, 1815. They lived in Amesbury for about five years after they were married, and then moved to Hopkinton, N. H. Their means of conveyance was an ox-team, and their first stopping-place in Hopkinton was on that portion of what was then called Putney Hill now occupied by George W. French. The snow was so deep that they were obliged to make the remainder of their journey on snow-shoes, the men going ahead, drawing their goods on a hand-sled, while Mrs. Currier and the young children, she carrying an infant in her arms, followed in the path made by the men. Their first shelter was a hut made of boughs, until the men could clear a suitable spot for a house. The men worked rapidly, and in building a house they cut the timber Monday, drew the logs together Tuesday, laid them up Wednesday and moved in Thursday, thus constructing a dwelling-place and moving into it within four days. The house stood on the farm now occupied by Deacon John Currier, and, in the midst of an unbroken forest of great extent, constituted a pleasant abode until, in course of time, a larger and better building could be constructed. Soon after their settlement in Hopkinton Baptist meetings were held by Rev. Hezekiah Smith, D.D., of Haverhill, Mass., and in May, 1771, the first Baptist Church was organized. One of the first acts of the newly-organized church was to elect John Currier deacon, and he held the office, and was called by the title until he died, December 23, 1804.

There were born to Deacon John Currier and his wife ten children,—six boys and four girls. Of these children, John, the oldest, married and went to Canaan, N. H., where he died May 10, 1826. Clark, the next in age, also married and settled in Canaan, and died July 6, 1813. Seth went to Maine and died January 1, 1842. Anna married Moses Flanders and went to live in Enfield, N. H., where she died February 12, 1816. Hannah was unmarried and died January 20, 1793. Sarah married Charles Chase, of Hopkinton, had three children,—Carlton, Cyrus and Sarah,—and died July 29, 1834. Stephen married Lucy Story and had five children. Priscilla, in 1804, married Abram Davis, of Hopkinton, and had ten children. She died December 7, 1854, having survived her husband for a period of ten years. James

married Betsey Gilman, had one child and died April 19, 1813. Amos, the fifth child and the first one born in Hopkinton, August 25, 1768, married Mary Sargent, daughter of Deacon Nathan Sargent, and lived in his father's house on the home farm. He had five children,—Sarah, Seth Franklin, John, Charles Chase and Hannah Sargent. He died February 10, 1815, and his mother two days later, both of spotted fever. His wife lived until November 29, 1846.

Sarah, the oldest of these children, was born August 2, 1797, and married, February 10, 1817, Benjamin Piper, who died soon after their marriage. The fruit of their union was one child, Mary, who married Wyer Gove and had four children. Mrs. Piper, being left a widow, married Jonathan Jones, by whom she had four children, of whom but one, John F. Jones, of Contoocook, is now living. Mr. Jonathan Jones died February 20, 1877, aged eighty-five years, and Mrs. Sarah Jones died February 27, 1885, aged eighty-seven years. John F. Jones married Maria H. Barnard, of Haverhill, Mass., October 23, 1861, and they have two sons,—John Arthur and Charles Currier,—both of whom live at home. Seth Franklin, born March 26, 1799, was married, but had no children and died August 8, 1834. John Currier was born August 12, 1802, and, in 1823, married Mary Morgan, by whom he had four children,—Celestia E., Rosetta C., Mary L. and John F.,—all of whom are now living. Celestia married Mr. R. T. Crowell and now resides in Concord; they had one child, not now living. Rosetta married Mr. George Brown, who died in 1879, and she had four children, two of whom, Henry C. and Carrie M., are now living. Mary L. married Mr. William E. Greene, who died in 1866, and had two children, both of whom are dead. She was married, a second time, to Mr. Alfred Poor, October 3, 1876, and now lives in Goffstown Centre. John F. married Nellie H. Putney, and they have four children,—Mary M., Charles C., John and True P.,—all of whom are living. They reside in Hopkinton. Hannah S. Currier, born August 12, 1812, was the youngest of Amos Currier's children, and married, in 1855, Dr. J. G. Brown, who died in the spring of 1866. She is now living, having had no children, and resides in Wakefield, Mass.

It now remains to mention briefly the eventful career of the fourth of this family of children, Charles Chase Currier, who was born February 7, 1805. His father died when he was ten years old, and at the age of fifteen he went to live with his brother-in-law, Jonathan Jones, where he remained until he was twenty-one years old. During this period he lived on the farm in West Hopkinton now owned by John F. Jones, and enjoyed the common privileges of the boys of his day,—plenty of hard work and a term of district school of six or eight weeks in each year.

While thus employed he was diligent and faithful in whatever he undertook, and appeared to enjoy the work of the farm. But when he became of age, having no money with which he could purchase a farm, and despairing of ever accumulating enough by working out on a farm, he determined that he would start out in the world and see what he could find to do.

Accordingly, in the spring of 1826, he left home for Boston, and soon found himself a stranger in a large city, having no recommendations and looked upon with indifference by all whom he approached. Just as he was realizing the difficulties of his position he met a Hopkinton friend who was well acquainted in Boston, and who cheerfully assisted him to obtain a situation. He first began to work for a Mr. Henshaw in the drug business, but, June 25th, he left that place and engaged with Messrs. Pierce & Goodnow in a West India goods-store, at No. 29 South Market Street. He received for wages twelve dollars per month and his board.

After he had been at work for two years, his employers, who recognized his superior business qualifications, proposed to assist him to set up in business for himself. Accordingly, he went into partnership with his cousin, Cyrus Chase, and they opened a store in Salem, Mass.

Under date of August 27, 1829, he writes from Salem as follows: "Colonel Chase and myself dissolved our connection in business the first of July, and I have taken the store and got a new supply of goods from Boston, which I sell very low and find my sales increasing daily. My custom at this season of the year is mostly in town and the neighboring towns, and is not so good as in the winter. My sales last Saturday (the best day in the week) amounted to forty dollars in cash and about fifty charged."

In June, 1830, he made a brief visit to friends in Hopkinton, and, though no one realized it at the time, looked upon the faces of many, including his mother and brother Seth, for the last time.

In the autumn of 1830, November 18th, he writes: "I have bought, in company with Captain Isaac B. Shepherd, the schooner 'Rebecca,' and we are now loading her for the West India Islands. The 'Rebecca' is a schooner of one hundred and two tons, and will cost us, after fitting her for sea, one thousand dollars. Her cargo will amount to about twenty-five hundred dollars. Captain Shepherd goes in her as master; he disposes of the cargo in the West Indies and buys her cargo home. We have her insured in Boston to the amount of three thousand five hundred dollars."

In a letter written to his brother John, February 27, 1831, he says: "Knowing your anxiety about my vessel, I have improved the first opportunity and must give you a brief sketch of her voyage. She arrived at Boston February 22d; I went to Boston the same day, and in the three following days unloaded her and sold her cargo, which consisted of more than twelve thousand gallons of molasses. I then bought my outward cargo and have just got her almost

loaded for another voyage. All this I have done in four days, during which time, you will allow, I must have been very busy. Our returns are molasses and specie; my sales of molasses amount to over three thousand dollars, besides what I want to retail; I had returned in specie one thousand five hundred and seventy five-franc pieces, amounting, in our money, to one thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, which gives us a very good profit, amounting to something like one thousand dollars each."

In 1832 he changed his place of business and took a store at the wharf, where he continued to do a profitable business for several months; but, early in 1834, he writes of misfortunes in business; the last voyages of his vessels proved unprofitable, so that, owing to these losses, the scarcity of money and the depression of business, he was compelled to make an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors. He writes: "Mother must not be anxious on my account, for I am as happy as ever, and shall have the same courage to commence again as if I had met with no misfortunes."

In April, 1834, he writes that he never saw business so dull; people are failing every day, so that he is not alone in his misfortunes, and he has no desire to engage in business immediately; he also refers to offers to send him as supercargo, and wants to know what his mother and other friends think of his going to sea for a voyage of six months. He thus briefly defines the duties of a supercargo: "My duty would be to dispose of the outward cargo and purchase a homeward cargo; on the voyage I should have nothing to do, but could carry books and amuse myself in reading."

In May, 1834, he sailed as supercargo on a voyage of seven months, and his first letter on his return refers to his good health during the entire voyage and to his grief at hearing of the death of his brother Seth.

About the middle of 1835 he is fearing a war between France and the United States, and says no insurance on vessels can at present be secured. He writes a little later, that when he goes to sea again he intends to be owner of the ship and cargo. Still later in the year, he considered a proposition from Mr. David Pingree to go to the Bay of Bengal and, locating at Madras, to buy goods, consisting of goat-skins, cow and buffalo-hides, cloths and silk goods, different kinds of gums, etc., and ship them to this country. December 23, 1835, when about to sail for Calcutta, he writes that Mr. Pingree agrees to insure his expenses from the time of leaving until his return, and to give him a good share of the commissions, and adds: "I shall carry with me, in specie and bills on London, about fifty thousand dollars, and he is to send me more."

After a voyage of almost five months he arrived safely in Calcutta, and found the city much more impressive in its size and splendor than he had anticipated; to him it seemed "well worthy of the ancient appellation, the City of Palaces."

The thermometer ranged from eighty to eighty-six degrees above zero, but in an airy house and with plenty of servants, he managed to keep comfortable, never going out except in a carriage or palanquin. He was much interested in the manner of living made necessary by the climate, the superstition of the native servants and the beautiful country-seats of English noblemen. He found several Americans, agents of merchants in the United States, and soon became well acquainted with them. When he arrived there were four American vessels in the harbor which were soon to sail for the United States.

The observance of the Sabbath was as strict as could be expected among such people, and he was told by English gentlemen that our missionaries stood in very good repute in India. He soon become absorbed in business and enjoyed his new life, the climate thoroughly agreeing with him. The expense of living at this time, including servants and table, with house-rent, palanquin, etc., he estimated at not more than eighty-seven dollars per month. He was much impressed by the contrast between the condition of the rich and poor, the former princely in their living and the latter miserable in their poverty, with no possible chance of improving their condition. He described a visit he made upon invitation of one of the rich natives. "It was," he wrote, "a splendid place in all respects; the floors of his house were all of marble, and his rooms were furnished in a costly manner. He had for natural curiosities four rhinoceroses, which were tame and feeding about his house, one elephant, one ostrich, one ourang-outang and numerous other small animals." The wages of the coolies or laborers who, in crowds, were to be found in the bazaars begging for work in weighing or transporting goods, amounted to nine cents a day. He attended the Scotch Church, so called there, and found all the churches fitted up so as to be comfortable, each one having punkas in all parts of the house. "These are machines fitted above the heads of the congregation, throwing the air upon them, and answering instead of fans." October 18, 1836, he sailed from Calcutta to Madras, where he remained less than six months, the facilities for business not suiting him. While there, however, he made a visit which he believed would greatly interest his mother. "Tell her," he wrote to his brother, "that there is no doubt but what I have stood upon the very spot where Saint Thomas of old was crucified. It is a small mountain, about ten miles from Madras, called Saint Thomas Mount, said to have derived its name from the circumstances of the crucifixion. The place is made of great account by the Roman Catholic Church as a place of worship, and they have an old cathedral on the pinnacle of the mount." He described Madras as "crowded to overflowing with the natives; the streets are common thoroughfares for loaded elephants,

camels and the natives riding on bullocks and in carriages drawn by bullocks, all of which presents a very ludicrous appearance to the eye of one who has been in the habit of viewing the clean-swept and open streets in the cities of the United States." After his return to Calcutta he availed himself of an opportunity to visit the interior of the country, and in three months traveled seven hundred and fourteen miles on the river Ganges, as far as the celebrated city of Benares. In 1839, in response to an inquiry of his sister, he gave the following description of his manner of life: "I am at present living with an American from Philadelphia, each paying one-half of all the expenses; our house is comfortable and airy, built of brick, two stories high, with good verandah, one large dining-room, two large sleeping-rooms, one sitting-room and other convenient apartments; rent, eighty rupees, or forty dollars per month. Our servants consist of one head man (native title, khansumer), who purchases all our daily provisions and superintends all concerns about the house; one cook, one butler, one sweeper, two boys to wait upon the table, two bearers or servants to do errands and have the charge of our sleeping-rooms and wearing apparel. All our servants are males, no females about our establishment, and each has his regular daily work allotted him. We keep one horse and chaise, and every afternoon, about sunset, we ride two or three hours upon the strand, a fashionable resort for all European ladies and gentlemen. It is a beautiful road along the bank of the river Hoogly, commanding a fine view of the water on one side and the city on the other. One or two hundred carriages usually assemble here about one hour before sunset and drive up and down along the river until dark, this being the most pleasant recreation we have in this country." In the latter part of 1839 he went to Singapore, and on his return stopped at the island of Penang, where he made arrangements to join the firm of Revely & Co. as soon as he could close up his business at Calcutta. The contract was for two years, with the provision that if either partner died, the other was to have full control of the business. He thus describes Pulo Penang: "Penang is a delightful little island near the coast of Malacca. All the level land upon the island is cultivated by Europeans with nutmegs. These nutmeg orchards are inclosed by a green hedge, which makes the scenery beautiful, and the high mountain in the centre of the island, with a road winding around it to the top (sufficiently good to enable a little Burmese pony to carry a man with ease), makes a fine retreat in hot weather. The roads about the island are very good, and every European keeps his carriage and lives in the same style as in Calcutta. The climate is the most healthy of all India, and much more so than that of the United States. I am altogether much pleased with the place." He went to Penang early in February, 1840, and his only partner, Mr. John Revely, with his family, sailed immediately for England on board the ship "Embassador;" nothing was ever afterwards heard of the vessel or any one on board. After a sufficient time had elapsed Mr. Revely's will was opened and his estate administered upon, and from that time the whole business, with its cares and profits, came into Mr. Currier's hands.

During the next few years his life was uneventful, except that his business steadily increased, so that he constantly had in his care from three to five English, French or American vessels. His old friend, David Pingree, began to send his vessels to Penang, and that business continued to increase until it attained to large proportions.

Upon the increase of his American shipping business he received the appointment of United States consul at Penang, which office he held until his return to the United States.

In the summer of 1847 he received the sad news of his mother's death, and wrote a very tender and appreciative letter in return. April 8, 1849, he writes a bit of interesting news concerning himself, as follows: "I have just received a present from the king of Denmark of a very valuable gold snuff-box, with the royal cipher set in diamonds. It is the most beautiful thing I ever saw, and all who have seen it say the same. It was presented to me by the king, through his Minister of Commerce, as a token of His Majesty's approbation of my conduct as agent for his ships engaged here in the establishment of a colony at the Nicobar Islands during the last three years. The colony is now given up and his ships called back to Denmark."

The following is an exact copy of the paper which accompanied the gift:

"*Sir:* In presenting to me a report respecting the settlement at the Nicobar Islands, now given up, and the temporary Danish naval station at Penang connected with it, Captain Aschlund has expressed himself in the most favorable terms of the zeal and disinterestedness with which you have rendered valuable services to him in your capacity of agent to the ship under his command.

"Considering the claim which particular zeal in the public service has to the attention of the King's Government, I have most humbly submitted a proposition to His Majesty, that a token of His august approbation of your conduct might be conferred upon you, and His Majesty has been most graciously pleased to resolve that a gold snuff-box, bearing the royal cipher, should be presented to you as a mark of the satisfaction which your exertions in His service have afforded Him.

"By remitting to you the annexed box, I am happy, Sir, to have an opportunity of congratulating you on a distinction so well deserved, and expressing to you the feelings with which I appreciate the zeal evinced by you in His Majesty's service.

"Minister of Commerce, Copenhagen, the 16th October, 1848.

"BLUHME,

"SCHNEIDER PHRODECK.

"To C. C. CURRIER, Esq^re., *Consul of the United States at Penang.*"

The royal cipher is mounted upon an oval, elliptical-shaped stone, resembling an amethyst, set into the gold cover of the box. This stone is about two and a half inches long. On the lower portion is a monogram containing the letters F and R, with the number VII. in the lower part, and above is a diadem. The surface of the gold cover around the stone is studded with fourteen large diamonds, while in the monogram

and diadem are eighty-six small diamonds. The King of Denmark, at this time, was Frederick VII.

For a period of twelve or fifteen years he wrote in almost every letter that in one or two years, he hoped to revisit the United States; but his business was so large and so exacting in all respects, that he could find no one, for a long time, sufficiently acquainted with the details, and at the same time possessing the necessary executive ability to carry on the business in his absence. Several times he thought he had found the right man, but in each case some accident or failure in some important requirement prevented his confiding the important interests to other hands.

His letters were always cheerful, however, and frequently, indeed, contained numerous pleasantries. After an absence of more than twenty years he compares himself to Rip Van Winkle, and gives a very interesting description of his personal appearance.

His simplicity of character is seen in his constant references to the surroundings of his early days, and in his deep interest concerning every member of his family and every change in his native town.

Not a word of impatience, or of unkind criticism concerning any one, is to be found in his letters, and yet, judging from his oft-repeated anticipations of revisiting his family in his native land, his disappointments must have been many. His letters, also, are distinguished for their reverent and tender spirit, and the impression left by them, individually and collectively, is that they were written by a man of marked nobility of character.

His anticipation of a return to the United States were not realized until the summer of 1859, when after suffering several months from asthma, he completed arrangements for embarking on board ship to London and thence to New York.

When about to sail he wrote: "I am very anxious to be with you as soon as possible. As the time of my departure draws near, I feel that every day I am detained here is encroaching on the time I should spend with you." He arrived in New York September 27, 1859, and proceeded as soon as possible to Hopkinton, where he received a cordial greeting on all sides. He was much amused on the journey from Concord to Hopkinton, by the manifest curiosity with which the people along the road regarded him. He was obliged by his business to be in New York much of the time during the winter, but was anticipating much pleasure in traveling over the country during the next summer.

Early in March, however, he was taken down with the measles in Hopkinton, and after less than a week's illness died suddenly on the morning of March 13, 1860.

During a very successful business career of a quarter of a century, he had accumulated a large property which was equally divided among the three surviving members of his family, his brother and two sisters.

HISTORY OF NEWBURY.

BY NATHANIEL C. LEAR.

CHAPTER I.

NEWBURY is bounded on the north by New London, east by Sutton, south by Bradford and west by Goshen and Sunapee. Its area is 19,332 acres. Distance from Concord, the county-seat, thirty-four miles. This town was first settled in 1762 by Zephaniah Clark, in that part of the town now called Chandlerville, Deacon Joseph Chandler being his first neighbor in town. The township was granted by the Masonian proprietors, February, 1772, to John Fisher, of Portsmouth, and called Dantzick[1] until November 27, 1778. The population in 1775 was one hundred and thirty.

In 1778, February 3d, the inhabitants of Dantzick petitioned the General Court for an incorporation of the town. The names of the petitioners were as follows: Joseph Chandler, Charles Emerson, Eliphalet Chandler, Zephaniah Clark, Ephraim Bradbury, William Emery, John Clark, James Muchmore, William Emery, Jr., Jonas Hastings, Oliver Emerson, George Hadley, Paul Towle, Samuel Gunnison, Nicholas Dodge.

The act of incorporation was passed November 27, 1778, and the town took the name of Fishersfield from John Fisher, above named, and was annexed to Hillsborough County.

Zephaniah Clark was the first town recorder, being authorized by the General Court to call the first town-meeting, the annual town-meetings being held on the third Monday of March until 1803, when they were changed to the second Tuesday of March.

CIVIL HISTORY.

1778.—The first town-meeting was held in 1778. Jonas Hastings was chosen town clerk; Zeph. Clark and Jonas Hastings, selectmen.

1779.—On the third Monday in March, 1779, Zeph. Clark, town clerk; Jonas Hastings, Zeph. Clark, Joseph Chandler, selectmen.

1780.—John Russ, town clerk; John Lane, Joseph Webster, Cornelius Bean, selectmen. At this meeting the town "*Voted* to work *at* the highway for fifteen dollars per day each man." At a subsequent meeting "*Voted* to recind the above vote, and voted to work *at* the highway for fifty dollars per day each man."

1781.—Paul Towle, town clerk; Timothy Clement, William Gunnison, Paul Towle, selectmen.

1782.—Paul Towle, town clerk; John Harvey, Joseph Webster, William Dodge, selectmen.

1783.—Paul Towle, town clerk; Zebulon Getchel, John Cutler, William Dodge, Paul Towle, Joseph Webster, selectmen.

1784.—David Webster, town clerk; Jonas Hastings, William Dodge, Joseph Webster, selectmen.

1785.—William Dodge, town clerk; selectmen not changed. William Dodge held the office of town clerk to 1794.

1786.—William Dodge, William Gunnison, Thomas McWilliams, selectmen; Zephaniah Clark, representative; the first sent by this town.

1787.—Jonas Hastings, William Gunnison, William Dodge, selectmen.

1788.—Jonas Hastings, William Dodge, Paul Towle, selectmen.

1789.—Samuel Gunnison, Joseph Webster, David Webster, selectmen.

1790.—William Dodge, Paul Towle, Joseph Webster, selectmen. Population in this year was three hundred and thirty-one.

1791.—Bond Little, William Leach, Joseph Chandler, selectmen.

1792.—William Dodge, Joseph Webster, Paul Towle, selectmen.

1793.—John Hogg, Bond Little, Phineas Batchelder, selectmen.

1794.—Paul Towle, town clerk (Mr. Towle held this office until 1810, being elected annually); Joseph Webster, Bond Little, Paul Towle, selectmen. This year there were eighty-seven persons paying a poll tax to the town.

1795.—Paul Towle, Samuel Gunnison, Joseph Webster, selectmen.

1796.—Timothy Morse, Paul Towle, Joseph Webster, selectmen.

1797.—Samuel Gunnison, Timothy Morse, Phineas Batchelder, selectmen.

1798.—John Burns, Paul Towle, Joseph Webster, selectmen.

1799.—Samuel Gunnison, John Burns, Timothy Morse, selectmen; John Burns, representative.

1800.—Samuel Gunnison, Timothy Morse, Paul Towle, selectmen. In this year seventy polls were taxed.

1801.—Paul Towle, Samuel Gunnison, Jonas Hastings, selectmen; John Burns, representative.

1802.—Paul Towle, William Gunnison, Samuel Gunnison, selectmen.

1803.—Paul Towle, William Gunnison, John Baker, selectmen; Samuel Gunnison, representative.

1804.—William Gunnison, William Leach, William Rowe, selectmen.

1805.—Paul Towle, Samuel Gunnison, Timothy Morse, selectmen; Samuel Gunnison, representative.

1806 and 1807.—Paul Towle, John Baker, John Morse, selectmen; Enoch Hoyt, representative in 1807.

1808.—Paul Towle, John Baker, Daniel Cheney, selectmen. From 1786 to 1808 this town was classed with Perrystown (now Sutton) and Bradford in choosing representatives to the General Court.

1809.—Paul Towle, William Gunnison, Daniel Cheney, selectmen; Samuel Gunnison, representative.

1810.—John Baker, town clerk from 1810 to 1815; Samuel Gunnison, Elijah Peaslee, James Gillingham, selectmen; Samuel Gunnison, representative.

1811.—Elijah Peaslee, Jacob Carr, Daniel Cheney, selectmen; Samuel Gunnison, representative.

1812.—Elijah Peaslee, Jacob Carr, William Gunnison, selectmen; Jacob Carr, representative. Number of polls taxed, one hundred and two.

At a special meeting in July the town "*Voted* ten dollars per month in addition to the Soldiers' wages while in actual service." "*Voted* to appropriate eight dollars as a bounty to those who have enlisted." The following are the names of a part of the enlisted men from this town in the War of 1812: Authornial Cross (lost one arm at Plattsburg, N. Y.,

[1] Dantzick is also said to have been the original name of New London. See "History of New London."

Moses H. Ring, Daniel Morse, Alpheus Cross, Israel Merrill, Edmund P. Dodge, John Eaton, Jonathan Collins, Samuel Morgan, Obadiah Wells, John Stevens, Amos Emery, Hezekiah Thissell. Total number, eighteen; the names of the others I am unable to furnish.

1813.—John Baker, Paul Towle, William Gunnison, selectmen; Samuel Gunnison, representative.

1814.—John Baker, Daniel Gillingham, Jonathan Perkins, selectmen; no representative sent this year.

1815.—Ebenezer Chase, town clerk; Timothy Morse, Daniel Gillingham, Jonathan Perkins, selectmen; Timothy Morse, representative.

1816.—The same as in 1815.

1817.—Simon Ayer was elected town clerk and held the office for twenty years, until 1837; Timothy Morse, Elijah Peaslee, Simon Ayer, selectmen; T. Morse, representative.

1818.—Timothy Morse, Daniel Gillingham, Ebenezer Chase, selectmen; T. Morse, representative.

1819.—Daniel Gillingham, Jonathan Perkins, John Baker, selectmen; John Baker, representative.

1820.—Daniel Gillingham, Elijah Peaslee, Caleb Twiss, selectmen; Timothy Morse, representative. Polls taxed this year were one hundred and twenty-one; population eight hundred and seventy-four.

1821.—Daniel Gillingham, John Baker, James Gillingham, selectmen; Timothy Morse, representative.

1822.—Elijah Peaslee, Daniel Morse, Simon Ayer, selectmen; Elijah Peaslee, representative.

1823.—Elijah Peaslee, Jonathan P. Dodge, John Stevens, selectmen; Elijah Peaslee, representative.

1824.—Jonathan P. Dodge, James Gillingham, Cyrus Bailey, selectmen; no representative.

1825.—J. P. Dodge, Cyrus Bailey, Daniel Morse, selectmen; J. P. Dodge, representative.

1826.—Elijah Peaslee, Joseph Marshall, Simeon Stevens, selectmen; Elijah Peaslee, representative.

1827.—Jonathan P. Dodge, Joseph Marshall, Nathan Baker, Jr., selectmen; Jonathan P. Dodge, representative.

1828—John Baker, Cyrus Bailey, Nathaniel Chandler, selectmen; Israel Putnam, representative.

1829.—John Baker, Cyrus Bailey, Joseph Marshall, selectmen; Israel Putnam, representative.

1830.—Nathan Baker, Joseph Marshall, Moses Bly, selectmen; Israel Putnam, representative; one hundred and fifty-one polls taxed. Population at this time was seven hundred and ninety-eight.

1831.—Nathan Baker, Moses Bly, Jeremiah Morse, selectmen; Israel Putnam, representative.

1832.—Jonathan P. Dodge, Jeremiah Morse, Stephen B. Peaslee, selectmen; Israel Putnam, representative.

1833.—Officers the same as previous year except representative, who was Jeremiah Morse.

1834—Selectmen same as previous year; Simeon Stevens, representative.

1835.—Selectmen the same; Simeon Stevens, representative. The town voted not to be annexed to Sullivan County.

1836.—Jonathan P. Dodge, Moses Eaton, Joseph Farmer, selectmen; Jeremiah Morse, representative.

1837.—Ezra Cilley, town clerk, and held the office three years; selectmen same as in 1836; Jonathan P. Dodge, representative. The town "*Voted* to petition the Legislature for a new name." "*Voted* the name be Madison," but it was finally called Newbury.

1838.—Jonathan P. Dodge, Joseph Farmer, Isaiah Bailey, selectmen; Simeon Stevens, representative. This year the town "*Voted* to make town clerk's register of deeds: yeas, one hundred and twenty-one; nays seven.

1839.—Daniel Morse, Isaiah Bailey, Nathan Baker, selectmen; Simeon Stevens, representative.

1840.—Eli Dodge was elected town clerk; held the office three years; Jonathan P. Dodge, Moses Bly, Jesse Carr, selectmen; Simeon Stevens, representative.

1841.—Selectmen same as above; Jacob Gibson, representative.

1842.—Moses Bly, Jesse Carr, Moody Gillingham, selectmen; Jacob Gibson, representative.

1843.—Lucas Nelson, town clerk; Jesse Carr, Paul Sawyer, Cyrus B. Leach, selectmen; Stephen B. Peaslee, representative.

1844.—Lucas Nelson, town clerk; Jeremiah Morse, Joseph Farmer, Joseph Morse, selectmen; S. B. Peaslee, representative.

1845.—Arnold Ellis was elected town clerk, and continued in that office for seven years; Jeremiah Morse, Joseph Morse, S. B. Peaslee, selectmen; Jacob Gibson, representative.

1846.—John Cutler, Reuben G. Andrew, Giles Bartlett, selectmen; Jesse Carr, representative.

1847.—Officers same as previous year.

1848.—John Cutler, Eli Dodge, Jesse Carr, selectmen; Reuben G. Andrews, representative.

1849.—Jesse Carr, Moses Purington, Giles Bartlett, selectmen; Eli Dodge, representative.

1850.—Moody Gillingham, Moses Purington, Giles Bartlett, selectmen; Joseph Morse, representative. Population at this time was seven hundred and thirty-eight, and one hundred and seventy-two paid poll-tax.

1851.—Moody Gillingham, Eli Dodge, Benjamin Chandler, selectmen; Joseph Morse, representative.

1852.—John W. Morse, town clerk; Benjamin Chandler, Giles Bartlett, Curtis Messer, selectmen; Jesse Carr, representative.

1853.—J. W. Morse, town clerk; Curtis Messer, John Cutler, James M. Cilley, selectmen; Moses Purington, representative.

1854.—J. W. Morse, town clerk; Eli Dodge, William H. Sawyer, Osman Bailey, selectmen; Moses Purington, representative.

1855.—Lyman Colburn, town clerk; Osman Bailey, William H. Sawyer, Nathaniel C. Savory, selectmen; Eli Dodge, representative.

1856.—Lyman Colburn, town clerk; Nathaniel C. Savory, Silas W. Dana, Giles Bartlett, selectmen; Eli Dodge, representative.

1857.—Sprague A. Morse, town clerk (and holds the office at the present time, having been elected annually for twenty-eight years); Silas W. Dana, James M. Sawyer, Curtis Messer, selectmen; Giles Bartlett, representative.

1858.—J. M. Sawyer, Curtis Messer, Joseph Bean, selectmen; Giles Bartlett, representative.

1859.—S. W. Dana, N. C. Savory, Giles Bartlett, selectmen; Benjamin Chandler, representative.

1860.—N. C. Savory, S. W. Dana, Giles Bartlett, selectmen; Benjamin Chandler, representative.

1861.—Benjamin Chandler, Ezra Cilley (second), Joshua H. Blodgett, selectmen; William H. Sawyer, representative.

1862.—Ezra Cilley (second), S. W. Dana, Giles Bartlett, selectmen; William H. Sawyer, representative.

1863.—Ezra Cilley (second), Giles Bartlett, Joshua H. Blodgett, selectmen; Silas W. Dana, representative.

1864.—Ezra Cilley (second), Joshua H. Blodgett, Harvey C. Morse, selectmen; Silas W. Dana, representative.

1865.—Curtis Messer, Harvey C. Morse, J. H. Blodgett, selectmen; Nathaniel C. Savory, representative.

1866.—Silas W. Dana, James M. Sawyer, Frederick S. Muzzey, selectmen; N. C. Savory, representative.

1867.—Ezra Cilley (second), Frederick S. Muzzey, Harvey C. Morse, selectmen; Curtis Messer, representative.

1868.—Ezra Cilley (second), H. C. Morse, Jonathan Rowe, selectmen; Curtis Messer, representative.

1869.—S. W. Dana, Jonathan Rowe, Benjamin R. Morse, selectmen; James M. Sawyer, representative.

1870.—Ezra Cilley (second), Giles Bartlett, Edmund P. Dodge, selectmen; John K. Gillingham, representative. Population this year was six hundred and one.

1871.—Ezra Cilley (second), E. P. Dodge, Benjamin F. Gillingham, selectmen; James M. Sawyer, representative.

1872.—Curtis Messer, Benjamin F. Gillingham, Ezekiel Barnard, selectmen; Ezra Cilley (second), representative.

1873.—Curtis Messer, William H. Sawyer, Carlos F. Bartlett, selectmen; Ezra Cilley (second), representative.

1874.—Ezra Cilley (second), William H. Sawyer, C. F. Bartlett, selectmen; Sprague A. Morse, representative.

1875.—Ezra Cilley (second), C. F. Bartlett, B. R. Morse, selectmen; Sprague A. Morse, representative.

1876.—Benjamin R. Morse, Daniel M. Perkins, Thomas J. Leach, selectmen; Harvey C. Morse, representative.

1877.—All the same officers as 1876.

1878.—Ezra Cilley (second), William Ayer, Milton H. Clark, selectmen; Osman Bailey, representative. In November of this year Benjamin F. Gillingham was chosen representative.

1879.—Ezra Cilley (second), William Ayer, M. H. Clark, selectmen.

1880.—Daniel M. Perkins, C. F. Bartlett, Charles C. Messer, selectmen; Frederick S. Muzzey, representative. Population this year was five hundred and ninety.

1881.—Daniel M. Perkins, C. F. Bartlett, Charles C. Messer, selectmen.

1882.—Jonathan Rowe, B. R. Morse, Orin J. Blodgett, selectmen; B. R. Morse, representative.

1883.—Jonathan Rowe, O. J. Blodgett, Wesley E. Cilley, selectmen.

1884.—Same as in 1883; Daniel M. Perkins, representative.

1885.—Ezra Cilley (second), Charles C. Messer, George J. Messer, selectmen.

War of the Rebellion.—The town of Newbury furnished volunteers for the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865, as follows:

David Cross, Fifth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers; destiny unknown.

Horace Clark, Company F, Eighth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.

Francis Dodge, Company F, Eighth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers; died at Ship Island, Louisiana.

Enoch C. Gillingham, Company F, Eighth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.

Ira Gillingham, Company F, Eighth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers; died in La.

Elbridge F. Smith, Company F, Eighth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers; died at Ship Island, La.

George H. Dodge, Company G, Ninth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.

Albert B. Cressey, Company G, Ninth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers; died in hospital at Pa.

Wellman M. George, Company K, Ninth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.

Elijah T. Grace, Company H, Tenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.

John A. Eaton, Company H, Tenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers; lieutenant.

Alfred S. Eaton, Co. H, Tenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.

David B. Fellows, Company F, Eleventh Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers; destiny unknown.

Captain Nathaniel L. Chandler, Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers; died at Bradford, N. H., in 1864.

Simeon S. Dodge, Company I, Fourteenth Regiment; New Hampshire Volunteers.

Winthrop C. Dudley, Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.

Walter F. Coburn, Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.

Jason A. Perkins, Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.

Mark W. Cheney, Company H, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.

Luke Cheney, Company H, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers; died in the army.

William N. Dunfield, Company H, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.

Israel Adams, Co. H, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.

The following is a list of volunteers not residents of Newbury to fill the quota of Newbury:

John Willson, William Brown, Michael Willson, William C. Leeds, Michael O. Brine, William Crawther, George Gray, William Magoon, Thomas Green, James Emery, John Clark, John Raleahn, Calvin Kent, John Doneley.

Substitutes were furnished for conscripts as follows:

Conscripts.	*Substitutes.*
Ezra Cilley (second).	Alfred Elson.
Addison Ayer.	Andrew Tucker.
Page Blake.	Hugh Murphy.
Benjamin F. Peasley.	James Carroll.
Virgil C. Brockway.	William Fayan.
Charles Davis.	David Jackson.
Austin Goings.	William Smith.
Joel Bagley.	John Willson.
Obadiah C. Bartlett.	John Griffin.
Albert S. Eaton.	John Small.
Frederick S. Morse.	Dennis Lynch.
Joshua H. Blodgett.	Richard Wall.
Lemuel C. Twiss, paid commutation.	

Substitutes were furnished for enrolled men as follows:

Enrolled Men.	*Substitutes.*
Richard T. Muzzey.	Henry Thomas.
Lorenzo D. Muzzey.	John A. Brocklebank.
Auren Peaslee.	Charles F. Foster.
Frederick S. Muzzey.	John O. Day.
Alfred H. Nichols.	Albert C. Brown.
Sprague A. Morse.	William Spencer.
Joseph E. Muzzey.	Thomas Cummings.
George W. Blodgett.	Henry Mansargh.
Silas W. Dana.	Michael Fanagan.

The total number, including one paying commutation during the late war, from 1861 to 1865, was fifty-eight.

Churches.—At the present time there is only one organized church in town; that is of the Free-Will Baptist denomination. One Union Church edifice at Newbury and one at South Newbury.

Industries.—They are mostly farming. S. L. Lowe has a mill for the manufacture of lumber; also the Fowler Brothers have a very fine mill, where they manufacture all kinds of lumber; also clothes-pins, pail-handles, etc. In the year 1883 they manufactured 3,640,000 pail-handles; in 1885 they make about 1,000,000.

There are three general country stores in town and three post-offices in town; Newbury, South Newbury and Chandlerville are the addresses. The first postmaster in town was John Burns; second, Samuel Jones; third, John Straw; fourth, John Kelley; fifth, Moses Cilley; sixth, Eli Dodge; seventh, Esek. Young; eighth, Mary Lear; ninth, N. C. Lear, who is the present incumbent. In the year 1850 the post-office was established at South Newbury, with Josiah Morse, postmaster; second, John Cutler; third, Eli Dodge; fourth, Darius Kidder; fifth, Jeremiah Morse; sixth, Mary P. Morse; seventh, Wesley E. Cilley; eighth, F. A. Messer. In 1871 the post-office was established at Chandlerville, with Benjamin Chandler postmaster; Mr. Chandler is the present postmaster, and is a grandson of Deacon Joseph Chandler, who was born in 1747 and settled in the town in early life; had a family of fourteen children,—seven sons and seven daughters,—and educated them in the evenings by the light of burning pitch-pine knots.

The surface of this town is generally hilly, the soil hard and rocky. Sunapee Mountain extends through the western part of this town, the range running nearly north and south. Near the base of the mountain the land is well adapted to grazing. This mountain is about two thousand seven hundred feet above tide-water. There are no noticeable streams in this town, but many small ones that take their rise on the eastern slope of the mountain, forming at Bradford a large tributary of the Warner Branch of the Contoocook River.

Chalk Pond, lying in the northeast part of this town, is about one hundred and twenty-five rods long and fifty rods wide. It takes its name from being underlaid with a very fine quality of white chalk. The

waters from this pond run into Sunapee Lake, thence to the Connecticut. Todd Pond, in the southeast part of the town, is about three hundred rods long and ninety rods wide. Gillingham Pond, in the south part of the town, is perhaps seventy-five rods long; and last, but not least in note, is a pond nearly on the summit of Sunapee Mountain that is sixty rods long by thirty rods wide, with clear water and no visible outlet except in high water. It is not inhabited by any of the finny tribe, as all our other ponds are.

Sunapee Lake.—This lake lies within the limits of the town to the extent of five miles. Its water is pure and clear, and it is inhabited by land-lock, salmon, trout, black bass, pickerel and many other kinds of fish, which afford great pleasure to the tourists during the summer months. There are two steamboats plying between Sunapee and Newbury,—one the "Edmund Burke," is about eighty-five feet over all and eighteen feet beam, rated to carry four hundred persons; the other, "Lady Woodsum," which is about forty-eight feet long and carries about one hundred persons.

These boats run regular trips between Newbury and Sunapee Harbor and other points around the lake, connecting with trains at Newbury Station three times a day. On leaving the station, the first point or landing made by the steamers is at Pine Cliff, one mile distant, on the eastern shore of the lake. This place is situated on a slight eminence and in a beautiful grove, and commands a fine view of the lake for about three miles. This is a place of summer resort, and some very fine residences have been erected here. Among those who occupy their cottages during the warm season are Colonel John A. White, of Concord; Charles R. Corning, Esq., of Concord; James H. Chase, of Concord; widow of the late Nathaniel White, of Concord; Mrs. B. P. Cunningham, of Boston, Mass.; Hon. M. W. Tappan and M. E. Gould, Esq., Bradford.

The next stopping-place is called Rowe's Landing, two and one-half miles distant, where N. S. Brockway, of Bellows Falls, Vt., occupies his cottage during his vacation. This is a very desirable location for camping-parties, as it is in close proximity to the best fishing-grounds and plenty of good spring-water. The next place of note is four and one-half miles to Blodgett's Landing. At this place is a hotel with accommodations for about one hundred persons, and in connection is a large hall used by dancing-parties and for lectures, etc. It is situated in a fine grove with an elevation of fifteen to twenty-five feet above the surface of the lake. There are at this place, beside the buildings connected with the hotel, about thirty cottages.

At this place is held the Sunapee Lake Spiritualist Camp-Meeting. The New Hampshire Spiritualist Association held here their eighth annual camp-meeting, commencing July 25th and ending September 5th. The meetings had a very large attendance, especially on Sundays, as excursion trains were run from Concord and from Claremont occasionally. The steamers also made regular trips from Sunapee Harbor and Lake View Landing to this place on Sundays during camp-meeting. There is a pleasant grove extending from the hotel to the steamboat wharf, a distance of about seven hundred feet, with plank walks and fine drive-ways, which makes the situation very pleasant.

The Masonic fraternity hold their annual festivals at this place, also Posts No. 10 and 58, G. A. R., and two or three other Posts hold their annual reunion here, besides Odd-Fellows' picnics and reunion of bands, etc.

Sunapee Mountain House is situated on the northern slope of Sunapee Mountain, about two thousand feet above sea-level and about six hundred and fifty feet above the waters of the Lake Sunapee. The host is Nathan S. Johnson, Esq., whose farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of excellent land, and is one of the best producing farms in town. The surrounding scenery is grand and the view of the lake the best to be had anywhere, while the near mountains west, north and east and the cone of Mt. Washington are in full view. At Newbury Station, very near the steamboat wharf, is the boarding-house of Albert A. Durgin. This cottage is new, with all the modern improvements in style and finish, and accommodates from six to twelve boarders.

Several of the farmers of this town, especially in the north part, on the eastern shores of the lake, take boarders, more or less, during the summer months. Among these are Jonathan Rowe, J. H. Farmer, S. W. Dana, J. H. Blodgett and others.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES M. CILLEY.

Among the early settlers in that portion of Hampton, now Seabrook, N. H., in the latter part of the seventeenth century (1694), lived Thomas Cilley, the emigrant, who married Anne, daughter of John and Mary (Bradbury) Stangan. His descendants have been marked for their strong qualities, many having distinguished themselves in various ways. Among these may be mentioned General Joseph Cilley, of Revolutionary fame; Bradbury Cilley, member of United States Congress; and Jonathan Cilley, also a member of Congress, who, in the early battles with the slave oligarchy, in 1838, was killed in the historic duel with Graves. One of the descendants of Thomas, Benoni, was born in Seabrook, and passed his life there. He also had descendants, one of whom, Benjamin, was a native of Seabrook, and married Betsey Edmunds, made his home, after marriage, in Weare, and here his son, Benjamin, Jr., was born. Benjamin Cilley, Jr., married Polly Emerson. She was of good



J. M. Gilley



Moody Gillingham

stock, descending from the Emerson family, whose progenitors came from England and settled in America at an early date. Some gained distinction in the War of the Revolution, and the Emersons of every generation have been known to the public as individuals of activity and usefulness. Benjamin came to Newbury, N. H., and became an agriculturist. He was a sturdy, industrious man, of a healthy physique, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-two, and was a fair type of the good old New England farmer, now almost extinct. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cilley were Stephen, Ezra, Moses, Benjamin, James M. and Sally. Of this family, only two survive; Ezra and Moses; they reside in Newbury.

James M. Cilley, fifth son of Benjamin and Polly (Emerson) Cilley, was born in Newbury, N. H., October 23, 1808. As his father was a farmer, James was taught all the practical details of farm-life, and rendered his father able assistance in his youth, and remained on the homestead, with the exception of a short period, which time he was engaged in teaching.

He married, December 16, 1835, Sarah B., daughter of Henry and Charlotte (Batchelder) Richardson, of Corinth, Vt. The Richardson family was among the early settlers of Massachusetts, and has numerous descendants in New England. The name of Batchelder is well known in New Hampshire as that of a good and honorable family.

Mr. Cilley always remained on the homestead, and, after the death of his father, he continued to be a farmer. His health was not robust: nevertheless, he was a man of industry and enterprise. The stern virtues, the rigid frugality and the unflagging industry always insisted on in the home-life of the plain farmhouses, supplemented by the limited, but intensely practical, learning gained in the district school, have furnished many generations of men of firm, clear and vigorous mind. These men have been a permeating force for good through all classes of our population. Mr. Cilley was a good representative of this class, a man of sound judgment and clear understanding, and he took a prominent part in matters pertaining to his native town. He held a commission of justice of peace for many years, besides serving as selectman and in other minor offices; all of the duties were done with the fidelity and faithfulness which characterized all his acts. He was a zealous and efficient member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and was its clerk for over forty years. He was a Republican in politics.

True to his ancestral instincts, the military also had a charm for Mr. Cilley, and he became commander of the organization known as the Newbury Rifle Corps in the old militia days, thus obtaining the title of "Captain."

In the discharge of all the relative duties of life he was governed by a fixed determination to do what his conscience should dictate to be right. He died in Manchester, N. H., August 14, 1882, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Mrs. Cilley survives him, keeps her residence on the farm where they lived so pleasantly for so many years, and contributes this tribute to her husband's memory.

MOODY GILLINGHAM.

The first ancestor of the American branch of the Gillingham family was James, who emigrated to Salem, Mass., in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and May 22, 1692, he married Rebecca, daughter of John Bly, of Salem. They had a large family of children,—Rebecca, born February 10, 1693; Hannah, born July 22, 1694; James, born February 2, 1696; Benjamin, born September 7, 1697; Martha, born January 13, 1699; Deborah, born July 28, 1700; John, born January 19, 1704; Mary, born August 31, 1705; William, born December 26, 1706; Jonathan, born October 9, 1709; and David, born December 7, 1711.

James, son of James and Rebecca (Bly) Gillingham, came to Newbury, N. H., where he settled, and had several children. His oldest son, James, was twice married,—first, to Polly Little, of Sutton, who had three children, James, Daniel and Ruth; second, Betsey Lane, of Newbury. They had fourteen children, namely,—John, Huldah, Joseph L., Sally, Madison, Moody, Sally, Ruth, Soranus, Triphena C., Triphosa J., Alzina E., Oliver P. and Bainbridge.

Moody Gillingham, son of James and Betsey (Lane) Gillingham, was born in Newbury, January 21, 1811, on the old homestead. Being one of a large family of children, he was early accustomed to labor, and for the first twenty-five years of his life he was engaged in the quiet domestic scenes of agriculture on his father's farm. About this time he married Julia, daughter of Jeremiah and Marion (Peaslee) Twiss, of Newbury. She was born October 4, 1815, and died June 11, 1869. The children of Moody and Julia (Twiss) Gillingham were,—Charles H., born March 7, 1843; Albert L., born September 14, 1846; Freeman H., born July 26, 1850; Clara I., born March 14, 1853. Charles H., married Elinda, daughter of John and Mary (Marriott) Maud, a native of England. They have had five children,—Maud C., Annie E., Mary A., Moody and Ralph B. Albert L., married, September 29, 1876, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Robertson; they have one child, Lena M. Freeman H., married, October 29, 1877, Annie, daughter of Cumming and Caroline (Dowlin) Peirce, (the Peirce family is of English descent, and many of its members have attained honorable distinction; Mr. Peirce, although eighty-four years old, is yet an active man). Clara I., married, February 4, 1883, Jesse P., son of Prescott and Helen M. (Hanks) Colby.

After Mr. Gillingham's marriage he left Newbury, and went to Warrensburg, N. Y., where he purchased a farm and remained for two years, devoting himself to its cultivation, when, the death of his father occurring, he returned to Newbury, and was a resident of

the town until his death, October 16, 1882, in the seventy-second year of his age.

Mr. Gillingham's political views were those of the Republican party, but he was so universally esteemed by his townsmen that, although the town was largely Democratic, he was elected selectman, and held the office for three years. He was strong, mentally and physically, took a deep and intelligent interest in public affairs, and exerted a great influence for good in the community, and his word and counsels were listened to with respect. He was a man of keen and quick intellect, of great ability in argument, in which he was rarely worsted.

He was broad and liberal in all his views, and, although not a member of any religious denomination, was favorably inclined toward the Universalist faith. From his ancestors, among whom were many good men and true, there descended to him many of the qualities that go to make up the sum of good citizenship and true manhood.

JOSEPH MORSE.

The name of Morse is one not unknown to the public, as many of that family have been prominent men of their day, and stood high in the realms of science and literature. Nearly a century ago a little band of brave-hearted pioneers left their homes in Newbury, Mass., and settled in Fishersfield, N. H., now known as Newbury. This was in February, 1795, and the coldest month usually of our New England winters. Among these first settlers were the Rev. Timothy and Sally (Farmer) Morse, a worthy couple, who have left numerous descendants. They had eight children, several of them being born in Fishersfield,—Susannah B., Moses, Daniel, Joseph, Timothy, Stephen, Sally (1st) and Sally (2d). Susannah married Moses Morse, and had eleven children; Moses married Betsey Cheney, they had six children; Daniel married Hannah Gillingham, and was a prominent man in Newbury, and their children were Almira, Huldah, Sarah J. and Sprague A.; Timothy married Eliza Adams; Stephen married Lydia Gillingham, by whom he had six children, three of whom survive, namely, David M., Charles M. and Sarah E.; Sally (1st) died in infancy; Sally (2d) married Stephen Emerson and had several children.

Joseph Morse, the third son of Rev. Timothy and Sally (Farmer) Morse, was born in Fishersfield, September 11, 1795, and died November 1, 1871, aged seventy-six years. His childhood and early life were passed in the home of the pioneer, assisting in the sturdy labors of the farm, by which he acquired a healthy physique and well-developed muscular strength. He cleared the timber-land, and by hard labor brought the rough soil into a good state of cultivation, and built a log-house near where the homestead now stands, which he erected many years after.

He married Sarah, daughter of William Sargent, of a reputable New England family. They had six children,—Joseph, Jr., Timothy, Harvey C., Mary J. (died young), Seth A. and Laura L.

Joseph, Jr., married Seba A. Thissell; they had two children—Sarah C. and Mary J. Timothy married, first, Mary Bly and had two children, one of whom is now living, John W.; second, Hannah Peaslee; they have one daughter, Etta. Harvey C. married Helen M., daughter of Stephen Emerson; their children were Sarah L. (deceased), Frank P., Almira J., Elmer E. (deceased), Anna G., Page C. (deceased). Seth A. married Mary A. Hoag; they have had six children—viz., Sarah O., Marshall W., George M., Laura V., Lilla B. and Forestall. Laura L. married Ezra Cilley (2d); their children were Joseph E. (deceased), Wesley E., Sarah C. B. (deceased) and Almon B.

Mr. Morse was a man who was much esteemed by his townsmen. He was selectman, and represented Newbury in the State Legislature two terms, and was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850, which was held for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State.

Mr. Morse was a man of decidedly positive character, and possessed an unusual degree of pluck, persistency and push, and usually accomplished whatever he undertook to do. He was a fine-looking man, of large stature, weighing over two hundred pounds, and of remarkable strength. An old friend of his, Jeremiah Morse, says: "No man could hew as much timber as Joseph Morse." He was born at a period in our country's history when the principal and the best thing to do was to clear the land and bring it in subjection, and he did a great work in this way for the town. He cut a large amount of timber, and the framework of many of the old houses was hewn by him. But clearing and tilling of the land and hewing of timber, while it strengthens and develops the physical nature, tends in no way to dwarf the mental powers. On the contrary, to have strength to work with the brain without injury, we must have a strong, healthful body, and many of the successful sons of the old Granite State owe an imperishable debt of gratitude to their pioneer ancestors for the health and strength they have inherited. In his strong and useful way Mr. Morse contributed much to the town that will last, and his descendants are worthily proud of his accomplishments.



Joseph R. Morse

HISTORY OF NEW LONDON.

BY HON. J. EVERETT SARGENT.

CHAPTER I.

On the 25th of June, 1779, the Great and General Court of the State of New Hampshire passed an act incorporating the town of New London out of a tract of land that had previously been known as "Alexandria Addition." The town, as at first incorporated, contained much territory that does not now belong to it; and, also, it did not contain considerable territory which now constitutes a part of it.

But although the town was not incorporated until 1779, it had been inhabited several years previous to that, and in giving a historical sketch of the town it will be not only interesting, but proper and necessary, to go back as far as we can trace any step of the white man; and it would be interesting also, had we the means of doing so, to go even back of that, and to describe what savage tribes, what sons of the forest, what race of the red men formerly frequented these hills and mountains, and tracked their devious ways through the dense forests that then covered these hills and valleys; who hunted their game in these regions while the woods were yet unbroken; and sailed upon our glassy lakes and ponds in their bark canoes, when as yet their waters had never mirrored forth the forms or the features of any of the race of pale-faces, the descendants of the English. But all the facts in relation to these times have perished from human memory, and all the traditions in regard to former races of men who may have once, in the ages of the past, inhabited these regions, are forgotten and have passed away forever; and we can only draw upon our imaginations to picture the races of men, the modes of living, the habits, pursuits and characteristics of the people who may, at some distant day in the far past, have lived and labored, loved and hated, enjoyed and suffered, in these places which we now occupy.

Indian settlements in this town were far back before any white man had knowledge of these localities. The Indian wars were over and the few scattering remnants of the race that remained had retired from the unequal contest, had ceased their depredations and left the State (except perhaps in the extreme northerly portion) before this town was settled, and we look almost in vain for any trace of them in this region. The only name I found anywhere in the neighborhood that indicates that the Indians ever dwelt here is the name of "Sunapee" Lake. That name is unmistakably Indian. It means in plain English "Goose," and Sunapee Pond meant simply Goose Pond. The theory is that at some time in the past this lake was found to be a favorite resting-place for the Canadian wild geese, as they migrated from the regions of Hudson Bay southward at the approach of winter, flying, as they always do, at a great height, and, like a well-trained military company, following their leader in such a way as to describe the sides of a triangle with the angle in front, or, as our farmers would familiarly express it, in the shape of a harrow.

The size of the lake would cause it to be seen from a great distance on either side, and thus it would be sure to be sought as a place of rest and refreshment for a time by the wild geese, as they went southward in the autumn and northward in the spring, and we infer that the Indians were familiar with this fact, and hence the name "Sunapee,"—Goose Pond.

Doubtless the Indians were also familiar with the Little Sunapee Pond, in the northwesterly part of the town, and Messer's and Clark's or Harvey's Ponds, in the southerly part, and crossed the height of land and descended to Pleasant Pond, in the northeasterly part of the town. But, however that may be, one fact remains, which is that New London is the highest land, or furnishes the dividing line between the Connecticut and the Merrimack Rivers, and it is said there are buildings in town from the roofs of which the water descends from one side to the Merrimack and from the other side to the Connecticut River.

I find this account of traces of the Indians in Sutton, near Kezar's Pond, in the northerly part of the town and not far from the line of New London. Sutton was then known as Perrystown and was settled first in 1767, some eight years before this town was settled, and it was stated of the early settlers there, that though no Indian was seen by them, yet it seemed as though he had just put out his fire and gone away as the white man came. His track was still plain and visible. On the west bank of Kezar's Pond were several acres of land which appeared to have been cleared by them of their original forests. Here were found several Indian hearths built with

stone, with much skill and ingenuity. Here was found an Indian burying-place. Gun-barrels and arrows have also been found here, and near the pond were found stone mortar-pestles and tomahawks.

It is certain that these regions were once, and that not long before the advent of the pale-faces, inhabited by the red man; he hunted his game over these hills and encamped and lived on the banks of our Great Lake—Sunapee—and of our smaller ponds, nestling as they do in beauty among our hills. Large numbers of Indian utensils and arms have been found by Mr. James M. Pike and Mr. Amos Currier in the west part of the town near Sunapee Lake, leading us to believe that the Indians had a settlement on the border of the lake in that neighborhood, and that they had a track or path from such settlement down by Harvey's Pond to North Sutton, to Kezar's Pond. They also visited Little Sunapee Pond and had a settlement in the summer season on its easterly shore, and had a track or path from thence easterly over the height of land to the upper end of Pleasant Pond, where they also had another settlement, and where they had cleared up the forests on the intervale; and this clearing was the first place occupied by the white man in that part of the town. They were in the habit of hunting in summer all over our hills, and their arrow-heads of stone have been found by General McCutchins, by Mr. Nathan Pingree, Mr. Ransom Sargent and others, and a few years since Mr. Asa Ray plowed up an Indian gouge in the path leading from Little Sunapee to Pleasant Pond, which is now in possession of Mr. S. D. Messer.

New London was first settled in 1775, some four years before it was incorporated. James Lamb and Nathaniel Merrill were the first settlers, and they were soon followed, in the same season, by Eliphalet Lyon and Ebenezer Hunting. The next year, 1776, the first child was born within the limits of the town, a son of James Lamb, and they called his name John. James Lamb is said to have made the first settlement on the farm known as the Ezekiel Knowlton farm. It is also related that Moses Trussell came up from Hopkinton in 1774, and camped in the wilderness and felled several acres of trees on the Morgan farm, so-called, adjoining the Knowlton farm; that he burned off the land and planted it with corn; that in the autumn he returned again to harvest his crop, but finding that he had been anticipated by the hedge-hogs and other wild animals, he returned to Hopkinton, and the next spring, instead of coming to New London, he went to Bunker Hill, where he lost an arm and did not get back to New London until 1804, just thirty years after his first visit. Soon after 1775 came also Mr. Samuel Messer, Benjamin Eastman, Nathaniel Everett, Nathaniel Goodwin, Ephraim Guile and John Austin, with Jedediah Jewett and Thomas Whittier and others, and in March, 1779, these citizens petitioned "the Honorable General Court of the State of New Hampshire, then sitting at Exeter," that they might be incorporated into a town.

The following is a copy of the petition:

"To the Honoll Council and house of Representatives Convened at Exeter the Secont Wednesday of march Next

"The humble Portion of a number of inhabitetants of a Tract of land in the State of Newhampshire Known by the name of Alaxandria addition or newlondon Sitivat Between old Alaxander and fishers field and Parrytown: humbly Sheweth that your Portisherners Labour under a Grat Disadvantage Being Joyined to Old Alaxander on the accont of Tax Sation the Distance being Seven or Eight miles threw the Woods whare there is no Road, nor Cannot be aney Easley had the Ground Being so Ruff and mountanies, and your Portisherners being Wholy Deprived of anney Privilege of assessing ower Selves as Selectmen Can be Expected in the Sitovation we are in at Present among us Tharefore your Portisherners Prayer is that we may be incorporated into a Town and have the Same Privileges that other Towns in this State have your Portisherners ar willing Cheerefully to Pay ower Equill Porportion of Taxes with aney other Town in this State Provided we are in Capasety to assess ower Selves and like wise your Portisherners at Present Laboure under Grat Disadvantages Concurning Clearing and Repairing highways among us, as your Portisherner in Duty Bound Doth Ever Pray—

"January ye 22: 1779—

"Samuel Messer	Ephraim Gile
Nathan Goodwin	Jedidiah Jewett
Noah Kidder	Israel Huntting
James Lam	Jacob Hadley
Ebnr Huntting	Nathaniel Stevins.
Benja Eastman	

The act of incorporation was as follows:

"In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

"State of New Hampshire.

"An act to incorporate a place called Addition of Alexandria, in the county of Hillsborough.

"*Whereas*, a petition has been prefered to the General Court in behalf of the inhabitants of a tract of land called Addition of Alexandria, in the county of Hillsborough, setting forth that they labor under great inconveniences for want of incorporation, and praying that they may be incorporated, of which public notice has been given and no objection has been given.

"*Be it therefore enacted* by the Council and House of Representatives in general court assembled, and by authority of the same, that there be and hereby is a township erected and incorporated by the name of New London within the following bounds, viz.: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Alexandria, aforesaid, on the patent line, and running on said patent line to Fishersfield Corner in Great Sunapee Pond; from thence east on the northerly side line of Fishersfield four hundred and seventy-two rods, to Perrystown Corner; then north, eighty-five degrees east, about four miles to a beech tree marked on Perrystown line; from thence north, thirty-nine degrees east, about sixteen hundred and seventy-two rods to a beech tree marked in Alexandria Corner; from thence north, twelve degrees west, to the patent line aforementioned on the westerly side of Alexandria.

"And the inhabitants of said township are hereby erected into a body politic and corporate, to have continuance and succession forever, and invested with all power, and enfranchised with all the rights, privileges and immunities, which any town in the state holds and enjoys, to hold to the said inhabitants and their successors forever.

"Mr. Samuel Messer is hereby authorized to call a meeting of said inhabitants, to choose all necessary and customary town officers, giving fourteen days' notice of the time and place and design of such meeting and the officers then chosen shall hereby be invested with all the power of such officers in any other town in the state, and every other meeting which shall be annually held in said town for that purpose shall be on the second Tuesday of March forever.

"State of New Hampshire. In the House of Representatives, June 24th, 1779. The foregoing bill having been read a third time, '*voted* that it pass to be enacted.'

"Sent up for concurrence.

(Signed)

"John Langdon, *Speaker.*

"In Council June 25th, 1779. This bill was read a third time, and '*voted* that the same be enacted.'

(Signed)

"M. WARE, *President.*

"Copy examined by E. Thompson, Secretary."

Mr. Samuel Messer called a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants qualified by law to vote in town affairs, on Tuesday, the 3d day of August, 1779, of which he gave due notice, for the following purposes, viz.:

"*Firstly*—To choose a Town Clerk.

"*Secondly*—To choose Selectmen.

"*Thirdly*—To choose a Constable and such other officers as shall be thought proper in town.

"*Fourthly*—To see what method the town will take to have roads.

"*Fifthly*—To know what sums of money shall be granted to pay the town charges for the present year.

"*Sixthly*—To see if the town will vote to hire preaching.

"*Seventhly*—To see if the town will hire any school for children."

In compliance with said warrant, the inhabitants of New London met at the dwelling-house of Mr. Samuel Messer, at which time was read the copy of the act of incorporation of this town, Mr. Messer's power, given him by said honorable court, to call said meeting, after which was read the notification for said meeting, of which Mr. Messer was considered as moderator, and then proceeded to act on the business of the day.

Town officers chosen by written votes: Ebenezer Hunting, town clerk; Mr. Samuel Messer, Mr. Benjamin Eastman and Mr. Nathaniel Everett, for selectmen; and Mr. Nathaniel Goodwin, for a constable; Mr. Nathaniel Everett, for town treasurer; and Mr. Benjamin Guile and Mr. John Austin, for surveyors. All of whom were duly sworn.

"*Voted*, To choose a committee to lay out roads where, at present, necessary.

"*Voted*, That Mr. Samuel Messer, Mr. Benjamin Eastman and Mr. Nathaniel Everett serve as a committee to lay out roads this year.

"*Voted*, That roads be laid out three rods wide.

"*Voted*, To purchase the land for said roads.

"*Voted*, That four hundred and fifty pounds be raised for clearing roads, and that labor shall be three pounds per day.

"*Voted*, That one hundred and eighty pounds be raised to pay town charges.

"*Voted*, Not to hire any preaching this year.

"*Voted*, To hire three months' schooling this year."

The meeting dissolved.

It will be observed that the act of incorporation of this town was passed about midway during the time of the Revolutionary War. The first settlements were made in the year 1775, the same year that witnessed the commencement of the war at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. The first child was born here in 1776, the year in which, upon the 4th of July, the ever-memorable Declaration of American Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress. This year was also noted for another event which no son of New Hampshire should forget,—that is, that on the 5th day of January of that year a temporary constitution was adopted by this State, which was the first written Constitution adopted by any of the States now constituting the American Union. Under this constitution the State was prosperously governed for eight years, and until the new Constitution of 1784 went into effect. The form of government was not much changed by the Constitution of 1776.

Before that the government of the State consisted of a Royal Governor, appointed and commissioned by the King of England, with a Council, also appointed by the King, and an Assembly elected by the people of the several towns in the province. After the separation from the mother-country the State elected their Council and also their Assembly or House of Representatives, and the Council elected their presiding officer, who acted for the time being as Governor; hence the act of incorporation was passed by the House of Representatives, then by the Council, and was signed by M. Ware, president. This was the form of government until the new Constitution of 1784, when we had a president and an advisory Council, with a Senate and House of Representatives, all elected by the people. Meshech Ware was president of the Council for the eight years that the temporary constitution continued, and one year under the new Constitution. It will also be observed that the town was incorporated some two years, nearly, after the Articles of Confederation had been adopted by the American Congress, that having been done November 15, 1777.

By examining the boundaries of the town as incorporated, we see that it was of very ample proportions as compared with its present size. It began at the southwesterly corner of Alexandria, on the patent line, etc. Alexandria was formerly much larger than it now is; for, besides several other pieces that have been taken off from it, the whole township of Danbury was incorporated June 18, 1795, out of territory that before was the southwesterly portion of Alexandria, so that when New London, in 1779, began at the southwest corner of Alexandria it would be the same now as beginning at the southwest corner of Danbury on the patent line.

But what was this *patent line?* New Hampshire, as it seems, was granted by the Council of Plymouth, England, to one John Mason in 1629. This patent included the land "from the middle of the Pascataqua River, and up the same to the farthest head thereof, and from thence northwestward until sixty miles from the mouth of the harbor were finished; also through Merrimack River to the farthest head thereof, and so forward up into the land westward, until sixty miles were finished; and from thence to cross overland to the end of the sixty miles accounted from Pascataqua River, together with all islands within five leagues of the coast." This tract of land was called New Hampshire. In 1768 the Masonian proprietors procured one Robert Fletcher, as a surveyor, to run out their territory, claiming that their line should be a curve line drawn from the point on the south line of the State sixty miles west from the seacoast, to a point on the east line of the State sixty

miles north of the sea-coast, in such a way that it should, at every point, be sixty miles from the coast. This claim of Mason, and after him of the Masonian proprietors, to this curve line had never been disputed by the government of England, and so Fletcher run the line as requested, starting on the south, on the west of the town of Fitzwilliam, and so running northerly and northeasterly through Marlow, Sullivan, Goshen, and so on what was afterwards the northwest line of New London and Wilmot, and thence, through Hebron, Plymouth, Campton and Sandwich, to the town of Conway. This was known as the westerly line of the Mason patent, and is hence called the patent line.

So New London, after starting at the corner of Alexandria (now Danbury), on this patent line, was to run on this patent line to Fishersfield Corner. Fishersfield had been incorporated the year before New London (November 27, 1778), and is bounded on the northwest by the same patent line. Its name was changed to Newbury in 1837. Then the line of the town runs easterly on the north line of Fishersfield to the corner of Perrystown (now Sutton), thence on Perrystown north line a given number of rods to a marked tree, and there turning off and running north, thirty-nine degrees east, to Alexandria corner (now Danbury south corner), and thence on Alexandria (now Danbury) to the place of beginning.

This patent line remained unchanged, though undecided, marking the claim of the Masonian proprietors, until after the termination of the Revolutionary War, in 1783, when, various disputes arising relating to the titles to the land, several parties petitioned the Legislature to locate and establish this line. Whereupon, by an act of 1787, the bound on the south line of the State was fixed near the southwest corner of Rindge, and thence running a straight line instead of a curved line to the bound on the easterly side of the State. This line run through Peterborough, Francestown, Hopkinton, Concord, Gilmanton, and so across the lake through Ossipee, making a difference here in the centre of the line of some thirty miles between the two lines.

Having thus ascertained what was meant by the patent line, the next question that arises is, How came the territory now known as New London to have been called "Alexandria Addition?" or the addition of Alexandria? It is so called in the petition of the inhabitants for their act of incorporation. and is so designated in said act of incorporation. But *why* was it so called? I have looked in vain for an answer to that question among all the books of charters and acts of incorporation and other records in the office of the Secretary of State at Concord, where such records should be found. Upon going to the records of the town of Alexandria, we found that the town had been granted by the Masonian proprietors to Joseph Butterfield, Jr., and others, March 13, 1767, including much of what is now Alexandria and all of Danbury. But the conditions upon which this grant was made were not performed by the grantees, and so the grantors, the Masonian proprietors, re-entered upon the land, and thus became legally seized and possessed again of the lands.

On the 7th day of July, 1773, the Masonian proprietors, at a meeting held at Portsmouth, issued a new grant of Alexandria, including the same land which had been included in the former grant, to Jonas Minot, Matthew Thornton and others. This grant was described as bounded on the northwest by Mason's patent line. The said Masonian proprietors, at the same time, July 7, 1773, *voted* that there be, and there hereby is granted unto the before-named Jona Minot, and others, upon the terms, conditions, limitations and reservations hereinafter mentioned,

"*Voted* that there be, and there hereby is, granted to the before-named Jona Minot, and others, upon the terms, conditions, limitations and reservations hereinafter mentioned: A certain tract of land situated in the county of Hillsborough and Province of New Hampshire, bounded as follows, viz.: beginning at the southwesterly corner of Alexandria, aforesaid, on the patent line, and running on said patent line to Fishersfield Corner in Great Sunapee Pond; from thence east on the northerly side line of Fishersfield, 472 rods, to Perrystown Corner; thence north eighty-five degrees east, about four miles, to a beech tree marked on the Perrystown line; from thence north, thirty nine degrees east, about 1672 rods, to a beech tree marked in Alexandria Corner; from thence north, 12 degrees west, to the patent line aforementioned on the westerly side of said Alexandria."

One of the terms and conditions of the grant was, that "within ninety days from this date the lots of said grantees shall be drawn or divided, and a schedule of the numbers returned to the said grantors within that time, with the list of the settling lots and the lots thereto belonging; and that said grantees, within said ninety days, shall vote an acceptance of both said grants, and make a record of such acceptance."

There was a meeting of the grantees of these lands holden at Londonderry September 7, 1773, at which it was voted "that the proprietors accept of the grant agreeably to the condition of the charter granted to them by the proprietors of Mason's patent, bearing date July 7th, 1773, which grant includes the township called Alexandria, in the county of Grafton, and the land called the 'Addition of Alexandria,' lying in the county of Hillsborough, both in the Province of New Hampshire."

Here we have the origin of the term *Addition of Alexandria*, which addition was bounded precisely as the town of New London was when first incorporated. We also find that all the lands in the town of New London and much of Wilmot were lotted and drawn to the proprietors while it was thus known as the Addition of Alexandria, and probably within the ninety days after the date of the grant, for the records of Alexandria show the drawing of these lots, and among the different lots drawn by one Robert McMurphy was lot No. 108, and at the end of his drawing it says, "and all the common land adjoining the lot 108, by Little Sunapee Pond." The records of the proprietors of Alexandria, to whom this addition was

also granted, have been destroyed by fire, from 1779, the year New London was chartered, down to 1793. After this latter date I find that the Addition is often spoken of as the Alexandria Addition, *alias* New London, and a number of meetings of these proprietors were held in New London, after 1793, at the house of Joseph Colby, Esq.

Thus we see that the lands in New London were originally, and are still, held under this grant of the Masonian proprietors to Jonas Minot and others, of this territory as an addition to the town of Alexandria, and all the plans of the town are based upon that grant, and upon the allotments and drawings or purchase of lots under that title. But these grants of the territory gave only the title to the lands, and did not give any political or municipal rights, and hence, when the inhabitants desired to act as a body politic, to lay out highways and build the same, to elect town officers, to impose taxes for town purposes, for schools or for preaching, they needed an act of incorporation by the State government, which was obtained in 1779, as has been seen, and the town organized and making progress under the same.

I find a difference of opinion in regard to the original name of New London. Some say its first name was Dantzick, others that it was first called Heidleburg. Which are right? The earliest writer I have been able to find on that subject is Dr. Belknap, the author of the early history of New Hampshire. In the third volume of his history of this State he gives us a table of statistics, in which, on page 235, he mentions Fishersfield (now Newbury), and says of it "First called Dantzick," and on page 236 he mentions New London, and says of it, "First called Heidleburg." He mentions these both as facts that were to his mind well authenticated, and concerning which there was no dispute or doubt.

The "New Hampshire Gazetteer" of 1823 (Farmer & Moore's) says that Fishersfield was first called Dantzick, according to Dr. Belknap, and that New London's "first name was Dantzick; Dr. Belknap says Heidleburg." But they give us no reasons why they differ in opinion from Dr. Belknap in this regard. Dr. Bouton follows Farmer & Moore and says that New London was first called Dantzick, but says nothing of Fishersfield. Fogg, in his "Gazetteer," says that Newbury (formerly Fishersfield) was originally called Dantzick, and says the same of New London. No one of them, subsequent to Dr. Belknap, has given any reason for differing from him, nor do they refer us to any books, maps or records to substantiate their claim. I have been able to find nothing in the office of the Secretary of State bearing upon the question. In the State Library are many maps and charts, which I have consulted. Carrigain's Map of New Hampshire, published in 1816, shows nothing on this point, but it shows the curve line which was for many years claimed as the western and northwestern boundary of the Masonian grant. Neither does Dr. Belknap's map, in the first volume of his history show anything upon the point in controversy, while it does show the straight line, that was established in 1787 by the Legislature, as the northwestern boundary of said Masonian grant. Holland's Map of New Hampshire, published in London, Eng., in 1784, from a survey made about 1775, gives us no aid in this matter.

But I find a large Atlas of Maps in the State Library, published in London, Eng., in 1768, in which is a map of New Hampshire, which is said to have been made from surveys of the State, made by Mitchell and Hazzen in 1750. Upon this map we find put down Protectworth (now Springfield), Alexandria, Heidelburg, Dantzick and Perrystown (now Sutton), and judging from that map, and comparing it with our modern maps, it would seem to leave no doubt that Dr. Belknap is right. Dantzick, on the map, covers nearly all the territory now covered by Newbury, and extends easterly so as to cover a considerable part of what is now Sutton; but it does not extend farther north than the north line of Newbury and Sutton, and Heidleburg lies north of Dantzick, and covers very nearly the ground afterwards covered by New London.

I also find another map of New Hampshire in the same atlas, prepared by Colonel Joseph Blanchard and Rev. Samuel Langdon, at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1761, and engraved and published in London with the rest, in which the curve indicating the claim of Mason on the west and northwest is well marked, and showing all the towns in the vicinity within that curve line, and scarcely anything outside of it, showing New Chester, Alexandria, Heidleburg, Dantzick, Perrystown and other towns around it on the east and south; from all which I am led to the same conclusion, as to the location of Heidleburg, as before.

There is one other circumstance which has great weight with me. My father was born in Hopkinton in 1768, and removed thence to New London in 1781, when thirteen years old, and he was eleven years old when the town was incorporated as New London. He used to tell me often about his moving to New London with his father; that his father had been talking of moving there several years before he did go, and that this tract of land was known in Hopkinton as Heidleburg until the time of its incorporation, and that in 1781, when he moved there, the name of Heidleburg was quite as frequently applied to it as New London, though both were used indiscriminately in common conversation; that Dantzick was the name applied to the region round the south end of Sunapee Lake, while Heidleburg was to the northeast of it.

The only trouble with these old maps is that Sunapee Lake, being put down without regard to any actual survey, is often represented on them as extending

much farther south than it should be, as compared with the surrounding territory. All the authorities agree that Newbury (formerly Fishersfield) was originally called Dantzick; and I think, upon investigation, it is equally well settled that the original name of New London was Heidleburg. I have no partiality for one name more than the other, and have only endeavored to get at the truth in this matter. I am inclined to think that the first settlers were wise in selecting the plain English name of New London in preference to either of them.

CHAPTER II.

NEW LONDON—(*Continued*).

LET us now return to the records of the town and see what progress our new municipal corporation has been making. They held their meetings annually for the choice of town officers, and many special meetings were also holden; one was notified and held February 12, 1781, "to see what method the town will take to procure a man for the Continental Army," and it was "*Voted*, That some man be procured for the Continental Army," also that "the selectmen be a committee to hire a man for this town to serve in the Continental Army for three years."

Also, at a meeting held September 24, 1781, "*Voted*, to raise silver money to pay for beef purchased for this year, and to pay the soldier hired for this year."

At the annual town-meeting, held in March, 1782, after choosing town officers, etc., they

"*Voted*, Twenty hard dollars to be raised for town charges.

"*Voted*, To grant money for school,—twelve hard dollars granted.

"*Voted*, Seventy-five dollars for highways; work to be three shillings per day.

"*Voted*, To do something towards the support of Mr. Ambrose, preacher. Chose a committee to inquire into his wants, and supply according to our proportion, and that an average of the same be made. The committee was Nathaniel Everett and Mr. Samuel Messer.

"*Voted*, To join Perrystown and Fishersfield, and petition the General Court that these towns may be joined in representation."

We find nothing to show that New London was ever classed with Perrystown and Fishersfield to send a representative, but it was soon classed with Perrystown, which was incorporated as Sutton in the year 1784, April 13th.

The town records do not show who was procured as the soldier in the Continental army; but I find in the Adjutant-General's office, among a mass of old papers and records, one with the following heading: "Return of Soldiers mustered in the years 1781 and 1782, to fill up the Continental Army, with the towns and places they engage for, and time when mustered in, for each of which a bounty of twenty pounds was promised by the acts and resolves of the General Court."

Upon this paper the names of the different towns are entered, with the names of the soldiers and the date of their mustering in. Under the heading "New London" is the name "Francis Coums, 1781, April 23." The town is also credited in another place on this paper with one man for the year 1781, £60; one man for the year 1782, £60; one man for the year 1783, £54 12*s*. We find that the army was disbanded November 3, 1783, our independence having been secured by treaty before that time.

At the annual town-meeting in March, 1783, held at the house of Lieutenant Levi Harvey, at the mills in said town, said Harvey was chosen moderator, Ebenezer Hunting, town clerk; Samuel Brocklebank, Levi Harvey and Ebenezer Hunting, selectmen; Peter Sargent, constable; John Morgan and others, surveyors of highways. "*Voted*, To concur with the Council and House of Representatives for this State that the present government be continued in full force until the 10th day of June, 1784, according to their resolve passed the 27th of February, 1783."

Our Constitution was adopted only to continue during the war with England. The war had virtually ceased in January, 1783, but our State recommended that the government be continued until the meeting of the Legislature in 1784, when the new Constitution took effect.

"*Voted*, To Mr. Nathaniel Everett one pound, five shillings and six pence, it being for expense in removing Mr. Ambrose from New Plymouth to Perrystown;" also, "*Voted* that the selectmen give security to Levi Harvey for the purchase of land and defending of privileges for a mill, according to former bond;" and also, that "grinding days this year be Tuesdays and Fridays of each week."

Thus we see that at first the only currency was the depreciated Continental money, a pound of which was only equal to a shilling in silver, and three of either were equal to a bushel of corn or a day's work.

Peter Sargent, grandfather of Judge Sargent, who was first elected constable in 1783, was born in Amesbury, Mass., married Ruth Nichols, of Amesbury or Newbury, and removed to Hopkinton, N. H., before 1760, where he had a large family, and then removed to New London with his family in 1781. Most of his children settled in New London.

We find that the Rev. Samuel Ambrose, who had been living at Plymouth (then called New Plymouth), had visited Perrystown in 1781, and preached to them a while, and that he finally removed there in February, 1782, and that he preached to the people in New London a portion of the time, in connection with the people of Sutton, for several years, the town contributing something annually towards his support, until they were able to settle a minister for themselves. It appears, also, that Levi Harvey had built a grist-mill at the outlet of Harvey's Pond, being the only grist-mill in town, and that two days in each week were assigned as *grinding days*.

In 1784, the town "*Voted* to raise twenty-five dollars for Mr. Ambrose for his services the year past;" also,

"to open a road from Kearsarge Gore to Proctectworth, upon the request of the latter place;" also, "*Voted* to lay out one hundred days' work in opening said road this season," and also to "raise ten gallons of rum, on the town's cost, for the opening of the road before mentioned." This was the main road from Sutton to Springfield, as it used to come up by Esquire Jonathan Harvey's, in Sutton, to the Daniel Woodbury place, thence over the hill where the meeting-house now is, and by Little Sunapee Pond, and thence over Addison Hill, as it was termed, to Springfield.

This year the town first voted for President of the State, as the Governor was called, under the new Constitution of 1784, and they all voted for Colonel Josiah Bartlett, of Kingston, for President, he having twenty-four votes; in 1785, John Langdon, of Portsmouth, had twenty-five votes for President.

In March, 1786, the town

"*Voted* to build a meeting-house fifty feet long, and height and width in proportion.

"*Voted* to set the meeting-house not more than 40 rods distant from the mouth of Hutchins' road, so called.

"*Voted*, Samuel Messer, Nath'l Goodwin and Samuel Brocklebank a committee to pitch the place to set the meeting-house, sell the pews, and go forward with the same as far as the money that the pews are sold for will forward the building of said meeting-house.

"*Voted* to have a burying-yard near where said meeting-house is to stand."

This meeting was adjourned several times, and the committee appointed had located the house and sold the pews and provided that those who bought them might pay for the same in corn at four shillings and rye at five shillings per bushel.

"*Voted* to raise twenty dollars for preaching this year, and that Levi Harvey see the same expended, and that the selectmen should settle with Mr. Ambrose and pay any balance due him for preaching out of the town's stock."

In these votes of 1786 originated the old meeting-house (which was located on the ground which now constitutes the southerly part of the cemetery) and also the burying-ground which adjoined it, and which has since been enlarged and improved. The Hutchins road, referred to in the location of the meeting-house, was the road that led across from the four corners to the other road on which the cemetery is now located.

In this year, also, 1786, a census was ordered by the Legislature of the State, by a resolution passed March 3d. New London responded to this call, which is the first census of the inhabitants of the town. The return is as follows:

The number of inhabitants of New London in 1786 is as follows:

"Males 21 years of age and upwards	46
Males under 21 years of age	66
Females 18 years of age and upwards	46
Females under 18 years of age	61
Total	219

"The above is a true account, as witness our hands.

"LEVI HARVEY, } *Selectmen*
"JOHN ADAMS, } *for*
"JOHN MORGAN, } *New London.*

"New London, June 5, 1786."

In 1787, at the request of many of the people who had come here from Attleborough, Mass., and had there known Elder Seamans, he visited New London and preached here June 24, 1787. That autumn the town

"*Voted* To give Elder Seamans a call to settle in this town as a minister of the gospel.

"*Voted* To give him forty pounds yearly as a salary, three pounds in cash and thirty-seven pounds in labor and grain and other produce that he may want, all to be paid at the common price, and all ministerial privileges in town except one half the parsonage lot."

In February, 1788, Elder Seamans visited New London again and spent some two months there in preaching from house to house and in visiting the people, and it seems that he concluded to accept the call, for in March of that year the town instructed a committee to engage Mr. Seamans' salary to him; that in paying the part to be paid in corn and grain, corn should be reckoned at three shillings and rye at four, and

"*Voted* To remove Mr. Seamans' family from Attleborough to New London on the cost of the town, and that his salary begin on the 24th day of February last and that the selectmen do forward the moving of Mr. Seamans' family."

On the 20th day of June of that year the arrangements for moving had been completed, and he started with his family for New London, where he arrived July 1st, and as he says in his diary "went into a very poor house of Mr. James Brocklebank."

He commenced his labors at once, working on his farm through the week and preaching on Sunday; he studied his sermons while engaged in manual labor.

A church of eleven members was formed October 23, 1788, over which he acted as pastor, and on the 25th day of November of the same year, at a town-meeting called for the first time at the meeting-house, the town voted to unite with the church in the call they had given Mr. Seamans, and arrangements were made for his reinstallment as pastor of the church and minister of the town. At this town-meeting the town also elected singers to sing at their public religious meetings, as follows:

"*Voted*, For singers, Ebenezer Hunting, Lieutenant Samuel Messer, Nathaniel Fales, Asa Burpee, Moses Hill, Jonathan Adams and Captain Samuel Brocklebank." The time for the reinstalment was fixed for the 21st of January, 1789.

On the 13th of December, 1788, Elder Seamans gave his final answer to the town, approving of their arrangements and consenting to the reinstallment as proposed, and the same came off, with all proper ceremonies, on the day appointed. Mr. Ebenezer Hunting had been elected by the church as deacon January 8, 1789.

At the reinstallment of Mr. Seamans, on January 21st, the exercises were held in the meeting-house, on which occasion Rev. Amos Wood, of Weare, preached the sermon; Rev. Thomas Baldwin, of Canaan, gave the charge to the candidate; and Rev. Samuel Ambrose, of Sutton, announced the fellowship of the

churches. On the next Sunday, January 25th, the church and their new pastor had their first communion season together.

The meeting-house in which these exercises were held was only partly finished, being without pews or seats (except such as were extemporized for the occasion) and mostly without floors, but there was a large gathering of the people, and everything passed off in a satisfactory manner.

In 1790 the census taken in the State shows that New London had three hundred and eleven inhabitants,—a gain of ninety-two in four years. I find the first mention made of Joseph Colby, as a citizen of New London, in March, 1788, when he was elected as a surveyor of highways. In 1792 the town voted against adopting the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the convention of that year, seventeen votes being recorded in the negative and none in the affirmative.

The church, which commenced with eleven members, October 23, 1788, had gained but seven members up to 1792, consisting then of eighteen members, and there were then about fifty families in town. An extensive revival broke out that year under the preaching of Elder Seamans, and in that year there were about fifty conversions, and the work continued through the years 1793 and 1794, so that in the last year the members of the church had increased to one hundred and fifteen, the additions having been made from all classes and of all ages, from seventy down to eight or ten, and, what was quite remarkable, there were thirty-seven men who, with their wives, were members of the church,—the united heads of thirty-seven out of the fifty families in town.

In 1795 they had got their meeting-house so far completed that the town voted to hold their meetings in it for the future. They had but recently built the pulpit and got the floors laid in the porches above and below, but it was only partially glazed and not painted at all, and the singing-pew, as they called it, was not completed, nor was the house finished without or within. During this year, also, the town appointed a committee to confer with Elder Seamans, and see upon what terms he would give up the bond he held from the town, to ensure his annual salary. The town had already got in arrears, and were largely indebted to him, and they evidently desired to close up their contract with him as a town, and leave it for the church and for voluntary contributions to supply his salary. The committee waited upon the elder, and he, after due consideration, made the town a proposition in writing, giving them a choice of three alternatives, as follows:

"1st. That he receive a dismission from his pastoral and ministerial office in church and town, together with such a recommendation as he brought to them from Attleborough; that his salary should cease from the date of such dismission, and he to give up said bond when his salary should be paid up to such dismission.

"2d. The church and town should wholly surrender, give up and relinquish his ministerial services in church and town, and he would surrender, give up and relinquish his salary, so that it shall be a matter of judgment and conscience between them, he to serve them as much in the work of the ministry as his judgment and conscience should dictate, and they on their part to communicate of their temporal good things toward the support of himself and his family, as much as their judgment and conscience should dictate to them, and that, too, in such a way as they might choose.

"3d. But if neither of these offers should prove satisfactory, then he requests the town to unite with him in calling a mutual council to look into any matters of dissatisfaction between them on either side, and decide upon the whole whether it was not best for him to ask and for them to give him such a dismission and recommendation as above mentioned; and if such council should be in favor of such dismission, then that they should also settle the conditions, after being informed what the town had done for him, and of his services in return, whether the town should pay him his salary in part or in full or give him something more, or whether he should relinquish his salary, which shall be then due either in part or in whole, or shall give the town something more, for reasons which to the council may appear."

It was very evident that it was of no use to seek a controversy with a man who was so willing to settle in any way, and the town, by vote, accepted of his second offer, by which the town gave up all claim to his ministerial services and he gave up all legal claim to his salary, and after that his support was derived mainly from the church and from voluntary contributions. The town at the same time voted not to unite with him in calling a council.

In 1797 they also voted that those inhabitants of the town that do not belong to the Baptist Society, so called, have a right to invite preachers of the gospel into the meeting-house to preach such part of the time as shall be in proportion to the interest they own in the meeting-house, and this was so voted for several years. Almost every year there was an article in the warrant to see about finishing the singing-pew or to see about finishing off the meeting-house, but there seemed a great reluctance to complete the house, and the town refused to act.

Thus we come down to the year 1800, the close of the eighteenth century. By the census of that year it appears that New London then had six hundred and seventeen inhabitants, having gone from three hundred and eleven to six hundred and seventeen in ten years. But while they had been thus prosperous in that particular, their meeting-house was still unfinished. It was only partially glazed, the gallery was not completed, the singing-pew was not built, nor was it plastered or painted at all. A controversy between Levi Harvey and the town had arisen about his mills, which was still undisposed of, and many were the articles in the warrants for town-meetings, and many were the special town-meetings called to consider and act upon these two subjects, but the town never seemed ready to finish either the meeting-house or this controversy.

Captain John Mason, of London, to whom the grant of New Hampshire was made in 1629, as we have seen, died in 1635, and his heirs held and tried to enforce his claims to the land till about 1692, when they sold and conveyed the same to one Samuel Allen, of the same London, who came to this country to enforce his claims. But Allen died in 1705, and the lands descended to his heirs, who prosecuted his claims vigo-

rously for a time, until the heirs of Mason found some defect, either real or pretended, in Allen's title to the lands, and set up a claim to them for themselves.

One John Tufton Mason, a descendant of Captain John, the first grantee, came to this country, claiming to own the Masonian patent, and sold his rights to certain parties in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and conveyed to them by deed in 1746. The names of these purchasers were as follows: Theodore Atkinson, Mark H. Wentworth, Richard Wibird, John Wentworth (son of the Governor), George Jaffrey, Nathaniel Meserve, Thomas Packer, Thomas Wallingford, Jotham Odiorne, Joshua Pierce, Samuel Moore and John Moffat. Atkinson had three-fifteenths, M. H. Wentworth had two-fifteenths and all the rest one-fifteenth each. These men were afterwards known as the Masonian proprietors.

The persons to whom they granted the town of Alexandria and also the Addition were as follows: Jonas Minot, of Concord, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman; Jonathan Bagley, Esq., and William Bailey, gentleman, both of Amesbury, in the county of Essex and all in the province of Massachusetts Bay; Matthew Thornton, Esq., and Robert McMurphy, gentlemen, both of Londonderry; John Talford, Esq., and William Talford, gentlemen, both of Chester; and Daniel Rindge, of Portsmouth, all in the county of Rockingham and province of New Hampshire; and Joshua Talford, of New Chester, in the county of Grafton, and province last mentioned, husbandman.

In the deed of the Addition of Alexandria the original grantors, the Masonian proprietors reserved one-third part of said land to themselves, their heirs and assigns forever; one-half of the balance, or one-third of the whole, was conveyed to said Minot; and the other half of the balance, or third of the whole, was conveyed to the remaining grantees in the following proportions, viz.: To Matthew Thornton, twelve forty-ninths; to said J. Bagley, five forty-ninths; to the said W. Bailey, five forty-ninths; to the said John Talford, seven forty-ninths and one-third; to the said William Talford, eight forty-ninths and one-third; to said Robert McMurphy, eight forty-ninths and one-third; to the said Daniel Rindge, two forty-ninths; and to the said Joshua Talford, one forty-ninth. The grant to said William Bailey was conditional upon his accepting the rights granted him in the new charter of the town of Alexandria in full for his claims under the old charter, which he refused to accept, and therefore he drew no lots in the Addition, which was afterwards New London.

The addition was surveyed and laid out in one hundred and thirty-seven lots of one hundred and fifty acres each. Certain lots were reserved for schools, for the first settled minister, etc. There were reserved for the Masonian proprietors forty-five lots and two fractions; and drawn to Captain Joseph Minot, forty-four lots and two fractions; to Colonel Matthew Thornton, ten lots and a fraction; to Robert McMurphy, seven lots and two fractions; to Deacon William Talford, seven lots and a fraction; to Major John Talford, six lots and a fraction; to Jonathan Bagley, Esq., five lots and a fraction; to Hon. Daniel Rindge, two lots; and to Joshua Talford, Esq., one lot.

These lots were drawn September 7, 1773. I have a plan of the drawing, with the numbers of the lots drawn to each owner.

Having gone along in the order of time for the first twenty-one years' of the town's history, up to the year 1800, let us now go forward for a similar period of twenty-one years, to the year 1821, and there make a stand and from that stand-point look back over the space of time,—that second period of twenty-one years of the town's history. Let us select our time now with some particularity—well, suppose we call it the 9th day of September, 1821. It is one of the earliest days that I can remember, and, yet, though I was then only five years of age, I shall never forget it. The day was Sunday. The morning was bright and sunny. The air was soft and balmy. The day was hot, and especially in the afternoon was still and sultry. About five o'clock there were signs of a thunder-shower: dark clouds gathered in the west and soon overcast the sky. The stillness that precedes the storm was soon interrupted by the mutterings of the distant thunder, the clouds grew darker and blacker, until presently a strange commotion was seen among them in the west; vivid lightnings light up the dark and angry masses, the roaring of the distant tornado is heard as it approaches, and anon the most terrible whirlwind ever known in the State burst upon the terror-stricken inhabitants of New London.

I gather the following facts from a description of the great whirlwind of 1821, as found in the "Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society," volume 1, page 241. The whirlwind entered the State in Cornish, and moving easterly through Croyden, demolished the house and barn of Deacon Cooper, thence through Wendell (now Sunapee) to near Sunapee Lake, where it blew to pieces the house, barn and out-buildings of Harvey Huntoon, destroying and blowing away all the furniture and other property in his house and the contents of his barns and other buildings, and blowing an infant nearly a year old, that was lying on a bed in the house, away into the lake, where the mangled body was found the next Wednesday, on the opposite side of the lake, and the feather-bed on which the child was sleeping was found in Andover by a Mr. Durgin and restored to Mr. Huntoon. A horse was blown up a hill a distance of forty rods, and so injured that it was necessary to kill him. No human lives were lost in that town except the child, though the other seven members of Mr. Huntoon's household were injured, and some of them very severely. From Wendell the hurricane passed across Lake Sunapee in a most terrific manner, assuming the

form of an inverted pyramid in motion, and drawing up into its bosom vast quantities of water. Its appearance on the lake was in the highest degree sublime and terrible: apparently about twenty rods in diameter at the surface of the water, it expanded on each side towards the heavens, its vast body as dark as midnight, but occasionally illuminated by the most vivid flashes of lightning.

From the lake it passed into New London and through the southerly part of the town, destroying property to the estimated value of nine thousand or ten thousand dollars. But fortunately no person in the town was killed. The house and other buildings of John Davis, standing directly in the path of the tornado, were entirely demolished. Not a timber nor a board was left upon the ground where the house had stood, and not a brick in the chimney remained unmoved. A huge hearth-stone weighing some seven or eight hundred pounds, was removed from its bed and turned up on one edge; all the furniture of the house, beds, bedding and clothing was swept away, and not the value of five dollars of it was ever found. The family chanced to be absent from the house. Three barns belonging to Josiah Davis, with their contents, were blown entirely away, and his house much shattered and damaged. A house belonging to Jonathan Herrick was unroofed, the windows broken out and much furniture and clothing blown away, but fortunately none of the family were injured. A new two-story house frame, nearly covered, belonging to Nathan Herrick, and two barns, were blown down. A house and barn of Asa Gage were unroofed, and two sheds carried away. Anthony Sargent had one barn demolished, another unroofed and two sheds blown away. Deacon Peter Sargent had a barn blown down, another unroofed and a shed blown away. A barn of J. P. Sabin was torn to pieces; another barn of Levi Harvey was blown to pieces, his saw-mill demolished and some twelve thousand feet of boards in the mill-yard carried away; his grist-mill was moved some distance whole, and was left standing on dry land, and a hog-house, containing a hog weighing from three to four hundred pounds, was carried away whole several rods and dropped on the top of a stone wall, where it fell into fragments, and the hog, released from his prison, walked away unhurt. A pair of cart-wheels, strongly bound with iron and nearly new, with the spire and axle, were carried ten rods, the spire broken off in the middle, all the spokes but two broken out of one wheel and more than half out of the other. All the trees in an orchard of one hundred, without a single exception, were prostrated, and one-half of them were wrenched up by the roots and carried entirely away, root and branch. The trunk of one of these trees, divested of its principal roots and branches, was found half a mile distant and at the top of a long hill; near the top of this hill was an excavation some forty feet long, and in places two to three feet deep, partly filled with mangled boards and broken timbers, apparently made by the perpendicular fall of the side of a barn, which must have been blown whole at least eighty rods.

The track or path of the whirlwind in New London was some four miles long, and varied in width from one-fourth to one-half a mile, as the column rose and fell, and passed off upon the north side of Kearsarge Mountain. In passing, it seemed to hug to the mountain, so that its course was changed more to the south, and it passed down the mountain on the easterly side into the Gore, touching a corner of Salisbury, and into Warner, and finally terminated in the woods of Boscawen. A great amount of property, many buildings and several lives were destroyed in the Gore and in Warner.

The track of the whirlwind is thus described: "It appeared as if a rushing torrent had been pouring down for many days; the dwellings, buildings, fences and trees were all swept off in its course. The earth was torn up in places, the grass withered, and nothing fresh or living was to be seen in the path of the desolation." It is difficult for us to conceive the horrors of that instant—for it was but an instant—when horses, barns, trees, fences, fowls and other movable objects were all lifted from the earth into the bosom of the whirlwind, and anon dashed into a thousand pieces. Probably no event has occurred in this town during the hundred years of its existence that was so well calculated to teach man his utter impotence, and to impress upon his mind the awful sublimity, the terrible grandeur of the scene, where the hand of Omnipotence, even for a moment, displays its power, as the great whirlwind of September 9, 1821.

Let us now look back and briefly review the events that have occurred since the year 1800. June 9, 1801, the Social Library was incorporated, which had about one hundred volumes of very valuable books.

The library was kept at the house of Josiah Brown, Esq. I recollect that from about the year 1825 to 1833 I obtained most of my reading-matter from this library, and found it very profitable and interesting. Whether this institution yet remains I do not know. In 1803 the town first had the necessary number of ratable polls to entitle it to send a representative alone, and Joseph Colby, Esq., was elected as the first representative of the town, and he was re-elected every year until 1816.

In 1817 there was a political revolution in the town, and everything was changed. Daniel Woodbury, Esq., was the moderator, first selectman and representative for that and several succeeding years; and the dominant party held a celebration over their victory in the spring of 1817, at which, as I am informed, the liberty-pole was erected, which used to stand in front of the old meeting-house, around which the people in the olden time used to congregate and spend their intermissions between the forenoon and afternoon services on Sunday. My first recollections of attending church are associated with

hearing Elder Seamans preach and Elder Ambrose pray; of riding to church in the wagon with father and mother,—standing up behind and holding on to the back of the seat in order to preserve my perpendicular equilibrium. This I did until, growing older, I preferred to walk rather than to ride in that way. It was the fashion in those days for the whole family to go to church as soon as the children were large enough to be carried.

In 1804 a committee was appointed to cause an accurate survey of the town to be made. This was in pursuance of a law requiring each town in the State to make a plan of the same and return it to the Secretary of State, with a view to the making of a State map, which was afterward published by Philip Carrigain. This committee consisted of Green French, Levi Harvey, Jr., and Anthony Sargent.

The meeting-house was still a subject of contention. Articles were frequently inserted in the warrants for town-meeting to see if the town would vote to finish glazing the house, or to plaster the house, or to paint the house, or to finish off the house, but the town uniformly voted in the negative upon them all. Probably some of this work was done by voluntary subscription or contributions, and the house was occupied for all purposes. Finally, in 1818, at a special meeting holden for that purpose, June 1st, it was voted to raise three hundred dollars for the purpose of repairing and finishing the outside of the meeting-house in this town, and Joseph Colby, Esq., was appointed, as agent of the town, to see to repairing and finishing the outside of the meeting-house, and I find no further articles in the warrants for their town-meetings relating to finishing the meeting-house. Thus, the house which was commenced in 1786 was finished in 1818, having been thirty-two years in building.

The controversy concerning Levi Harvey's mill privilege and flowage rights arose in this way: Away back in 1780 an article was inserted in the warrant to see if the town would adopt any method to build mills in said town, but the vote was that as a town they could not do anything as to building mills. But it seems that some individuals gave said Harvey a bond that they would purchase the land on which he was to set the mill, and would defend him against claims for flowage by the owners of land around and above his mill-pond, if he would erect a saw and grist-mill upon a certain lot of land owned by some absent proprietor; and in 1783 the town, at their annual meeting, voted to clear those men that were bound in a bond to Levi Harvey to purchase land and for defending of privileges, as mentioned in said bond; also, that the present selectmen be empowered to give security to said Harvey for the purchase of land and the defending of privileges as mentioned in the former bond. The selectmen for that year were Samuel Brocklebank, Levi Harvey and Ebenezer Hunting. In compliance with this vote of March, 1783, said Brocklebank and Hunting gave to said Harvey a bond conditioned like the previous one, and the former bond was canceled. The mill and the dam were built and everything went on smoothly for several years.

But after a time a controversy arose about the land where the mill was located, and the owners of lots above the mill began to claim damages for flowage by the dam, and Harvey appealed to the town, and Brocklebank and Hunting also claimed to have the town act in the premises, but the town declined, and, upon one excuse and another, refused to act. In 1802 the town appointed a committee to act in the premises and to make a final settlement between said Harvey and the town; but in 1804 they again voted to let the matter take its due course in law. An article was inserted in the annual warrants for town-meetings on this subject, and special meetings were called to act upon it, but the town would not act.

Finally, suits were brought by the parties aggrieved against Harvey, as of course they must be, and damages recovered against him for flowage by the owners of lands above his mill and by the claimant of the land where his mill was located. These damages were collected of Harvey, and then he called on his bondsmen, Hunting and Brocklebank, to respond. They called on the town, but the town was still deaf to the call; so, after various town-meetings, Harvey sued Hunting and Brocklebank on their bond. The town still refusing to come to their rescue, they defended themselves as best they could in the suit, but were finally beaten and a judgment recovered against them for the whole amount that Harvey had been obliged to pay. Then there were more town-meetings, but the town was still persistent in doing nothing.

Probably in the mean time Brocklebank had become irresponsible, and as Hunting was good, Harvey at length arrested Deacon Hunting and lodged him safely in jail for the non-payment of the debt. Hunting was stubborn, and Harvey was resolute; so Hunting laid in jail over a year; but finding that Harvey would not yield, he finally paid the money and went home to his family. Then he called on the town, and the town refusing to act, he brought his suit against the town, and then more town-meetings followed; but the suit went along, and the town in the end was beaten, as it deserved to be, and a judgment was recovered against the town.

On the 24th day of May, 1808, a special meeting was called on that matter, and the town "*Voted*, that there be assessed upon the polls and estate in this town, and that part of Wilmot which was taken from this town in June last, a sum of money sufficient to satisfy the judgment rendered against the town in favor of Deacon Ebenezer Hunting, at the last term of the Supreme Court in this county." They do not state how large the sum thus raised was; but it is reported that the amount of his claim had by this

time, with all the costs of the various suits, reached the sum of nearly fifteen hundred dollars, which for those times was a large amount.

In 1809 there was an article in the warrant "to see if the town will pay Deacon Ebenezer Hunting the amount of interest which he has been obliged to pay on the execution which Levi Harvey, Esq., obtained against him." But the town passed over the article. Again, on the 13th January, 1812, a special meeting was called "to see if the town will pay to Deacon Ebenezer Hunting a sum of money equal to the amount of interest which he paid on the Harvey execution, and also to see what compensation the town will make Deacon Ebenezer Hunting for damages he sustained by being imprisoned on said execution." But the town made quick work of it by voting at once not to do anything about it. This ended the controversy, which had been in agitation more than twenty years in town.

Let us now look for a moment at the boundaries of the town at different periods of its history. When the town was incorporated it was, as you have seen, in very regular shape, extending from Alexandria to Fisherfield and Sutton in length, and of about equal width between the patent line and Kearsarge Gore. June 19, 1793, the Legislature disannexed lots No. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 from the northwesterly part of Kearsarge Gore, and annexed the same to New London. By this change the southerly line of New London was extended east to the northeast corner of Sutton. The piece thus annexed was a triangle, with its base resting on Sutton north line. December 11, 1804, the Legislature disannexed a large number of lots from Wendell and annexed the same to New London; and on the 19th of June, 1817, another tract was taken from Wendell and annexed to New London, so that the line between these towns was described as follows: Beginning at a point in Sunapee Lake, which is described, "thence running north, 16° east, 108 rods to Otter Pond, and thence on the same course across said pond to Springfield south line." By these two additions to New London, it was intended to make the line between Sunapee and New London one continuous straight line from Fishersfield (now Newbury) northwest corner through Otter Pond to Springfield line. The old patent line run over the top of Burpee Hill, a little above the house where Nathaniel Messer and his son lived and died.

The old school-house that used to sit there on the top of the hill, on a ledge of rock, was on the patent line which originally divided this town from Wendell. By these additions another triangle was added to the town on that side, with its base resting on the old patent line, and bounded west by Wendell and north by Springfield.

On the 18th of June, 1807, the town of Wilmot was incorporated out of the northeasterly part of New London, a part of New Chester and all that part of Kearsarge Gore that laid northerly of the summit of Kearsarge Mountain.

The part taken off from New London was described as follows: "Beginning at the southeasterly corner of lot No. 22, and southwesterly corner of lot No. 21, on the southeasterly line of said New London; thence running westwardly across said New London on the northerly sides of lots numbered 22, 35, 54, 70, 78, 90, 112 and 130, over to Springfield line," so taking all the land that lay northeasterly of that line in New London. This part of the town thus set off to Wilmot contained about nine thousand acres of land.

From 1812 to 1815 the country was engaged in its second war with England, which was substantially closed by General Andrew Jackson, at New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815.

In 1819 the Toleration Act, as it was called, was passed by the Legislature and became a law, which separated the civil and religious elements in our organization, so to speak. It took from the towns, in their corporate capacity, the power to raise money for the support of preaching of any kind, or to build meeting-houses, or for other religious purposes, leaving it to religious societies to do this work, each to suit its own views of propriety and duty. But this act did not affect religious matters in New London at all. The town had, in fact, anticipated the law many years. They had raised no money as a town, for preaching, since 1795, as I can find, and they had voted to let each denomination in town occupy the meeting-house according to their interest therein, each sect being thus left free to advance their own views in their own way, and at their own expense. This has been the policy of the law ever since, and was the policy of the town long before the law was passed.

From this time forth we shall find the history of the town and the history of the church entirely separate and distinct. Yet every one knows, whether he believes in the doctrines of a church or not, that wherever a church has been long established and has been made up of any considerable portion of the people, it has and will have its influence upon the community to such an extent that no history of the town would be complete without a history of its church, or its churches, where there are more than one. Particularly is that true of a country town like New London, where there has been, from the earliest times, a leading and influential church, which has taken the lead in all moral questions and reforms.

The church had, in this period of twenty-one years seen two seasons of revival under the preaching of Elder Seamans. In 1809 some forty were added to the church, and in 1818 and 1819 occurred what was long known as the great reformation, in which between eighty and ninety were added to the church.

But during all these years there was much hard

and disagreeable work to be done; many labors with the brethren were instituted, and many were the letters of admonition and expulsion that were issued and recorded on the church records.

In the year 1801 the first Baptist society was formed in town, which was kept up and had its annual meetings down as late as 1846, when its records cease, and the church has gone along so far as appears, without the aid of the society.

Within this period, too, the institution of Free-Masonry had arisen and flourished in this town quite extensively. King Solomon's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 14, was chartered and located at New London, in the county of Hillsborough, on January 27, 1802, by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of New Hampshire. The lodge flourished well here for many years, and had become quite numerous previous to the anti-Masonic wave that swept over the Eastern and Middle States about 1826, when the excitement ran so high and the opposition was so strong that the Masons, thinking that discretion was the better part of valor, suspended their meetings for a time altogether, and the lodge, in fact, never did much more work in its old locality; but in June, 1851, it was removed to Wilmot, where it remained in good working order until 1878, when it again removed and located at Scytheville, in New London, where it now remains, enjoying a fair share of prosperity.

The population had gone on increasing since 1800, though somewhat irregular. In 1810 the census showed six hundred and ninety-two, gaining only seventy-five in that decade; but in 1820 there were nine hundred and twenty-four, a gain of two hundred and thirty-two in that decade, and the town had also made rapid progress in education, wealth and position, and was now enjoying a large share of the comforts and conveniences of life for that day.

The county of Merrimack was incorporated July 23, 1823, and consisted of twenty-six towns from Rockingham and Hillsborough Counties. New London, which had been a part of Hillsborough County hitherto, now became a part of Merrimack, of which it still forms a part.

On July 4, 1826, the new meeting-house was raised. The corner-stone had been placed with appropriate ceremonies before that, at a public gathering, with a procession, music and religious ceremonies. The Fourth of July was a pleasant day, and at sunrise the work of raising was commenced, and it was substantially finished the same day, except what could be done with the force that was to be permanently employed upon it. From that time forward the work was prosecuted with vigor, so that before the winter closed in it was completed, with steeple and bell; the slips were disposed of and the house ready for use, and all that I find in the records concerning it, anywhere, in either church or society, is the following vote by the society at their regular meeting, on the third Monday of December, 1826, viz.:

"*Voted*, to accept of the new meeting-house, built by David Everett and Anthony Colby, and the common around the same. Chose Joseph Colby and Jonathan Greeley to take a conveyance of said meeting-house and common."

It seems that it had been arranged that the house should be appraised so as to cover expenses, and a sufficient number of the society had subscribed, or in some way became responsible to take the slips at the appraised value, so as to secure those who did the work in the first instance; and then those two built the house and conveyed it to the society.

After it was completed the people used to alternate between the new house and the old, one Sunday at each in turn for many years. In the old meeting-house were the square pews, with the seats on all four sides of them, with the high pulpit and the great sounding-board over it, which would be sure to fall upon the minister's devoted head should he depart but the breadth of a single hair from the truth. In the new meeting-house there was some improvement: the slips were all facing the same way and towards the pulpit, which originally was at the other end of the house, directly in front of the singing gallery, and but little lower than that.

On May 30, 1830, Rev. Samuel Ambrose died. He had for several years been a member of this church, the original church at Sutton having become at one time nearly or quite extinct; and on October 4th in the same year Elder Seamans died. Thus these two men, who had labored side by side so long in the cause of the Master, were called very nearly together to their reward.

In 1830 the population was only nine hundred and thirteen, a loss of eleven from 1820.

In 1831 and 1832 the church was visited by one of its most remarkable revivals, under the preaching of the Rev. Oren Tracy. The whole town seemed to be reached and affected by it. During the fall of 1831, and the next winter, evening meetings were kept up in the different parts of the town, in the school-houses and in private houses, on Sundays and on week-days, to which large numbers were drawn, and the interest in religious matters was deep and wide-spread. On the first Sunday of January, 1833, which was the first day of the week and of the month and of the year, an addition of forty-three was made to the church; on the first Sunday of March thirty-six more were added, and during the following summer several more, making between eighty and ninety in all.

In the fall of 1832 another event took place which was at the time of great interest to the people of New London. During that autumn the first stage-coach took its regular trip through New London, upon the route from Hanover to Lowell. This new road had been before the public for several years in one form and another, and was strongly favored by one party and opposed by another. But it had finally, through the efforts of Colonel Anthony Colby more than of

any other man, probably, been laid out and built, and a stage company had been formed, horses and coaches purchased and arrangements made for staging.

This fall of 1832, J. Everett Farnum was teaching a private school for a term in the red school-house at the four corners, and it was announced that on a certain day in October the stage-coach would make its appearance. It was to go through here in the afternoon to Hanover, and start the next morning early for Lowell. As the expected event drew nigh, study was out of the question, and the teacher gave all permission to gaze for a time for the long-expected stage-coach with its four horses in hand. It finally came and went, as all things come and go; but it took some time to fully comprehend and realize the importance of the fact that New London was henceforth to have a daily stage and a daily mail both ways.

In 1837 the New London Academy was incorporated and went into successful operation, and continued prosperous under different teachers for several years, up to about 1850, when its operations were suspended for a time. It commenced in 1837 as a ladies' school, with Miss Susan F. Colby as principal. In the autumn of that year Professor Dyer H. Sanborn became principal and Miss Colby continued as principal of the ladies' department. After some years Mr. Sanborn resigned, and Truman K. Wright succeeded him as principal; after Mr. Wright, a Mr. Meserve, a Mr. Averhill and a Mr. Comings followed. Then Mr. Alvah Hovey, now president of Newton Theological Institution, taught one year; then Mr. Joseph B. Clarke, now of Manchester, followed for a year; then a Mr. V. J. Walker followed, who was the last, or among the last, who taught under this arrangement.

In 1840 the population of New London reached one thousand and nineteen,—a gain of one hundred and six in the last ten years, and this was the largest number that were ever in the town at the time of any census, and the town was in a condition of prosperity, wealth and influence perhaps equal to that of any other period in its history.

CHAPTER III.

NEW LONDON—(*Continued*).

In 1843 Joseph Colby, Esq., died. He had passed most of his life in New London, and few men have had a wider or a better influence in the town than he had. He was born in Plaistow, N. H., March 24, 1762; moved to Hopkinton, N. H., about the time he became twenty-one years old, and lived there a few years; while there he was married to Miss Anna Heath, of Hampstead, N. H., December 21, 1785. They moved to New London March 10, 1786, and at first lived in a log-house on the shore of Pleasant Pond, at the upper end, near where Stephen Sargent now lives, where the Indians had formerly cleared up a few acres of the intervale, to raise their corn and beans. He enlarged this clearing and made a valuable farm. He moved from there and lived at other places in town; built the house on the Elder Seamans' place, opposite where the buildings now stand, which has since been burnt down; then moved on to the road that leads from here directly to the low plains, where Anthony and the youngest daughter, Mrs. Burpee, were born; and then moved to the farm on Main Street, in the year 1800, where he ever after lived, and where he died April 19, 1843.

He was for many years the agent of Jonas Minot, one of the original and the largest of the proprietors of the grant, and in that way he had opportunities for learning more of the situation and value of the land in the different localities than most other men. He dealt largely in real estate in the town. He served the town well in various capacities: for many years as one of the selectmen, and was its first representative to the General Court, and was re-elected every successive year from 1803 to 1816, inclusive. He was early a member of the church, and I think the records will show that he acted on more committees in the church than any other man during the same period of time. He was also a leading magistrate in the town for many years.

In 1846 Anthony Colby, of New London, was elected Governor of the State. He was a native of this town, the son of Joseph and Anna Colby, born November 13, 1792. He received his education mainly in the common schools of his native town. But he had a wonderful capacity for business, and was always active in matters of a public character. He built the original stone dam at the outlet of Pleasant Pond, and built a grist-mill there, which was a great public benefit. He was largely instrumental in getting the new road laid out and built, and started the line of stages upon it, that for a long time ran through from Hanover to Lowell in a day, a distance of one hundred miles or more; and he readily lent a helping hand to the enterprise, started by another son of New London, of establishing the business of manufacturing scythes, where the same has been so successfully carried on ever since. He was one of the two men who built the new meeting-house; in fact, few men have ever lived a more active life than he did.

He was a friend of education and of the common school, and for a long time was one of the superintendents of the schools in town, and was among the earlier advocates of the temperance reform. He went through all the grades of military promotion, from captain to major-general, and had represented the town in the Legislature in the years 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, also in 1837, 1838, 1839; and in 1846 was the chief magistrate of the State. His administration of the affairs of the State government was characterized for integrity, true economy and a spirit of progress and reform. In the position in which the politi-

cal parties then stood it was simply impossible that he could be re-elected.

He was again elected to the Legislature in 1860, from New London, and was appointed by Governor Berry, in 1861, as adjutant-general of the State, at a time when the best man in the State was needed for that responsible positition, made so responsible by the great importance of the struggle in which the country was then engaged. He performed the duties of this office in a manner entirely satisfactory to the government and the people, and resigned in 1863. He was long an active and influential member of the church here, as well as a leading member in the denomination in the State. He died July 20, 1873. He always lived in this town, and always, except the first eight years of his life, in the house into which his father moved in 1800, and where both father and son have died. No man ever devoted himself more fully and constantly to the building up of what he believed to be the best interest of his native town than he did. He married for his first wife, Miss Mary Everett, of New London, and for his second, Mrs. Eliza Richardson, of Boston, who survived him.

In 1847 the union meeting-house, sometimes called the Free Church, was built at the Four Corners. This remained for several years, but was finally sold, and removed and converted to other uses, it being wisely concluded that one good, strong church in a place is far better than two or three feeble ones, and that one meeting-house well filled is far better than several empty ones.

In 1850 the population was nine hundred and forty-five, being a loss of seventy-four from 1840. Benjamin R. Andrews was the delegate from New London to the Constitutional Convention of that year in this State.

In 1853 the new town-house was built near the new meeting-house. There was quite a struggle upon the question of removal, the subject having been voted on at no less than three town-meetings, held in rapid succession, in the spring and summer of that year.

In 1853, when the academical and theological school, under the patronage of the Calvinist Baptist denomination, was removed from New Hampton to the State of Vermont, it left the denomination without a school in this State. They soon resolved that this state of things ought not to be, and they at once looked about for the best place to locate their seminary of learning. The friends at New London offered to give the denomination their academy, and put it in good repair, and build a ladies' boarding-house, and furnish various other accommodations. This proposition was favorably considered by the denomination, and the preference was given to New London. Accordingly a new act of incorporation was obtained in 1853, and "The New London Literary and Scientific Institute" was incorporated that year, and the school put in successful operation that fall, and in course of its first year enrolled upon its catalogue some three hundred and thirty-five scholars. The property of the New London Academy was transferred to the Institute. In 1855 an alteration was made in its name, changing the word Institute to Institution and modifying some of the provisions of its charter, and its name has remained unchanged from that time to the year 1878, when it was changed to that of "The Colby Academy" at New London, which name it now holds.

In 1854 the old town meeting-house was sold, by vote of the town, and removed to this neighborhood and converted into a boarding-house for the use of the academy.

Benjamin P. Burpee, of New London, was elected a county commissioner for Merrimack County for the years 1852, 1853 and 1854. He was also the representative of the town for the years 1853 and 1854.

In 1856 George W. Everett, of this town, was appointed solicitor of Merrimack County, which office he held for five years, until 1861. He was the representative of the town in the years 1852 and 1856.

Richard H. Messer was elected a member of the Governor's Council for the years 1857 and 1858. He was a native of the town, the son of Isaac and Martha Messer, born October 20, 1807. He received a common-school education only, and when of age he went to Massachusetts and learned the trade of manufacturing scythes; he then came back to New London, and uniting himself with Mr. Phillips and Anthony Colby, introduced the business here, at the place where Colby had early built the second[1] grist-mill in town, and where the enterprising village of Scytheville has since grown up. The town is greatly indebted to Mr. Messer as being the originator and the active agent in introducing and building up this great industry in the town, and the gentlemen who first were associated with him in the business were also benefactors of the place. He was elected to the Legislature in the year 1858. He continued in his favorite occupation, devoting himself to business with all his energies, until he died, May 15, 1872, aged sixty-five years.

In 1860 the population of the town was nine hundred and fifty-two, a gain of only seven in ten years.

In 1860, Governor Colby was again elected representative, and in 1861 he was appointed adjutant-general of the State, which place he held until 1863, when he resigned, and his son, Daniel E. Colby, was appointed to the same place in August, and held the place till March, 1864, when he resigned the position. He had been representative of the town in the Legislature in 1857, and was afterwards a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1876, and still resides upon the old homestead of his father and grandfather.

[1] It has been said that some one had built a small grist-mill here on this site before that time, but it was of no account. Colby's mill was from the first, and is to-day, substantially *the* mill of the town.

The academy, as organized in 1873, had been doing a good work and doing it well, and had been prospered. At first a fund of $25,000 was raised, which for a time seemed to meet the demand of the institution, but presently the need was felt of more ample accommodations and a better location; and it was a grave question where the funds were to be obtained to meet this new want, this growing necessity. In 1866, Mrs. James B. Colgate, a daughter of Governor Colby, offered $25,000 towards establishing the necessary fund, provided that the amount should be made up to $100,000 within a given time. This was accomplished by the aid of the Rev. W. H. Eaton, D.D., who had assisted in raising the previous fund of $25,000, and at the anniversary in 1867 the subscription was filled and the object secured.

The present site was then obtained and the present buildings were erected, and in 1870 they were completed and dedicated, upon which occasion Rev. Dr. Cummings, of Concord, the president of the institution, delivered an able and interesting historical address.

This school has been placed under great obligations to Mrs. Colgate, of New York; ex-Governor Colby, of New London; John Conant, Esq, of Jaffrey; Messrs. H. H. & J. S. Brown, of Fisherville; Nahum T. Greenwood, Esq., of New London, and many others, by their liberal contributions to its fund.

In 1853, George W. Gardner was appointed principal, who continued in that place seven years, and was followed by Rev. George B. Gove, for three years, who was succeeded by Rev. A. W. Sawyer, who remained about seven years, to 1870. Then Horace M. Willard was appointed principal, who was followed in 1872, by Laban E. Warren, who was succeeded by A. L. Lane in 1875, who, in turn, gave place to J. F. Morton in 1876, who remained two years, till 1878, when E. J. McEwan was elected. The present principal is James P. Dixon.

Several have held the place of lady principal. Miss Mary J. Prescott, from 1853 to 1857, Miss Harriet E. Rice, Miss Julia A. Gould, Miss Adelaide L. Smiley, Miss Lucy Flagg, Miss Mary A. Davis, Miss Mary O. Carter (who became Mrs. Warren in 1872), Miss Hannah P. Dodge, and in 1877, Miss Smiley was again appointed, and holds the position at the present time.

Mr. Ephraim Knight was appointed associate principal and professor of mathematics at the commencement in 1853, which place he held down to 1873, a period of twenty years, when, in consequence of declining health, he resigned the post, and died here March 4, 1878.

In 1870 the population of the town was nine hundred and fifty-nine, a gain of seven from 1860, and just the same made in the last previous decade. Since 1870 but few matters of general interest have occurred in New London.

In 1874 the town came very near furnishing another Governor for the State. General Luther McCutchins was born in Pembroke, N. H., in 1809; first came to New London in 1837, and remained two years; then went to Connecticut for some four years, returning to New London in 1843, where he has since lived. He received the Republican nomination for Governor in 1874, and received the full strength of his party, and a vote very complimentary to him, and only failed because, as the issues were then made up and the parties were then organized, the Republicans could not elect anybody that year. He has been your representative in the Legislature in 1850, 1851, 1873, 1878 and 1879. He is a practical farmer, who takes a deep interest in whatever is calculated to advance the agricultural interests of the State.

In 1875, George M. Knight, Esq., of this town, was elected county commissioner for the county of Merrimack, which office he held for the term of three years,—1875, 1876 and 1877.

Of the facts of the first century of New London's history we have endeavored to give you a fair and impartial statement, without any attempt at embellishment. There are a few other facts that may properly be alluded to before we close, and first, the *patriotism* of the town. We have seen that the town voted at once, after it was incorporated, to furnish a soldier for the Continental army; this they did furnish, and paid him, as we have seen, through the war until its close. We have no evidence that the Mr. Coums who went from the town was an inhabitant of the town; our impression is that he probably was not, but was a substitute, or a man hired by the town to fill the place. But New London had its Revolutionary heroes in abundance. In fact, it seemed a favorite resort for those soldiers who had gone from other places and served through the war, and then looked about for the most desirable places for settlement in the new country. The fresh breezes of its hills, and the views of the noble mountains in its neighborhood, are all congenial to a love of freedom and independence. Hence we find that immediately after the war many who had been in the Continental army came at once to New London and settled here; others came later. There was Thomas Currier (known as Captain Kiah), Edmund Davis, Josiah Davis, John Dole, Jesse Dow, Levi Everett, Penuel Everett, Eliphalet Gay, Zebedee Hayes, Ezekiel Knowlton, Thomas Pike, David Smith, Moses Trussell and Eliphalet Woodward. Most of them came from Massachusetts,—from Attleborough, Dedham, New Rowley (now Georgetown), and Bradford; but Moses Trussell came from Hopkinton, N. H., in year 1804.

Captain Currier not only served through the Revolutionary War, but no sooner was the War of 1812 declared than he entered the regular army. He went through the war, fought in several battles and came safely home when the war was over. I remember him as he used to come to church on Sunday and other days, for he was a man who loved his God

as well as his country, and he knew no fear in the service of either. Levi Everett was another man whom I well remember. He lived near my father, and I never wearied of listening to him when he was telling his stories about the wars and the battles he had seen. Then there was Moses Trussell, with one arm gone from below the elbow. I knew him well. I understood that he lost his arm in the war, but did not know where or when or how; but a paper has recently been found that explains these matters. (This paper is published at length in the second volume of the *Granite Monthly*, page 270.) Such were some of the men of those days. Mr. Trussell, you will remember, was here in 1774 and cleared a piece of land; the next year he went to Bunker Hill, and in thirty years from his first visit he returned to live and spend the rest of his days here, and died in New London.

So in the War of 1812 New London did her full proportion. At the first alarm of war many left and joined the regular army and followed its fortunes through the war, like Captain Currier, of whom I have spoken. But few, comparatively, were called into active service from this State in that war; but whenever the call came the men were ready. I find that among the companies that were called out and ordered to Portsmouth there were in Captain Jonathan Bean's company, one sergeant, Robert Knowlton from New London, and four privates,—John Davis, David Marshall, Nathaniel Messer and David Gile; and that in Captain Silas Call's company, Stephen Sargent was first lieutenant, and Captain Call having died before his term was out, Sargent was in command of the company for a time. There were in the same company, as privates, Samuel Messer, Zenas Herrick and Nathan Smith, all from New London.

And in the late War of the Rebellion New London did not falter, but promptly met the call of the country and sent her sons to the conflict without reserve, as they were needed, furnishing such officers as Captain Andrew J. Sargent, Major George W. Everett, of the Ninth Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Clough, of the Eighteenth Regiment, who, since the war was over, is doing good service in our State militia as a brigadier-general. The town also furnished men for the ranks in the various stations and places where they were needed, who were true as steel and faithful unto death to the trust reposed in them. The reputation of the town for patriotism is established beyond a peradventure.

That the town is a place of good morals would follow almost naturally from the fact that the people of the town are an agricultural people, who have always believed that a good education is of the highest consequence, and have had good schools, and for the last forty years a very good academy. These facts, in connection with the religious training of the people under such men as Elder Seamans and his successors, could hardly fail to make the population what it has been,—an industrious, intelligent, patriotic, moral and happy people. Wherever the criminals come from that fill our jails and prisons, very few of them have ever come from New London, or ever will, until the town forgets the lessons of the first hundred years of its history.

There are a few more general facts and a few more individual notices that I desire to refer to.

The following persons have graduated from college, who were natives or residents of New London at the time, with the year of graduation:

John H. Slack, Dartmouth College, 1811.
Benjamin Woodbury, Dartmouth College, 1817.
J. Everett Farnum, Waterville College (now Colby University), 1833.
Daniel P. Woodbury, West Point, 1833.
Francis A. Gates, Waterville College, 1836.
Daniel E. Colby, Dartmouth College, 1836.
J. Everett Sargent, Dartmouth College, 1840.
Robert Colby, Dartmouth College, 1845.
Edward B. Knight, Dartmouth College, 1851.
Dura P. Morgan, Brown University, 1869.
Carl Knight, Dartmouth College, 1873.
William Knight, Brown University, 1877.
Charles M. Sargent, Bates College, 1879.

Physicians in New London.—Samuel Flagg was a traveling doctor, whose route extended from Pembroke and Dunbarton to Enfield, through Hopkinton and New London, usually coming this way two or three times a year, but irregularly. He always traveled on foot and carried his saddle-bags of medicine over his shoulder. He had no fixed residence, but wandered from place to place; a man of considerable skill, but intemperate, and took great delight in making himself a terror to children. He was found dead in a mud-hole, into which he was supposed to have fallen in a fit of intoxication.

John Cushing was a resident of New London for many years; came here before the year 1800; was a skillful physician, and for a time was quite popular here. He was engaged to be married to Phebe Messer, the daughter of Samuel Messer. The day was appointed for the wedding; the friends were invited; the guests came; the bride, in expectancy, was attired, and the waiting-maids in attendance. The only absent one was the bridegroom that was to be, who did not put in an appearance, and as there could not be much of a wedding without a bridegroom, the result was that the wedding did not come off according to programme. This was in 1802 or 1803. But this disappointment proved a blessing in disguise to the intended bride, for Cushing, who was then somewhat given to drink, went on from bad to worse and became very intemperate; lost his practice and the confidence of the community, and finally moved to Fisherfield and died there in poverty. He always rode on horseback to visit his patients. He never married.

Robert Lane came to New London, from Newport, about the year 1808, after Cushing had lost his practice and moved from town. He lived here some two or three years, then moved to Sutton, where he

was living and in practice in 1811, and remained there a few years. He then returned to New London, where I find that he was residing in 1814, and he remained in town through 1815–16, for he was one of the selectmen of the town in these latter years. After this he went to Mobile, Ala., and was absent a year or two, when he returned and stopped a short time at New London, and then took up his permanent residence in Sutton, at the north village, where he ever afterwards lived. He had an extensive practice; became quite distinguished in his profession; was much respected, and died a few years ago at a good old age.

CHARLES PINNEY came to New London about 1810, when Dr. Lane first went to Sutton. I find that Pinney was here and in full practice in 1811, when Lane was also in full practice in Sutton. Pinney married a daughter of Mr. Edmund Davis. After Dr. Lane returned to New London they both remained awhile, and then Pinney moved away. He returned to live here again after several years, and remained here, I think, till his death; at least he is buried in our cemetery. I knew him well after his return, but he was not then in practice as a physician.

ISAAC COLBY followed Dr. Lane, coming soon after he left, in 1817 or 1818, and remained till about 1821, when he removed to Hopkinton.

HERBERT FOSTER was here in the year 1822; may have come in 1821, but did not remain but a year or two.

JONATHAN DEARBORN came soon after this, perhaps in 1823 or a little later; was a skillful physician, but left town suddenly in 1829.

SAMUEL LITTLE followed Dr. Dearborn, coming about 1830, and remained till 1838, or thereabouts; was town clerk several years; then moved to Thetford, Vt., thence to Lebanon, and thence to Rumney, N. H., where I used to see him frequently when I lived at Wentworth. He afterwards moved West, where he died a few years ago.

ROBERT COPP was here for a few years, during the time that Dr. Little was here. I remember him well. He was here in 1836, but left soon after; may have been here some three or four years in all.

REUBEN HOSMER followed Dr. Little in 1839, and remained till 1848, some ten years.

HEZEKIAH BICKFORD came back in 1848, for he was a native of this town, and remained till 1851, some four years.

S. M. WHIPPLE came into town in 1849, and remained longer in town than any other physician. He was a native of Croydon, N. H.; attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College, and commenced practice at New London in the year 1849. Since he came to New London several others have been here for short periods, as follows:

OTIS AYER, from 1855 to 1857, three years.

LEVI PIERCE (homœopathic), from 1861 to 1864, four years.

N. T. CLARK, from 1870 to 1871, two years.

R. A. BLOOD, from 1871 to 1873, three years.

J. P. ELKINS (at Scytheville), from 1878 to present time.

There have also been several physicians raised up in town, from its native-born or adopted citizens, who have gone to other places.

JONATHAN E. HERRICK, son of Esquire Jonathan and Rhoda Herrick, who is now in practice in New York.

GEORGE H. W. HERRICK, son of Deacon Joseph C. Herrick, who was in practice at Charlestown, Mass., and who died abroad in 1877.

CHARLES PIKE, in practice in Peabody, Mass.

ASHLEY WHIPPLE, son of S. M. Whipple, of New London, now at Ashland, N. H.

Ministers of New London.—JOB SEAMANS was born in Rehoboth, Mass., May 24, 1748; was the son of Deacon Charles Seamans and Hannah, his wife. His father was a farmer at Rehoboth; moved to Swansea, Mass., when Job was about a year old, residing there about four years; then removed to Providence, R. I., where he lived about ten years. He then moved to Sackville, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, where he lived about eight years, and where he died in the year 1771, aged seventy-one years. Job, the son, followed the farm until the father died. He was about fifteen years old when he moved from Providence to Sackville; and on August 10, 1769, he married, at Sackville, Miss Sarah Esterbrooks, a daughter of Valentine Esterbrooks, Esq., and who was born at Johnson, R. I., April 14, 1750. He began to preach at Sackville, having united with the Baptist Church there, when about twenty years of age, and about one year before his marriage. Soon after his father died, in 1771, he returned to New England, and in 1772 he was preaching to the church at North Attleborough, Mass., and on the 15th of December, 1772, he was ordained as its pastor. He continued a successful ministry there for about fifteen years. In 1787 he first came to New Hampshire. The entry in his diary is as follows: "Lord's day, June 17, 1787, I preached in Sutton, in the State of New Hampshire." The next entry is,—"Lord's Day, June 24, I preached in New London, in the same State." He came to New London again in February, 1788, arriving on the 22d at Deacon Hunting's, and remained some two months, preaching from house to house. Many of the early settlers of New London were from Attleborough, Mass., and the towns in that neighborhood, who had long been acquainted with him there, and it is not strange that they should be anxious to obtain him for their minister here, and so we find him listening to their call, and willing in the end to cast in his lot with these old friends; and after considering the subject fully, he started, with his family, for New London, June 20, 1788, and arrived there July 1st, and he says in his diary: "Went into a very poor house of Mr. James Brocklebank. The same night

our youngest child (Manning) was taken sick." He was, as you see, twelve days in moving from Attleborough to New London, a distance of one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty miles perhaps; as long a time as would be necessary to go to San Francisco and back again,—time enough now to go to London or Paris.

His first work here was to found a church. This was done October 23, 1788, the churches from Sutton and Wendell being present, by their ministers and delegates, to counsel and assist. The church consisted at first of eleven members, and Mr. Seamans was installed as pastor of the church and minister of the town January 21, 1789. Of the exercises at his installation, the gathering at the unfinished meeting-house, and the salary paid him by the town, we have already spoken; also of the seasons of reformation in the church from time to time under his preaching.

The church records also show a vast amount of labor done in the church. Those were days for laying foundations, and Elder Seamans laid his foundations for church order and discipline deep, broad and permanent. Were members guilty of any immorality, they were dealt with. Did they absent themselves from the communion of the church, that was cause for labor. All members were required to do their share, according to their means, for the support of the gospel. Many were the labors, frequent the letters of admonition, and not unfrequent the final letters of expulsion sent to members of the church for the sole reason that they were unwilling to pay their due proportion, according to their ability, for ministerial support.

While all the poor were welcomed to the privileges of the gospel, without money and without price, yet it was held to be the duty of those church-members who were known to be able, and could not deny the fact of their ability, to pay accordingly; and if they would not, no amount of profession, no quantity of apparent sanctity and long-facedness, was sufficient to screen the delinquent miser from merited expulsion.

The Christian of those days evidently believed that no amount of grace was sufficient to save a man, unless it was sufficient to sanctify his love of gain as well as his other affections, and that a man's conversion, in order to be genuine, must reach not only his head, but also his heart, and not only his head and heart, but also his pocket-book. For the last years of his life he was not able to preach, except occasionally; he did not preach much after the year 1824, though, so far as I can find, his pastoral relation to the church continued up to 1828, some forty years. That year Mr. Tracy was ordained as his successor in that office. Elder Seamans died October 4, 1830, aged eighty-two years, four months and ten days, among the people with whom and for whom he had labored. He married, for his second wife, November 30, 1819, Mrs. Mary Everett, widow of Jonathan Everett.

Elder Seamans was a man of medium stature, light complexion, marked features, and in advanced life had a commanding and venerable appearance. It is said that he never wrote a sermon in his life. Yet he always preached his two sermons on Sunday, and frequently a third, besides many on week-days, and was always acceptable and interesting, and an earnest preacher of the gospel of the Son of God. His long ministry in this town was no insignificant element in advancing the temporal and spiritual welfare of the people and the church of New London.

JOSEPH DAVIS moved into town in November, 1824, and commenced preaching at once. He remained in town about three years, as a stated supply. Then Oren Tracy was called; but having some engagements that detained him for a while, his brother, Leonard Tracy, preached here one season, and until his brother was prepared to come.

OREN TRACY was born at Tunbridge, Vt., June 18, 1798; was the son of Cyrus and Hannah Lillie Tracy. He was educated at Waterville College, Maine, but did not graduate. He took what was then termed the short course in theology, and was ordained at East Stoughton, Mass., in October, 1825. He was married there during the first year of his ministry to Miss Marcia Billings, of Royalton, Vt. After remaining there some two years or more, very pleasantly located, his physician recommended his removal from the sea-board, and he accepted the call from New London and moved there in the fall of 1827, and was ordained as the successor of Elder Seamans, January 30, 1828, and remained there till 1836, a period of about nine years. Under him the cause of education received a new impetus in town. Teachers were more thoroughly and systematically examined, and a higher standard in our common school education was at once attained; all our schools seemed to catch an inspiration from his spirit and efforts. He had great sympathy with and great influence over young people. All the children loved Elder Tracy. I was twelve years old when he came here, and no man did so much as he to arouse in me a love of learning and a determination to obtain a liberal education, at whatever cost. Mr. Tracy, I need not say, was my favorite minister; and Mrs. Tracy was a good, kind, pleasant, motherly woman, who seemed to take as much interest in the people and in the children as he did.

He was also a pioneer in the cause of temperance. When he came here it was the fashion to set out the decanter of liquor, with sugar and water, whenever the minister made a friendly call. It would have been considered almost disrespectful not to have done so. This fashion was soon changed under his administration, for he would not taste of distilled spirits at all, not even wine or cider, as a beverage. I remember that he delivered a course of lectures on temperance on Sundays, at the intermission between the forenoon and afternoon service; and, besides, he usually held his third meeting on Sunday, also. I

have spoken of the revival of 1831 and 1832 under his preaching, when nearly a hundred were added to the church.

Many who are here to-day will never forget that first Sunday in January, 1832, and also the first Sunday in March of the same year, upon each of which occasions about forty, standing on both sides of the broad aisle in the old meeting-house, received the right hand of fellowship from Mr. Tracy, on being received as members of the church. On these occasions Mr. Tracy seemed to be inspired. I was absent at school for the last year or two of his residence here, and entered college in 1836, the year he moved away. I have never found and never expect to find another minister who, in all respects, would quite fill Mr. Tracy's place with me.

From New London he went to Newport, N. H., thence to Townsend, Mass., afterwards to Fitchburg, Athol and Greenfield, in that State. From 1847 to 1849 he was agent of the American Baptist Missionary Union in New England, residing at Springfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn. From 1851 to 1862 he was agent of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, residing at Concord, N. H. From Concord he went to Greenfield, Mass., where he died September 6, 1863, aged sixty-five. Mrs. Tracy still survives him, residing with her daughter, Mrs. Elliott, of Boston.

Reuben Sawyer was born in Monkton, Vt., March 11, 1798; was married to Laura Wyman, at West Haven, Vt., in 1819. After this he was converted and baptized by his father, Rev. Isaac Sawyer, of Brandon, Vt. In 1822 he entered the Theological Seminary at Hamilton, N. Y.; but owing to failing health he did not complete his course. He was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church in West Haven, Vt., in 1824. He remained there as pastor until he came to New London, early in 1836, where he became a member of the church, and was received as its pastor July 3d, which place he held until April 8, 1844, when he resigned his pastoral charge, but remained with the church in the service of the New Hampshire Baptist Convention until autumn, when he removed to Chester, Vt., where he was pastor of the church for some ten years. From there he removed to Leyden, N. Y., where he remained as pastor of the church for some ten years, when he returned to Vermont for a few years, at Hinesburg and in that vicinity, when he returned to Leyden, where, after a protracted illness, he died June 29, 1869, in the seventy-second year of his age.

He gave the prime of his life, the vigor of his manhood, to the church here. Large additions were made to it during his stay. The demands upon his time and strength were such as in these days would be deemed severe, with three preaching services on the Sabbath most of the time, and two or three other meetings during the week. In speaking of these arduous duties, his son, Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D.D., president of Acadia College, N. S., in a letter to me, says: "But he was strengthened by the sympathy and affection of his people. The memory of the kindness he there experienced and the friendships he there formed were cherished by him to the last, and lightened the burdens of his declining years. His last year in New London was less pleasant to him because of his opposition to the anti-slavery agitation; but his views afterwards changed somewhat, so that he firmly held the conviction that the United States should be a land of freedom." He took an interest in whatever benefited the people with whom he lived. He was one of the founders of the original New London Academy, and always was deeply interested in the school. But first of all he felt that he was called to preach the gospel. This work he loved. He enjoyed most the presentation of those doctrines termed evangelical. Feeling the strength and comfort of these truths in his own soul, his presentation of them to his people was often with remarkable clearness and power.

The ministers who have followed Mr. Sawyer are as follows:

Mark Carpenter, came in 1844, left in 1849, six years.

Ebenezer Dodge, came in 1849, left in 1853, five years.

Peter M. Hersey (Christian), came in 1849, left in 1853, five years.

H. F. Lane (C. B.), came in 1854, left in 1857, four years.

Lucien Hayden, came in 1857, left in 1869, twelve years.

Asa Randlet (F. W. B.), came in 1859, left in 1861, three years.

F. D. Blake (C. B.), came in 1870, left in 1873, four years.

S. C. Fletcher, came in 1874, and still remains.

The church frequently, and I think generally, depends as much upon the character and conduct of its deacons for its standing and reputation with the world as it does upon its ministers; so I have examined your church records to see who have been the deacons in New London, and, so far as I know, the church has been very fortunate in the selection of its deacons.

Ebenezer Hunting, elected January 8, 1789.

Matthew Harvey, Zebedee Hayes, elected July 5, 1793.

Jonas Shepard, Peter Sargent, Jr., elected April 3, 1812.

David Everett, Dexter Everett, elected June 16, 1825.

Joseph C. Herrick, Micajah Morgan, elected April 21, 1849.

Hunting was alone for about four and a half years, then Deacons Harvey and Hayes for nineteen years, then Deacons Shepard and Sargent for thirteen years, then the two Deacons Everett for twenty-four years, and last, Deacons Herrick and Morgan for thirty years.



Engd by A.H. Ritchie

H. C. Bickford

Ministers who have gone out from New London:

Enoch Hunting (C. B.), ordained March 15, 1814.

Benjamin Woodbury (Cong.), ordained about 1820.

Theophilus B. Adams (C. B.), ordained May 29, 1821.

Joshua Clement (C. B.), ordained about 1834.

Valentine E. Bunker (C. B.), licensed April 8, 1836.

Francis A. Gates (C. B.), licensed May, 1837.

Robert Stinson (Universalist), ordained about 1840.

Sylvan Hunting (Unitarian).

James Phillips (Methodist).

Lewis Phillips (Christian).

Dura P. Morgan (C. B.), ordained about 1872.

Lawyers of New London.—STEPHEN C. BADGER, a native of Warner, N. H., graduated at Dartmouth College in 1823; studied law with Henry B. Chase, of Warner; commenced practice in New London in 1826, where he remained until 1833, a period of eight years, when he removed to Concord; was clerk of the courts for Merrimack County; police justice for Concord; a civil engineer; died at Concord October 29, 1872. He married Miss Sophronia Evans, of Warner.

WALTER P. FLANDERS, also a native of Warner, N. H., graduated at Dartmouth, 1831; studied law with Hon. John D. Willard, of Troy, N. Y., and Hon. George W. Nesmith, of Franklin, N. H.; commenced practice in New London in 1834; was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature from New London in 1841 and 1842, and in 1849 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he still resides. He married Miss Susan E. Greeley, of this town, youngest daughter of Jonathan Greeley, Esq.

GEORGE W. EVERETT, a native of New London, born November 19, 1819; was educated at the public school and academy of this town; studied law with Walter P. Flanders, of this place; was admitted to the bar in 1847, and soon began practice here. He was a member of the Legislature from this town in the years 1852 and 1856, and was solicitor for Merrimack County for five years, from 1856 to 1861. In 1862 he received a commission as major of the Ninth Regiment of Volunteer Militia, which was ordered to the Southwest; remained with the regiment one year, showing himself a brave and faithful officer. In August, 1863, as his regiment was coming up the Mississippi River from Vicksburg, Miss., he was taken dangerously ill, and stopping at Cincinnati, Ohio, he sank rapidly and died on the 27th of August, 1863, just one year and a day from the date of his commission. His remains were brought to his native town and buried with Masonic honors. He married Miss Ellen T. Lane, of Gloucester, Mass.

EDWARD B. KNIGHT, who was a brother of Professor Ephraim Knight, of this town, graduated at Dartmouth in 1861; studied law with George W. Everett, of this place; was admitted to the bar in 1864, and commenced practice at Dover, N. H., but soon removed to Virginia, where he still resides in the practice of his profession.

HON. J. EVERETT SARGENT. (See chapter on Bench and Bar.)

May peace and prosperity forever dwell in the midst of this people, and may the God of the fathers of this goodly town be the children's God and portion forever.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HEZEKIAH C. BICKFORD.

Hezekiah Cook Bickford, M.D., was born in New London, N. H., April 27, 1817. He was one of six children, having four sisters and one brother, and later two step-brothers.

His father's name was Daniel Bickford. We have been unable to trace the Bickford family back any farther than to New Durham, N. H., from whence the doctor's grandfather went to Wheelock, Vt., and upon his death his father came to New London, N. H.

From his grandmother he obtained his middle name, Cook, that being the name of her family.

His mother was Martha Adams, who died when he was but five years old, in 1822, being forty-one years of age.

With this Adams family local tradition connects some of those characteristic stories of the hardships endured by our New England ancestors. It is related that when she was but three months old her father took her with her mother, on horse-back, and journeyed from their then home in Rowley, Mass., to New London, N. H., and built him a log house, thus becoming one of the first settlers of the town. This sturdy perseverance and endurance of hardship flowed undiluted in the blood of their grandson, as he encountered and overcame obstacles both of circumstances and of physical suffering and arrived at eminence in his profession.

Very early indeed did this stern battle of life begin with him, for, on account of the family's straitened circumstances, he was able to go to school but very little during all his childhood. The little work his hands could do was sorely needed at home.

About a year after his mother's death the family moved to Springfield, N. H. As he became older he "worked out," as the old phrase has it, and gave his earnings to his father.

When fifteen or sixteen years of age he took his little bundle of worldly goods and walked to Stoneham, Mass., where he found work for the summer with a family by the name of Richardson. When fall came he went into the Suffolk Mills, at Lowell, Mass, where he remained for about seven years.

During his last year in the mill he obtained work for his evenings as a clerk in a store, receiving there

for a shilling a night—about one dollar a week. But after the toil of the day and the work of the evening he would go home, not to idle fun, nor indulgence, nor even to sleep, but to some hour or two of hard study into midnight,—not reading, but *study*, —beginning thus early that life in earnest which characterized his later years.

When hardly twenty-one, and before he had finally done with work in the mill, he taught school on "Burpee Hill," in New London, N. H. It must have been about this time that he taught one winter in Dracut, Mass., a town on the opposite bank of the river from Lowell; and of whatever means he could avail himself for self-improvement, whether by the hard work of teaching, or by the lyceum, or in any other way, he was quick to seize the opportunity and persist in making it as profitable as possible for self-culture.

After leaving the mill he went to Boston, into business with a man whose name we do not give. Though he had put in his little savings, the profits which the business was evidently rendering to somebody did not come at all to him. So he withdrew and went to work for a business man named H. Parmenter, on Washington Street, of the same city.

In course of time this man established a store in Newport, R. I., and so great was his confidence in this young clerk of his that he entrusted him with the management of this new enterprise.

It was during his residence at Newport that he became acquainted with Dr. Butler and began the study of medicine. He left the store and devoted a year to study with Dr. Butler. He then pursued his course with Dr. Ayer, of New Hampton, N. H., taking also one term of lectures at Dartmouth Medical School. From Dr. Ayer he went to Philadelphia, Pa., for six months, and was graduated from Jefferson College, taking his degree March 20, 1845. In April, 1845, he began the practice of medicine in New London, N. H. After a year he was married to Paulina A. Coburn, of Dracut, Mass., June 17, 1846. For six years they lived in New London and had born to them two sons,—George Coburn, born March 25, 1847, and John Truman, born in 1849. The former son, now living in New London, married Florence Stetson, of Charlestown, Mass., February 28, 1877, and to them have been born four children,—Alice Florence, born October 30, 1878; Horace Stetson, born March 3, 1880; George Owen, born July 26, 1881, died August 25, 1881; Walter Howard, born August 4, 1884, died October 9, 1884.

The latter son, John Truman, died in Billerica, Mass., when hardly four years old.

On June 15, 1851, he moved to Billerica, Mass., where he remained ten years and established his reputation as a successful practitioner, which he had already acquired.

It was during this period that his daughter, Harriet Augusta, was born, June 20, 1853. She married, May 10, 1883, Rev. Frank Houghton Allen, pastor of the Congregational Church, Shrewsbury, Mass., where was born to them a son, Harold Bickford, May 29, 1884. He began practice in Charlestown, Mass., September 16, 1861, where he remained for nearly fifteen years and attained high eminence and success.

Here died, after a lingering illness, the wife who had shared the struggles of his youth, just as they were beginning to realize their fondest hopes; and in the family Bible he pays her this tender tribute: "Died November 29, 1867, aged 49 years. Gone to her rest. A kind and devoted wife, an affectionate and tender mother, a faithful and consistent Christian."

The years at Charlestown were filled with incessant activity, for which all his previous persevering and energetic life had prepared him. His well-balanced judgment made him widely sought by his medical associates in consultation on difficult cases. His warm sympathies and wise words fitly spoken endeared him to the hearts and homes of a large circle of friends.

On April 22, 1869, he married Maria Richardson, daughter of the late Wm. Gray, of Billerica, where she was born June 25, 1847. To them were born two children,—Gertrude Maria, June 9, 1870, and Lucy Gray, July 15, 1873. The latter died in Woburn, Mass., October 3, 1881.

But disease compelled him to relinquish practice, and he was succeeded by his nephew, Dr. Robert A. Blood, who had also been his medical student.

In May, 1876, he moved to his new home in Woburn, Mass. The change of scene, the quiet life with his family, the beautiful surroundings of his home, all had an influence temporarily to recuperate the exhausted energies. Here came rest and the looking back over a fruitful life and the realization of well-earned happiness. But the weakness returned, and after a long and distressing illness, serenely borne, he passed away March 26, 1878. The disease which terminated his life was a chronic ulcer of the duodenum, from which, for twenty years, he had suffered occasional, often severe, attacks, followed by extreme prostration; but as often would he rise, with almost incredible energy, by what seemed sheer force of will, and plunge into his work. It was this trait of his character which gave him success. It was his stanch Christian manhood that won him so large a circle of friends, who spoke the sincere tributes paid to his memory as the "beloved physician."

He joined the Winthrop (Congregational) Church, of Charlestown, May 4, 1862, and was known as a consistent Christian in his conduct, always in his place in church on the Sabbath, even in his busiest years.

He became a member of the Joseph Warren Lodge of Masons, of Boston, Mass., January, 1872, and was also a member of the Waverly Royal Arch Chapter, and of the Hugh De Payens Commandery of Knights Templar, of Melrose, Mass. His remains were interred in Woodlawn Cemetery, Mass.

HISTORY OF EPSOM.

BY JOHN H. DOLBEER.

CHAPTER I.

THIS town derives its name from a market-town in the county of Surry, England, about sixteen miles from London. It is bounded north by Pittsfield, south by Allenstown, east by Deerfield and Northwood, and west by Chichester and Pembroke, and is twelve miles easterly from Concord.

There are no records to be found which show the precise time when the first settlement was commenced, but it appears from various facts that there was a number of families in town a considerable time before its incorporation.

Among the first who began settlements in the town were Charles McCoy, from Londonderry; William Blazo, a Frenchman; Andrew McClary, from Londonderry, in Ireland; and a family by the name of Blake.

McCoy built a house on the north side of what is now called Sanborn's Hill, and thence extended his farm by spotting the trees round upon the mountain, which will probably always bear his name. A daughter of his was the first white child born in the town, and she was presented by the proprietors with a tract of land, a portion of which is now owned by her grandson, Lemuel B. Towle. She married a Mr. Wood and lived to an extreme old age.

Samuel Blake, commonly known as Sergeant Blake, was one of the pioneer settlers, coming into town when but fifteen years of age, and began a settlement near where Mr. John Chesley now lives. He purchased his land, more than one hundred acres, near the centre of the town, for ten shillings, and turned in his jack-knife for one shilling of that sum. Mr. Blake had a large family of children, who grew up and married; but at the present writing none of the name remain in town, and but few of his descendants.

As will be seen by the following document, the town was granted to the tax-payers of Rye, New Castle and Greenland, in 1727, according to the amount of their respective taxes:

"George, By the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

"To all People to whom these presents shall come: Greeting:

"Know ye, we, of our especial knowledge and meer motion, for the due encouragement of settling a new plantation, by and with the advice and consent of our council, have given & Granted, and by these Presents, so far as in us lies, do give and grant unto all such of our loving subjects as were inhabitants and free holders in the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, in our town of New Castle and in the Parish of Greenland, both within our Province of Newhampshire, in New England, to be divided among them in proportion to their Respective Rates, which they paid in the year 1723 aforesaid, one tract of Land to be laid out at the head of Nottingham and Northward of land formerly granted to the children of Saml. Allen, decsd., the same to be six miles in Breadth and four miles in Depth, or in such other form as the land ungranted in that place will admit, so as it contains the same Quantity of Land, and the same to be a town corporate by the name of Epsom to the Pursons aforesaid forever. To Have and to Hold the said Tract of Land to said Grantees and their heirs and assigns forever upon the following conditions:

"1st. That they build twenty Dwelling Houses and settle a Family in each within the term of four years, and break up three acres of Ground for each Settlement, and plant or sow the same within four years.

"2d. That a house be built for the Publick worship of God within the term of six years.

"3d. That One Hundred acres of Land be Reserved for a parsonage, one hundred acres for the first minister of the Gospell and one hundred acres for the Benefit of a School. Provided, Nevertheless, that the Peace with the Indians continue during the aforesd term of four years.

"But if it should happen that a war with the Indians should commence before the aforesd term of four years be expired, there shall be allowed to the aforesd Proprietors the term of four years after the expiration of the War to perform the aforesd conditions.

"Rendering and paying therefor to us, our heirs and successors, or such other officer or officers as shall be appointed to Receive the same, the annual quit rent or acknowledgement of one pound of good merchantable Hemp in sd town, on the first day Decembr yearly, for ever, if demanded.

"Reserving also unto us, our heirs and successors, all mast trees growing on said Land, according to an act of Parliment made and provided in that case.

"And for the better order, Rule and Government of the said Town, we, by these Presents, Grant for us, our heirs & successors, unto the aforesd Proprietors, and those that shall inhabit the said Town, that yearly and every year, upon the first Wednesday in May, they may meet at any place within our Province of Newhampshire aforesd until the settlement of the aforesd Town is perfected, and afterward in the said town, to elect and chuse by the Major part of them constables, Select men and all other Town officers, according to the Laws and usage of our aforesd Province, with such power, priviledges and authority as other towns and town officers within our aforesd Province have & enjoy, and we appoint our Loving Subjects, Theodore Atkinson, Joshua Foss & Capt. Samuel Weeks to be the selectmen to manage the affairs of the said town for the Present year and untill others are chosen in their Room by the aforesd Proprirs.

"In Testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Province to be herewith annexed.

"Witness, John Wentworth, Esq., our Lt. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over our said Province, at our town of Portsmouth, the eighteenth day of May, in the Thirteenth year of our Reign, anno Domini 1727.

"J. WENTWORTH.

"By order of his Hon. the Lt. Gov., with advice of the counsel.

"RICHD. WALDRON, *Clerk.*

"Province of N hampshire: Recorded in y^e 18^th Book, pages 479 & 480, this 29^th of June, 1732.

"JOSP^h PIERCE, *Recorder.*

"P^d. 2*s.* 6*d.*"

By an act of the Provincial Legislature, passed February 21, 1778, the time for holding the annual meeting was changed from the first Wednesday of May to the third Wednesday of March.

First Meeting of the Proprietors.—At a meeting held by the proprietors of the town of Epsom, at the ferry-house in New Castle, on Monday, December 4th, according to notification in 1727,—

"Notification being read, it was put to vote whether the Moderator should be chosen by holding of the hands.

"*Voted* in the affirmative, the place not being convenient to write votes in accordingly.

"*Voted*, Col^o. Shad. Walton be moderator for this meeting.

"*Voted*, Theodore Atkinson be a clerk of the s^d Proprietors until another be Chosen and Sworn in his Room to the faithful discharge of which office he was sworn by Justice Foss.

"3d. That there be Raised thirty pounds in an equal proportion upon the Proprietors according to their Several Rates in 1723.

"4ly. *Voted*, that Will^m. Haines be the Parson appointed to collect the money that shall be Raised in Greenland Parish for the sd service.

"*Voted* that Will^m. Berry be appointed for s^d service at Rye.

"*Voted* that Joshua Simpson be appointed coll^ct. for New Castle.

"*Voted* that Mr. John Sharborn be Treasurer to the s^d Propra^t., and have Power to Receive the money that shall be collected, and to Discharge the several charges, Rendering an act to the proprit. when Required, and that the selectmen's order be sufficient to call for any sum, and to discharge him therefrom.

"*Voted*, that Mr. Rich^d. Goss, George Welch, James Philpot, John Blake be a committee to Run the Line of the s^d town, and to have five shillings per day while in the service.

"The Propra^t. of Epsom Notified by the Selectmen to meet to Chose town officers, and to do any other business for settlement of s^d town &c. Dated May y^e 1th, 1728.

"The Propria^t. mett according to Notification at the ferry-house in New Castle the 15th day of May, 1728.

"*Voted* Capt. Jotham Odiorne Modra^r.

"*Voted* Theo^d. Atkinson continue Clerk for this year.

"*Voted* Joseph Simpson Clerk for this meeting.

"*Voted* Theo^d. Atkinson Selectman for the Parish of New Castle.

"*Voted* Sam^l. Weeks for Greenland, Joshua Foss for Rye.

"*Voted* Joseph Simpson collector of Rates for New Castle, Will^m. Harris for Greenland, Sam^l. Rand for Rye.

"*Voted* James Randall, Danel Lunt and James Seavey be a committee to Run out the Bounds of the town of Epsom.

"If one or more of them fayl, the Selectmen Hire in their Rooms, and the Charge to be paid by the town, and that the Selectmen are to Raise thirty pounds on the Propria^t. of the town of Epsom, to Defray the charges.

"*Voted* That the Selectmen may Hire 2 or 3 chain men, if need be, & that they Du it as soon as Possible.

"Town meeting ended.

"JOTHAM ODIORNE, Mo^d."

FIRST SURVEY OF THE TOWN.

"We whose names are under writen, being appointed and hired by the Selectmen of Epsom town to Lay out the s^d township of Epsom according to the Charter, have Laid it out & Bounded it as follows, viz., Beginning at Notingham head Line four miles nor westward from Chester Line, at a maple tree marked with Letter N, on the est side for Notingham and Ep^s., on the west side for Epsom; from thence Runing West North West four miles to a Pitch pine tree, which is one mile west from Sun Cook River; from thence Runing North Est & By North six miles to a tree westward of Sun Cook River; from thence runing east South east four miles to a Hemlock tree standing by Notingham head Line by a pond called Epsom Pond, with several trees marked by it; from thence Runing South West and by South by Notingham head Line six miles to the Maple tree first mentioned.

"Laid out and bounded this first and Second day of May, one thousand Seven hundred & twenty-nine, by us,—

"JOSHUA FOSS,
"DANIEL LUNT, } *Committee.*
"JEDIATH WEEKS,
"EDWARD HALL, *Surveyor.*"

A meeting notified to meet at the ferry-house in New Castle on May 26, 1729, met, and because the proprietors of Epsom who lived in the parish of New Castle had not been properly notified of the meeting, it was adjourned to the court-house in Portsmouth, June 3d following, at eight o'clock in the forenoon.

"*Voted* Jotham Odiorne, Moderator.

"*Voted* Joseph Simpson, Selectman for New Castle; Jotham Odiorne, Esq., for Rye; Joshua Brackett for Greenland.

"Upon consideration that sundry persons concerned in the s^d town of Epsom hath Refused to pay his Proportion to the Charges a Rising in Giting the Charter and the s^d town surveyed & Layd out for prevention whereof, *Voted*, that any persons that shall Refuse or Neglect to pay their proportion to the charge already due, or that shall, Hereafter, be allowed by the Selectmen and committee to the collectors for the time being, Every such Person shall forfeit his or their Rights, which, when forfeited, shall be exposed to Sail by publick Vandue, after stoping the charges & the sum which ought to be paid by the Parson to the collector according to his List, then the over Plush shall be returned to the Origenell Proprietor.

"*Voted* That the Selectmen chosen at this meeting be Powered & Directed to call the Last Selectmen to acc^t, and to settle the same.

"*Voted* That the Selectmen procure some Idustrus Person to View the s^d Land, and to see whare and in what method to lay out their Lots, and whare to settle the town, and to du what they shall think proper for the advancing the settling of the town aforesaid, and to raise money Sufficient to Defray the Charges thereof upon the Propra^t.

"Town meeting ended.

"JOTHAM ODIORNE, *Modrat.*"

At a meeting held at Rye on the 21st of January, 1729, the proprietors

"*Voted*, That James Randall, Thomas Berry and L^t. Sam^l. Wallis be a committee to view and make choice of a place for the senter of the town, and to lay out high ways and the Lotts according to the Rates that the Proprietors paid, conformable to the charter."

May 22, 1732, at the court-house, Portsmouth,—

"*Voted*, That there be laid out, at some convenient place in the town suitable for Building a Meeting house & for settling the twenty families accordingly, one thousand acres in fifty-acre Lotts, one Lott to be given to any Person that will settle & will fulfill the Charter so far as relates to building a house and clearing three acres of Land; and L^t. Sam^l. Wallis, Daniel Lunt, Thomas Berry, Rich^d. Goss and Will^m. Haines be a committee to a Gree with such Parsons as they shall think Proper, to settle on the said Lotts. And 'tis hereby determined & voted in the Meeting that the Propria^t shall have the Refusall of those Lotts; and if there is not twenty of them appears to take up with those Lotts, on the consideration above, then to be offered and Laid out to any other person that will except the same on the s^d consideration.

"*Voted*, That thirty acres be added to each of the twenty men mentioned in the above vote, to be Laid out in some other part of the town, as the Proprietors shall think best, beside the fifty acres above mentioned, to make up each man eighty acres.

"*Voted*, That each Propria^t. pay, at the drawing his Lott, five shillings and what he is behind in his a Rearages in the Rates formerly Raised."

At a proprietors' meeting, held June 12, 1732, at the house of Daniel Lunt, in Greenland, it was

"*Voted*, James Marden one of the committee in the Room of Daniel Lunt, who Rufuseth to serve.

"*Voted*, That the selectmen purches a town Book to enter the Records in.

"*Voted*, that the twenty men draw the 20 fifty-acre Lotts. Now, at this meeting, the twenty men drew accordingly,—James Sevey, No. 1;

Richd. Goss, 2; Thos. Berry, 3; Daniel Lunt, 4; Noah Sevey, 5; Willm. Lock, 6; Saml. Dowst, 7; Zach. Berry, 8; Eben. Berry, 9; Solo. Dowst, 10; Saml. Wallis, 11; Willm. Wallis, 12; John Black, 13; Josiah Foss, 14; Simon Knowles, 15; Paul Chapman, 16; Joseph Lock, 17; Jotham Foss, 18; Jediah Weeks, 19; James Marden, 20."

The above-mentioned lots are what were for many years known as the "home-lots," upon the road leading from Deerfield to Epsom Station, by way of the old Centre. The lots were upon either side of the road, and were one hundred and sixty rods in length and fifty rods wide, containing fifty acres.

It is noticeable that none of that land is owned at this time by any of the same name as the original proprietors; neither is it by any of their descendants.

At a proprietors' meeting, at the house of Christopher Fredericks, in New Castle, July 4, 1732, it was

"*Voted*, That there be a committee chosen to Goe to Hampton to see how their Charter is, and to Discorse them about the same.

"*Voted*, Capt. Odiorne and Willm. Haines the committee to goe to Hampton & Discorse with Chichester Propriat. & see their charter & to make a Return, and to call on the Secty to know the Date of our Grant of our Charter."

At a proprietors' meeting, at the court-house, Portsmouth, October 16, 1832, it was

"*Voted*, That there be Reserved for the use of the Propriators, to be Divided and Disposed of as the Propriat shall hereafter think proper, viz.: all the Land on the North-West side of Suncook River.

"*Voted*, That the 8d town shall be first Laid out in to four Ranges, each one mile deep, Reserving a Road of Four Rods wide between the first and second Range, & between the third and fourth, the Ranges to run the whole Length of the town, the first Range to begin at the south corner.

"*Voted*, That all the Land not before Reserved and Granted be Laid out on the account of the Propriat, and that they Draw Lotts therefor, the method for the same thus, viz.: Number one to begin at the South end of the first Range, & to be be numbered and Laid out to the Northward till the whole Range be finished; and then to begin at the North end of the Second Range, & to be numbered to the Southward till the Second Range is finished; and then to begin at the 3d Range at the South end & Run toward the North till that Range be finished; and then to begin at the North of the fourth Range and Run to the Southward, still Reserving Roads between as many of the Lotts as may be thot convenient.

"*Voted*, That there be a meeting-house of thirty foot Long and twenty-four feet wide, Imediately Built at the charge of the Propriat, & that Mr. Joshua Brackett, Mr. Willm Lock & Theod. Atkinson, Esq., be a committee to a Gree for the same with any Parson or Parsons shall do it soonest and cheapest.

"*Voted*, Each Propriat, before he Draws his Lott, pay into the Selectmen as much money as their several Rates are, by which the town is to be Divided, & likewise to pay all their arearages; other ways they shall not be allowed to Draw.

"Town-meeting ended.

"J. Simpson, *Clerk*."

In 1732 the selectmen of Epsom received a notice from the selectmen of Nottingham of a desire to "perambulate the bounds." Accordingly, Lieutenant Samuel Wallis, Mr. Richard Goss and Mr. Samuel Weeks were appointed a committee to act with the committee from Nottingham.

COMMITTEE'S RETURN.

"We, whose names are under writen, being appointed and hired by the selectmen of the town of Epsom to perambulate the line, according to bounds, viz.: Begining at Notingham head Line, four miles North east ward from Chester Line, at a maple tree marked with the letter N, on the East side for Notingham, & Ep. on the West side for Epsom; from thence runing West, North West four miles, to a large pine tree, which is one mile Westward from Suncook River; from thence Runing North East & by North six miles to a tree westward of Suncook River; from thence Runing East, South East four miles, to a Hemlock tree, standing by Notingham head Line, by a pond called Epsom pond, with several trees marked by it; from thence Runing South west & by South, by Notingham head Line, six miles, to the maple tree first mentioned. Perambulated this twenty-third day of Septeber, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two.

"By us,

"Samuel Wallis,
"Rich'd Goss,
"Saml. Weeks,
} *Committee.*

"Walter Bryant, *Surveyor*."

At a proprietors' meeting, held the 6th of November, 1732, a committee was chosen to take a list of the proprietors of Epsom, then living in New Castle, Rye and Greenland, the committee consisting of three persons, one in each of the above places.

Upon the 9th of the same month the above committee reported forty-seven proprietors in New Castle, thirty-three in Rye and sixty-three in Greenland; in all, one hundred and forty-three.

The proprietors then proceeded to draw their several lots, as follows:

No. 1, Nathaniel White; 2, James Seavey; 3, John Odiorne; 4, Benjamin Ball; 5, Israel Mark; 6, Samuel Haines; 7, John Foss; 8, Joshua Brackett; 9, Zachariah Foss; 10, Jonathan Dockam; 11, Richard Jordan; 12, Samuel Weeks; 13, John Underwood; 14, Robert Avery; 15, John Rindge; 16, Richard Tarleton; 17, Henry Trefethen; 18, Thomas Manneren; 19, John Wilson; 20, James Marden; 21, John Othow; 22, Samuel Seavey; 23, John Johnson; 24, John Brackett; 25, Thomas Rand; 26, Alse Clark; 27, Walter Philbrook; 28, Joseph Weeks; 29, Robert Coats; 30, George Wallis; 31, Samuel Haines; 32, Joshua Foss; 33, Mary Randall; 34, Joshua Berry; 35, William Berry; 36, Jeremiah Walford; 37, Samuel Chapman, Samuel Neale, John Hinckson, Samuel Ring; 38, John Card; 39, John Tuckerman; 40, James Berry; 41, Christopher Amazeen; 42, Samuel Berry; 43, William Haines; 44, Reuben Mace; 45, John Leach; 46, Nathaniel Berry; 47, Samuel Rand; 48, John Blake; 49, John Philbrook; 50, James Johnson, Ebenezer Johnson; 51, John Yeaton; 52, Elias Philbrook; 53, George Keneston; 54, Joseph Jackson; 55, John Trundy; 56, John Bryant; 57, Jonathan Philbrook; 58, William Wallis, Jun.; 59, Edward Martin; 60, Daniel Lunt; 61, Sampson Shiefe; 62, William Seavey, Jun.; 63, Joseph Simpson, Robert Lear, Thomas Marshall; 64, Nehemiah Berry; 65, Joshua Seavey; 66, Samuel Brackett; 67, Robert Goss, Robert Goss, Jun.; 68, Samuel Wallis; 69, Samuel Doust; 70, John Johnson; 71, James Chadwick; 72, Christopher Treadwick; 73, Richard Goss; 74, Joshua Weeks; 75, John Frost; 76, Solomon Doust; 77, Barnaby Cruse; 78, James Whiden; 79, James Philpot; 80, Joseph Maloon; 81, John Stevens; 82, Widow Hitches; 83, Nathaniel Rand; 84, Benjamin Parker; 85, Philip Pane; 86, William Kelly; 87, Richard Neale; 88, William Bucknell, Thomas Berry, Isaac Foss; 89, William Perkins, John Berry; 90, Thomas Rand, Jr.; 91, John Youren; 92, Samuel Huggins, Nathaniel Huggins; 93, Foster Trefethen; 94, Colonel Shadrach Walton; 95, Nathaniel Johnson; 96, Benjamin Seavey, Jr.; 97, Joseph Youren; 98, Mathias Haines; 99, Samuel Frost; 100, Deacon John Cate, William Cate; 101, William Seavey; 102, Ebenezer Berry; 103, Mathias Haines; 104, Benjamin Museryve; 105, John Whiden; 106, Henry Pain; 107, Jonathan Odiorne, Esq.; 108, Walter Abbot; 109, John Sherborn; 110, Joseph Hill; 111, William Wallis; 112, Jonathan Weeks; 113, John Brackett; 114, William Jones; 115, Widow Folsom; 116, William Marden; 117, Nathaniel Watson; 118, Samuel Davis; 119, Daniel Greenough; 120, Joshua Haines; 121, Samuel Seavey; 122, Hugh Reed; 123, Benjamin Seavey; 124, Captain Samuel Weeks; 125, Theodore Atkinson; 126, James Randall; 127, John Neale; 128, Nathaniel Morrell.

The lots numbered 1 to 41, inclusive, are in the first range upon the easterly side of the town, beginning at Allenstown line; Nos. 42 to 73 are in the second range, beginning at Northwood line; 74 to 107 are in the third range, beginning at the southerly end of the town, and the remainder in the fourth range, numbering from the north.

It appears that there was left after the above lots were laid out two thousand acres in the southerly end of the fourth range, which, with some smaller lots at either end of the twenty lots that were first laid out and known as the "home-lots," were known as common lands.

In response to a petition of the inhabitants of the town, the General Assembly of the province of New Hampshire, in the year 1765, by a special enactment made, gave the town the privilege to sell all the common or undivided land in the town, and the money arising from such sale was to be applied to the building of the meeting-house, and John McClary, George Wallis and Ephraim Locke were appointed by said Assembly to advertise and sell the same at public auction, which was done Monday, August 19, 1783.

This common land at the southwestern part of the town was laid out differently from the original lots, being only one-half as long and wide enough to contain one hundred acres. Lot No. 1, in the southwest corner, was sold to John Follensbee; No. 2, the next north, to John Blake; No. 3, Reuben Sanborn; No. 4, Reuben Sanborn; No. 5, John Hubbard; No. 6, Ephraim Locke; No. 7, Andrew McGaffey; No. 8, Andrew McClary; No. 9, Andrew McClary; No. 10, Amos Morrill.

No. 1, in the second range of common lands, being the most southerly lot, was sold to John Follensbee; No. 2, John Follensbee; No. 3, Thomas Bickford; No. 4, Abraham Wallis; No. 5, Nathan Marden; No. 6, Nathan Marden; No. 7, Israel Gilman; No. 8, John McGaffey; No. 9 and No. 10, Amos Morrill; but I find no account of the amount that was received by the town from such sales.

"*Voted*, January 17, 1733, that the name of the Street from the Meeting-House upward West Street & Down ward to Notingham from s^d^ Meeting-house East Street.

"July y^e^ 16^th^, 1733, The Propriat^or^ meet acording to Notification.

"*Voted* Theodore Atkinson, Esq., Moderator.

"*Voted* Joseph Simpson, Esq., Messrs. Charles Frost, Rich^d^ Goss, Sam^l^ Wallis, Joshua Brackett, Will^m^ Haines a Committee to Lay out to each Propria^r^ his Lott or Shier of Land in the town of Epsom according to the Rate he paid in the year 1723, and if one or more of the s^d^ committee fail, the selectmen to appoint others in their Room.

"*Voted* that the committee Doe the Besiness above s^d^ by the first Novem^r^ and make Return by that time.

"*Voted* that the committee afore s^d^ be Directed & Impowered to Reserve out of the s^d^ township as much Land as will be sufficient for the twenty settlers acording to the Vote of the Propriators & to Lay the same out in thirty acre Lotts, Viz., Each of the twenty Settlers thirty acres. Such Reservation to be made where the said Committee shall think proper.

"*Voted* that the Propria^r^ of Canterbury be allowed a Road according to the Request of the s^d^ Propriators made to the meeting by M^r^ Walter Bryant in behalf of the propriators, which Road is to be Laid out four Rods wide thro the s^d^ town of Epsom as near West North West as conveniently as may be to avoid unpasable places, the Propria^t^ of S^d^ Canterbury to be at the Charge of Laying out said Way.

"December 18, 1733: *Voted* that the Return of the committee for Laying out the Said Town be excepted, and that the Town Remain Laid out according to said Direction.

"*Voted* that the above Committee be allowed and paid the sum of ten shillings p. Day for the time they were Laying out the said town, and the surveyor twelve shillings pr. day for his plot.

"Dec. 19, 1734: *Voted* that where as Sundry Persons, without the Leave or License, got in upon Sundry tracts of Land within this town ship, and have committed Sundry Tresspases upon Sundry of the Propria^t^ perticular shears, which may, if not Prosecuted, prove Detrymentell to the said town; and whereas it will be attended with some considerable charge to Prosecute on any one of them, which at Present would be to great Burthen for the Prosecutors; therefore voted that in case any of the Prop^ts^ in whose Shear any trespass is committed will prosecute such trespassers in an action of trespass that it shall be at the charge of the Propria^rs^ in proportion to the Land or Shier each Propritor hath in s^d^ town & the Select men for the time being are hereby impowered and Disired to furnish the prosecutor with money for that end.

"*Voted*, May 26, 1736, That Mr. Joshua Brackett, Will^m^ Haines, Will^m^ Wallis and Elia^s^ Philbrook a committee to agree with one or more persons to build a saw mill at Epsom, the undertakers to have the priviledge of supplying the town's people with boards for ten years, who are not to buy of any others till the ten years are expired, and the owners of the mill are to sell the boards at the price they are sold at in other new towns, provided they keep boards to supply the town's people."

The following is a full copy of the record of the only meeting of the proprietors for the year 1749:

"The Selectmen having notified the propritors And free Holders of the Town of Epsom In the S^d^ Province of Newhampshire, to meet at the Corthouse, In Porsmouth, in S^d^ province, on Wednesday, the third Day of May, 1749.

"The Proprieters mett according to notifycation and Thare 'Voted Isaac Libbe, moderator; Joseph Haines, Clark; francis Lock, John Weeks, Samuel Libbe, Selectmen; William Berry, Surver of Hywaes.

"Town meeting ended.

"JOSEPH HAINES, *Clark.*
"ISAAC LIBBE, *Modera'r.*

"Aug. 30, 1750: *Voted* That Doct. John Weeks And Francis Lock Bee a Committe To See whather The men That had the Twenty And 30 Akers Lotes Have Fulfiled Acording to Charter and agreement."

The following is from the "Historical Sketch of Epsom," by Rev. Jonathan Curtis, published in 1823:

"INCURSIONS OF THE INDIANS.—In the early days of the town the inhabitants were kept in a state of almost continual alarm by the incursions of the Indians. For a considerable time after this settlement was commenced only the men ventured to remain in the place during the summer season, and then they must keep their arms by them while they labored on their lands. During the winter there was much less danger from the Indians. Even long after the men had removed their families into the place, so feeble was their defense against the attacks of their savage neighbors, that, whenever any immediate danger was apprehended, they either sent their families away or fled with them to the garrison at Nottingham. At length a house was erected by Captain Andrew McClary within the limits of the town, and near the present residence of Mr. Joseph Lawrence, which was made proof against the assaults of the Indians, being surrounded by a high, wooden wall, entered by a heavy, well-secured gate. Thither the inhabitants fled at night, whenever danger was apprehended.

"CAPTIVITY OF MRS. MCCOY.—The Indians were first attracted to the new settlements in the town by discovering McCoy at Suncook (now Pembroke). This, as nearly as can be ascertained, was in the year 1747. Reports were spread of the depredations of the Indians in various places, and McCoy had heard that they had been seen lurking about the woods at Penacook, (now Concord). He went as far as Pembroke: ascertained that they were in the vicinity; was somewhere discovered by them and followed home. They told his wife, whom they afterwards made prisoner, that they looked through cracks around the house and saw what they had for supper that night. They, however, did not discover themselves till the second day after. They probably wished to take a little time to learn the strength and preparation of the inhabitants. The next day Mrs. McCoy, attended by their two dogs, went down to see if any of the other families had returned from the garrison. She found no one. On her return, as she was passing the block-house, which stood near the present site of the meeting-house, the dogs, which had passed around it, came running back growling and very much excited. Their appearance induced her to make the best of her way home. The Indians afterwards told her that they then lay concealed there and saw the dogs when they came round.

"McCoy, being now strongly suspicious that the Indians were actually in town, determined to set off the next day with his family for the garrison at Nottingham. His family now consisted of himself, his wife and

son John. The younger children were still at the garrison. They accordingly secured their house as well as they could and all set off next morning—McCoy and his son with their guns, though without ammunition, having fired away what they brought with them in hunting.

"As they were traveling a little distance east of the place where the meeting-house now stands, Mrs. McCoy fell a little in the rear of the others. This circumstance gave the Indians a favorable opportunity for separating her from her husband and son. The Indians—three men and a boy—lay in ambush near the foot of Marden's hill, not far from the junction of the mountain road with the main road. Here they suffered McCoy and his son to pass, but as his wife was passing them they reached from the bushes and took hold of her, charging her to make no noise, and covering her mouth with their hands, as she cried to her husband for assistance. Her husband, hearing her cries, turned, and was about coming to her relief, but he no sooner began to advance than the Indians, expecting probably that he would fire upon them, began to raise their pieces, which she pushed one side and motioned to her friends to make their escape, knowing that their guns were not loaded, and that they would doubtless be killed if they approached. They accordingly ran into the woods and made their escape to the garrison. This took place August 21, 1747.

"The Indians then collected together what booty they could obtain, which consisted of an iron trammel, from Mr. George Wallace's, the apples of the only tree which bore in town, which was in the orchard now owned by Mr. David Griffin, and some other trifling articles, and prepared to set off with their prisoner for Canada.

"Before they took their departure they conveyed Mrs. McCoy to a place near the little Suncook River, where they left her in the care of the young Indian, while the three men, whose names were afterwards ascertained to be Plausawa,[1] Sabatis and Christi, went away, and were for some time absent. During their absence Mrs. McCoy thought of attempting to make her escape. She saw opportunities when she thought she might dispatch the young Indian with the trammel, which, with other things, was left with them, and thus perhaps avoid some strange and barbarous death or a long and distressing captivity. But, on the other hand, she knew not at what distance the others were. If she attempted to kill her young keeper she might fail. If she effected her purpose in this she might be pursued and overtaken by a cruel and revengeful foe, and then some dreadful death would be her certain portion. On the whole, she thought best to endeavor to prepare her mind to bear what might be no more than a period of savage captivity. Soon, however, the Indians retured and put an end, for the present, to all thoughts of escape. From the direction in which they went and returned, and from their smutty appearance, she suspected what their business had been. She told them 'she guessed they had been burning her house.' Plausawa, who could speak some broken English, informed her they had.

"They now commenced their long and tedious journey to Canada, in which the poor captive might well expect that great and complicated suffering would be her lot. She did, indeed, find the journey fatiguing, and her fare scant and precarious. But, in her treatment from the Indians, she experienced a very agreeable disappointment. The kindness she received from them was far greater than she had expected from those who were so often distinguished for their cruelties. The apples they had gathered they saved for her, giving her one every day. In this way they lasted her as far on the way as Lake Champlain. They gave her the last as they were crossing that lake in their canoes. This circumstance gave to the tree on which the apples grew the name of 'Isabella's tree," her name being Isabella. In many ways did they appear desirous of mitigating the distresses of their prisoner while on their tedious journey. When night came on, and they halted to repose themselves in the dark wilderness, Plausawa, the head man, would make a little couch in the leaves a little way from theirs, cover her up with his own blanket, and there she was suffered to sleep undisturbed till morning. When they came to a river which must be forded one of them would carry her over on his back. Nothing like insult or indecency did they ever offer her during the whole time she was with them. They carried her to Canada and sold her as a servant to a French family, whence, at the close of that war, she returned home. But so comfortable was her condition there, and her husband being a man of rather a rough and violent temper, she declared she never should have thought of attempting the journey home were it not for the sake of her children.

"After the capture of Mrs. McCoy the Indians frequently visited the town, but never committed any very great depredations. The greatest damage they ever did to the property of the inhabitants was the spoiling of all the ox-teams in town. At the time referred to there were but four yoke of oxen in the place, viz.: McCoy's, Captain McClary's, George Wallace's and Lieutenant Blake's. It was a time of apprehension from the Indians, and the inhabitants had therefore all fled to the garrison at Nottingham. They left their oxen to graze about the woods, with a bell upon one of them. The Indians found them, shot one out of each yoke, took out their tongues, made a prize of the bell and left them.

"The ferocity and cruelty of the savages were doubtless very much averted by a friendly, conciliating course of conduct in the inhabitants towards them. This was particularly the case in the course pursued by Sergeant Blake. Being himself a curious marksman and an expert hunter—traits of character, in their view, of the highest order—he soon secured their respect; and, by a course of kind treatment, he secured their friendship to such a degree that, though they had opportunities, they would not injure him even in time of war.

"The first he ever saw of them was a company of them making towards his house through the opening from the top of Sanborn's Hill. He fled to the woods and there lay concealed till they had made a thorough search about his house and inclosures and had gone off. The next time his visitors came he was constrained to become more acquainted with them and to treat them with more attention. As he was busily engaged towards the close of the day in completing a yard for his cow, the declining sun suddenly threw several long, enormous shadows on the ground before him. He had no sooner turned to see the cause than he found himself in the company of a number of stately Indians. Seeing his perturbation, they patted him on the head and told him 'not to be afraid, for they would not hurt him.' They then went with him into his house, and their first business was to search all his bottles to see if he had any 'occapee'—rum. They then told him they were very hungry, and wanted something to eat. He happened to have a quarter of a bear, which he gave them. They took it and threw it whole upon the fire, and very soon began to cut and eat from it half raw. While they were eating he employed himself in cutting pieces from it and broiling upon a stick for them, which pleased them very much. After their repast they wished for the privilege of lying by his fire through the night, which he granted. The next morning they proposed trying skill with him in firing at a mark. To this he acceded. But in this, finding themselves outdone, they were very much astonished and chagrined; nevertheless they highly commended him for his skill, patting him on the head and telling him,—'if he would go off with them they would make him their big captain.' They used often to call upon him, and his kindness to them they never forgot, even in time of war.

"Plausawa had a peculiar manner of doubling his lip and producing a very shrill, piercing whistle, which might be heard at a great distance. At a time when considerable danger was apprehended from the Indians Blake went off into the woods alone, though considered hazardous, to look for his cow that was missing. As he was passing along by Sinclair's Brook, an unfrequented place, northerly from McCoy's Mountain, a very loud, sharp whistle, which he knew to be Plausawa's suddenly passed through his head like the report of a pistol. The sudden alarm almostt raised him from the ground, and, with a very light step, he soon reached home without his cow. In more peaceable times Plausawa asked him if he did not remember the time, and laughed very much to think how he ran at the fright, and told him the reason for his whistling. 'Young Indian,' said he, 'put up gun to shoot Englishman; me knock it down and whistle to start you off,'—so lasting is their friendship when treated well. At the close of the wars the Indians built several wigwams near the confluence of Wallace's Brook with the Great Suncook. On a little island in this river, near the place called 'Short Falls,' one of them lived for a considerable time. Plausawa and Sabatis were finally both killed in time of peace by one of the whites, after a drunken quarrel, and buried near a certain brook in Boscawen.

"MOUNTAINS.—The surface of the town is generally uneven, the land frequently rising into considerable hills. Four of the highest eminences have received the name of mountains.

"McCoy's, named after Charles McCoy, one of the first settlers, lies about one mile and a half south from the centre of the town.

"Fort Mountain, probably so called from having an eminence near the summit resembling a fort, lies about one mile farther in a southwest direction, and is the highest of the four. This is probably the highest land in the same parallel of latitude between the ocean and Merrimack River. From its summit, in a clear atmosphere, the ocean may be distinctly seen, though distant about thirty miles, in a direct line, and for fifteen or twenty miles the beholder has a very full view of the surrounding country.

"Nat's Mountain is situated about half a mile south of the last-men-

[1] These were of the Arosaguntacook or St. Francis tribe. (See Belknap's "Hist. N. H.," vol. ii., p. 278).

tioned one. It was so named from the circumstance that Nathaniel, one of McCoy's children, who had been lost in the woods while searching for the cows, was found upon it. It is said he was absent several days, and subsisted during that time upon berries; and that, when first discovered, he was disposed to flee from those who came to his relief.

"Nottingham Mountain, so named from its being crossed by the ancient Nottingham (now Deerfield) line, lies about half a mile easterly from Fort Mountain. In this mountain, on the Deerfield side, is said to be a small cave capable of containing twenty or thirty persons at the same time.

"RIVERS.—The Great and Little Suncook are the only streams which deserve the name of rivers. These seldom fail to afford abundant water for the various kinds of machinery that is situated upon them. The Great Suncook never fails, though the other does, in very dry seasons. The Great Suncook enters the town from the north, and, bending its course southwesterly, unites with the Merrimack at Pembroke. The Little Suncook enters the town from the east, a few rods below the pond of the same name, from which it runs; and, proceeding in a pretty direct course westward, near the centre of the town, unites with the river first mentioned.

"PONDS.—There are but three in the town, and these are small. Their names are Chestnut, Round and Odiorne's Pond."

The following is found in the Records of the Legislature of 1762:

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"To his Exelency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Capt. General, Govenour & Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, and to the Honable Counceill & house of Representatives now Convened in General Assembly at Portsmouth.

"the Petition of his Majesty's Good Subjects, Inhabitants of the township of Epsom, in said Province, humbly beg leave to remonstrate our Very Poor Distressing circumstances to your Compassion, & Most Earnstly Crave your Pity, and pray your Honours to Relieve us from our unsuportable Burden of Province tax under which we are made to Grone, and Which we think we Cannot Possibly survive Under unless your Honours will be Pleased to Mitigate and free us from.

"Gentlemen our Numbers are Very Small & we are very much Exposed to Losses; our young Cattle, Sheep and Swine are often Destroyed by Wild beasts, and, further, we have Lately Selected a minister among us which we are afraid we shall not be able to Support; by Reason of the Poor circumstances we are now under we are not able to Build a Meeting Hous; that our Minister is obliged to Preach in some of our Dwelling houses; the tax which was Laid on us the Last year many of us were obliged to hire the money to Pay; our Necessities are very Grate by Reason of the Scarcity of Provisions we have been obliged to Lay out all that we have got for years Past & are now much in debt. this is to entreat your Honours to take of the heavy tax which we now Labour under, & Restore us the money we Paid Last year, & your Petitioners Shall ever Pray as in Duty Bound:

"John McClary, George Walles, Nathan Marden, John Black, Ephraim Lock, Reuben Sanborn, Jun., Eliphlet Sanborn, Reuben Sanborn, James Wood, Abraham Lebbee, Abraham Walles, Benjamin Blake, Thomas Blake, Isaac Lebbee, Isaac Lebbee, Jun., Reuben Lebbee, Amos Blaso, Samul Bickford, Samuel Black, Thomas Hins, John Blaso, Ephraim Bery, William Blake, Benson Ham, John McGaffey, Andrew McClary, Abner Evans.

"In Council, June 24th, 1762: Read & ordered to be sent down to the Honble Assembly.

"THEODORE ATKINSON, JUN., *Sec.*"

At a meeting called January 7, 1781, to consult in regard to adopting the plan or form of government that had been prepared by Congress for the government of the people, the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Major Morrill, Mr. Francis Lock, Captain Gray, Lieutenant Locke and Thomas Babb, to make such amendments as they should deem necessary in said plan and report at an adjourned meeting, at which time they presented the following objections, which were adopted by the town:

"1st. The twenty-third article of the bill of rights, as exhibited in said plan, is objected to and inadmissible Because such Laws have been necessary in the present revolution, & may be in the future; Therefore, we submit the making of such Laws to the Legislative power.

"2d article of objection is respecting the qualification of a senator as to estate. Because Interest or Estate, not being the most essential qualification, Therefore a person possessed of Intellectual abilities, which we humbly conceive is most essential, and having a free hold in his own right of one hundred pounds, ought not to be excluded of the priviledge of being elected into office as senator.

"3d article of objection is that of the Delegate or representative selected from the Delegated body as to estate. For the same reason offered to the qualifications of a Senator as proposed in the plan, and that a person possessed of a visible estate of sixty pounds, shall be Capable of being Elected into office as Delegate or representative.

"4th Article of objection is to a Governor's not being eligible of being elected into office for more than three years in seven, according to the proposed plan. Because that a person elected into office for three years successively, whose service shall be found salutary to the publick Weal, is the most Capable of serving as long as he may be found serviceable to the State in said office.

"5th article of Objection is to a person's not having a Voice in the Choice of a Delegate, Representative, Senator or Governor unless possessed of a Free hold in his own right of one hundred pounds, according to the proposed plan. Because, according to the first article in the declaration of the rights of the people of the State of New Hampshire, all men are born equally free and Independent. Therefore, all Government of right Originates from the people, and is founded in consent. Therefore, the freeman, with ever so small pecuniary abilities, ought to have an equal Voice in the legislative Choice with him who is possessed of the most accumulated fortune."

There was a lengthy contest with Chichester relative to the boundary line between the towns, which was finally settled by arbitration.

At the annual meeting held March 13, 1810, it was "*Voted* to accept Joshua Lane, of Sanbornton; Samuel Shepherd, of Gilmanton; and John Lane, of Candia, a committee to settle the contested line between Epsom and Chichester." And at the following March meeting it was voted to accept the report of the above committee, which established the line as it now is.

Before the building of railroads there was a large amount of travel and teaming through this town from the northern part of New Hampshire and Vermont to Portsmouth, Newburyport and other sea-board towns, and, consequently, a number of inns or taverns were required for the accommodation of the travelers.

The selectmen of the town for 1827 gave license to the following persons to keep an open tavern for one year, each paying two dollars for the privilege: William Yeaton, Jr., Colonel Daniel Cilley, Abel Brown, Samuel Whitney, Robert Knox, Captain Benjamin L. Locke, Captain Simon A. Heath, Joseph Lawrence and Abram W. Marden.

There is no tavern or public-house kept in town at the present time.

Mr. Curtis says: "The hilly surface of the town and numerous streams rendered it very favorable for that kind of machinery which requires the power of water. Within the limits of the town are eight grist-mills with twelve runs of stones, ten saw-mills, three carding-machines, three clothiers' shops, and four bark-mills."

At the present time there are two saw-mills, three

grist-mills, one sash and door manufactory, one box factory and the shoe-factory, all situated upon the Great and Little Suncook Rivers.

In the spring of 1881 the matter of building up some kind of a business that would be of a benefit to the inhabitants of the town was discussed, and on the 4th day of May of that year a company was organized, called the Epsom Shoe-Factory Company, with a capital stock of three thousand dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each. The stock was soon taken and operations at once begun.

A dam was made across the little Suncook River, near the Free Baptist Church, and a two-story building erected.

The fall of that year the factory was rented to Hill & Puffer, of Lynn, Mass., who at once commenced the making of shoes. Their practice was to take stock from Lynn or other manufacturing towns that was partially fitted and make the shoes.

In 1883, Mr. Hill left the firm, and Mr. Nathan Goss was associated with Mr. Puffer in the business.

In the spring of 1885 they sold out to parties from Haverhill, Mass., and a new firm went into the business, known as Mitchell, Finney & Co.

They are now manufacturing shoes, cutting and making entire.

At present they employ about seventy-five hands and make six cases per day. Their pay-roll for labor is about one hundred dollars per day.

School and Parsonage Lots.—In accordance with the requirements of the grant of the town, two lots were set apart and known as the school and parsonage lots. The school lot was located at the westerly end of the "home lots," running from the turnpike up on Sanborn Hill, and was sold June 10, 1815, Captain Gray, B. M. Towle and others being purchasers. The amount realized from such sale, as nearly as can be ascertained from the records, was about twelve hundred dollars, which the town kept as a school fund and divided the interest of it annually among the several school districts according to their valuation.

The parsonage lot was near the "Old Centre," on the southerly side of the highway, on which the buildings now occupied by Addison Davis are situated, and was formerly known as the "Dr. Dickey place." The lot was sold by vote of the town about 1817, and the Rev. Jonathan Curtis was the purchaser, for one thousand and five dollars, which sum was invested by the town as a parsonage fund, the interest thereof being annually distributed among the several religious societies in town, in proportion to the taxable property of its members.

This was done until about 1848, when the selectmen, first obtaining counsel, decided the same to be unnecessary and refused to distribute the interest of said funds, and they were appropriated to the general expenses of the town.

Soon after this the "Esq. Hersey" farm was purchased for a poor farm. Prior to this the keeping and care of the paupers was annually sold to the person who would do it for the smallest sum. The farm was kept until 1865, when the county built an almshouse and took all the paupers chargeable to them that could conveniently be moved, which left but few to be supported by the town, and the farm was sold to James Yeaton and is now owned by Daniel Yeaton.

The first assessment or inventory that we find recorded was made in 1793, and contains the names of one hundred and seventy-eight persons that were rated as residents and fifty-nine that were non-residents, in which list there were only three that contained any middle letter, although there were several that had Jun., or 2d or 3d attached to their names.

The land being classed according to its various uses, we find that year fifteen acres of orcharding, one hundred and fifty-one and one-fourth acres of tillage, five hundred and fifty-eight acres of mowing and eight hundred and nineteen acres of pasture, the remainder being rated as unimproved lands. There were taxed that year sixty-five horses, one hundred and thirty oxen and two hundred and five cows.

At a town-meeting held March 12, 1839, a resolution was introduced by Jonathan Steele, Esq., which was adopted,—"that an agent be chosen by the town to receive from the town treasurer and selectmen all the permanent funds belonging to the town, and invest them in some safe institution for the benefit of the town, and pay the interest annually to such parties as the town might direct, viz.: the interest from the parsonage to authorized agents of the several religious societies, and the interest from the school fund to the several prudential committees."

Frederick Sanborn was chosen agent, as above requested, and gave a bond in the sum of twelve thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the trust, Thomas D. Merrill and Samuel Cate being his sureties.

The bond stated the several permanent funds to be as follows: School fund, $1958.28; parsonage fund, $1005; and the surplus revenue, $3079.05,—total, $6042.33.

Canterbury Bridge.—In the journal of the House of the Provincial Legislature, February 23, 1744, is the following:

CANTERBURY PETITION.

"The within Petition read & voted: Provided The Proprietors of the Town of Canterbury Build a Bridge this year sufficient for carts & carriages to pass & repass on over Suncook River where the way is now cut to travel from Durham to Canterbury & will warrant to maintain the same Bridge for ten years; that then there be paid the said Proprietors the sum of fifty pounds Bills of credit out of the Interest money arising on the 25,000 £ Loan, out of that part of the Interest appropriated for Highways & Discovery of the Country, when so much shall be in the Treasury."

It is supposed that the above must have reference to the first bridge over the Suncook River in Epsom,

which was a few rods southwesterly from Charles W. Rand's house, as the road from there westward has always been known as the Canterbury road. After the Portsmouth turnpike became a public road the above bridge and the road from the "Goboro road" (so called), to the Pittsfield road, were discontinued.

Ministerial.—May 20, 1742, it was "*Voted* That there shall be thirty pounds money Raised by the Proprietors & inhabitants for the highering of a minister, that the Gospel may be promoted in the afore s^{d} town of Epsom."

June 8, 1743, "A vote past by the proprietors and Inhabitants of Epsom to Raise forty Pounds Monney for the Support of a minister, that the gospel might be promoted among us."

May 2, 1750, it was "*Voted* There should be money Raised for the support of the Gospel Fifty Pounds, old tennor."

April 23, 1760, it was "*Voted* one hundred pounds, old tenor, in money be raised to hire minister or defray charges."

"Province of New Hampshire.

"Epsom, June 25, 1761.

"At a legal meeting held in Epsom at the house of Capt. Andrew McClary, on thursday, the twenty-fifth of this 1761 instant June, according to notification dated June the 20, the free holders met according to notification and thus

"1. *Voted* Capt. John McClary moderator.

"2. *Voted* Mr. John Tucke to be their gospel minister.

"3. *Voted* one hundred acres of Land as a settlement as the charter allowed 50 acres laid out and the other 50 in some Convenient place, reserving the priviledge for seting of a meeting house and what of this Lot is taken for seting the meeting be made up in the other Lot.

"4. *Voted* thirty pounds starling as a salary for the first two years, reckoning dolers at the Rate of a 6 pt doler.

"5. *Voted* That an adition of five pounds be made to s^{d} minister next after the first two years are expired.

"6. *Voted* That thirty cords of wood be annually cut and hauled to his house.

"7. *Voted* abraham lebee, Isaac lebee sen., John Blake, george wallis, cap. John mcclary, ephraim Locke, Samuel blake, Left. Eliphlet Sanborn, nathan marden be a committee to present a call to Mr. John tucke.

"8. *Voted* six hundred pounds, old tenor, towards building a minister's house, to be paid in Labour if he accepts the call.

"Town meeting ended.

"Nathan Marden, *Clark.*"

August 14, 1861, it was "*Voted* That the meeting house shall stand on the same Lot where the old meeting house formerly stood, at or near the Burying place."

August 12, 1761, it was

"*Voted* Nathan Marden, George Wallis, ens. Thomas Blake, Ephraim Locke be a committee to provide for the ordernation and to render account of the same to the Select men.

"*Voted* that the charge of the ordernation be paid by the town.

"*Voted* Beniman Blake, benson ham, amos blazo be a committee to assist the constable and tithing men in keeping order on the ordernation day."

The following is a copy of Rev. Mr. Tucke's acceptance of the call to be their first minister:

"*To the Inhabitants of Epsom:*

"Grace, mercy and peace from God, the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ be multiplied among you.

"Brethren: It is some time since you gave me a call to the sacred work of the ministry among you in this place, and now I understand by the committee sent to me by you, that you have both renewed and ratified that call and confirmed further offers. And now, after a very serious, mature and most deliberate consideration, and fervent looking-up to Heaven for direction, assistance and God's blessing, and hoping that there is a good prospect of doing good service among you, and in building you up in His most holy faith; I now, confiding in and relying on the strength of divine grace for assistance, as God hath graciously promised His ministers, accept your call to me.

"But, Brethren, I now must say to you, as in 1st. Cor. 14: 'So hath the Lord ordained, that they which preach the Gospel shall live of the Gospel.' Now the very same I expect of and from you as long as God shall be pleased to continue me among you. And while I am with you I earnestly desire and crave your prayers for me as you pray for yourselves. The apostle says, 1st Thess. 5, 25: 'Brethren pray for us,' and I hope my prayers to Almighty God will not be wanting for you, while I minister among you, in holy things. I hope by God's grace, on which I wholly rely and depend, to say with the apostle in Colos. 1, 9: 'I do not cease to pray for you, and to desire that we might be filled with the knowledge of His will in all wisdom and spiritual understanding.'

"I do now subscribe myself,—Yours, to serve in the Gospel of our Blessed Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ,

"John Tucke.

"Epsom, August 17, 1761"

April 19, 1764, it was

"*Voted*, that a meeting-house be built in Epsom, the length fifty feet and the bredth forty feet."

"*Voted*, Isaac Libby, Sen., Thomas Blake, John McClary, George Wallace and Nathan Marden be a committee to carry on the work of said building, and they shall have full power to act and do in behalf of the town in the best manner they can, and take and render accounts to such as shall have authority to demand the same.

"Also, s^{d} committee to vandue of the pews in s^{d} meeting-house or the privilege for s^{d} pews & to take the security for the same."

"*Voted*, one thousand pounds, O. T., to be paid when s^{d} committee shall call for the same."

We are unable to find any report or account from the above committee.

There was a meeting at the house of Captain Andrew McClary on the 15th day of May, 1764, when twenty-one privileges for pews were sold by auction. We also find that the annual meeting, agreeable to the charter, for the year 1766 was held in the meeting-house, and for the greater part of the time thereafter, while the same remained standing.

It was occupied by the Congregational Church and Society for religious purposes until about 1820, when, other denominations having been organized in town, who claimed the right to hold their meetings there a part of the time; the following votes were passed by the town: November 15, 1819, it was "*Voted*, that the Toleration Society in Epsom have the use of the meeting-house in said town one-half the time on Sundays until the next annual meeting."

March 14, 1820, it was "*Voted*, that the town occupy the meeting-house one-half the time on Sundays, and the Congregational Society the other half, until some accommodation be made respecting the same, the Congregational Society to occupy the meeting-house the next Sabbath."

There seems to have arisen a difficulty between Rev. Mr. Tucke and his people, for in the records of a meeting held at the meeting-house on Monday, the 13th day of December, 1773, the following vote was passed:

"*Voted*, that there should be a committee chosen to treat with Mr. Tucke, our minister, respecting some of his proceedings.

"*Voted*, Capt. Andrew McClary, Doct^r Obediah Williams and Jeremiah Prescott to be a committee for that purport."

At a meeting held January 3, 1774, it was

"*Voted*, that there should be a counsel called to Judge upon and settle the Difficulties Subsisting between the Rev. John Tuck and the Inhabitants of the Town of Epsom.

"*Voted*, that t^hr Should be a committee Chosen to act and transact in Behalf of the Inhabitants of said town, Relating to the Difficulties above menchoned, till there is a final Decision and Determination of the above controversies.

"*Voted*, Capt. Andrew McClary, Dr. Obediah Williams and Amos Morrill should be committee for that purpose."

June 18, 1774, at a meeting called "to see if the Town when assembled will pass a vote to dismiss the Rev. Mr. Tucke from his Pastoral and Ministerial Relation to the Inhabitants of the Town of Epsom, agreeable to the Result of the Counsel Convened in said Epsom, March 15, 1774, by the request of the pastor, church and people," it was

"*Voted*, the Rev. John Tucke a Dismission from his Pastoral and Ministerial Relation, agreeable to the foregoing Notification.

"*Voted*, that the Meeting-House shall be shut up till the town Sees Cause to open the Said House again."

July 25, 1774, at a meeting of the inhabitants and voters called for that purpose,—

"*Voted*, there shall be Money raised for preaching.

"*Voted*, there shall be Six pounds, Lawful Money, raised for preaching.

"*Voted*, Lieutenant Ephraim Lock to provide a Minister for Said Town, so far as Six pounds will go."

Rev. Benjamin Thurston preached in town about 1779.

On the 19th of July, 1779, the town voted to give him a call, and provided that his salary should be sixty pounds, lawful money, for the first year, sixty-five pounds for the second year, and seventy pounds for the third year, with the use of parsonage and the usual supply of wood, etc. But for some reason Mr. Thurston declined the call.

March 21, 1781, it was "*Voted* to raise money enough to Hire eight days' preaching."

After the call had been given Mr. Thurston to settle in the town as their minister it was

"*Voted* that there be a Parsonage house and barn built upon the Parsonage lands, where it shall be thought most proper, of the following Dimensions, viz.: the House to be 40 by 30 feet, and 2 story high; the barn to be 35 by 30 feet, and our elected Pastor to be consulted as to the finishing the Parsonage House as to convenience.

"*Voted* that Mr. Thurston be allowed by the town the keeping of one horse, two cows and eight sheep, from the time of his settlement until the Parsonage land, wherever he shall live, will produce hay and grass sufficient for said stock at the expense of the town, allowing six and one-half tons of good English hay to winter the same.

"*Voted* that Mr. Thurston's salary (provided he accept the call) be sixty pounds, Lawful money, for the first year, sixty-five pounds for the second year and seventy pounds for the third year, and that to be his stated salary. Computing marchantable Indian corn, @ 3s. pr. Bushel; Rye, @ 4s.; and wheat, @ 6s.; Grass-fed beef @ two pence per lb., and stall-fed beef at 3d. per lb; Pork weighing five, ten or twelve score, at 4d. per lb.; Ditto, from twelve score and upward, 5d. per lb.

"*Voted* that Mr. Thurston's salary be paid annually, after the following manner, viz.: the full one-half in corn, wheat, Rye, beef and Pork, according to the foregoing stipulated prices; the other half to be paid in the Currency of the United States, which sum shall be computed and allowed annually, according to the prices of Provisions in Gen^l in Epsom when said salary is to be paid in, which shall be by the twenty-fifth day of December, annually, as long as he shall continue in the ministry in Epsom."

In 1784, Rev. Ebenezer Haseltine accepted a call of the church and town and was ordained.

Mr. Haseltine was a native of Methuen, Mass., a graduate of Dartmouth College, took license to preach from the Grafton Presbytery July 24, 1779. He remained in town till his death, November 10, 1813.

Of him it is said: "He was a man of great modesty and diffidence, unassuming in his carriage among his own people and others; a man of strict integrity, and uprightness in all his dealings; a man of a quiet spirit, a promoter of peace and love among all; a man of hospitality and charity so far as his ability permitted, kind and friendly to all mankind, and in consequence of his virtues was respected by all his acquaintances."

After his death the town "*Voted* to bear the funeral expense and also pay to his widow his salary for the remainder of the year, and the privileges of the parsonage."

About a year after the death of Rev. Mr. Haseltine the church gave Rev. Jonathan Curtis a call to become its pastor, but the town refusing to unite, an organization was formed and chartered known as the "Congregational Religious Society of the Town of Epsom."

The following is a copy of the papers presented to the ordaining council, embracing the call of the church and congregation to Rev. Mr. Curtis, and his answer:

"At a meeting of the Congregational religious Society, in the Town of Epsom, duly holden agreeably to adjournment, on Saturday, the 1st day of October, Anno Domini 1814, the following votes were passed:

"*Voted*, Josiah Sanborn, Moderator, Pro. Tem.

"*Voted*, Unanimously, to give Mr. Jonathan Curtis a Call to settle in said Society in the work of the Gospel Ministry.

"*Voted*, Thomas D. Merrill, Sam^l. Morrell, Moses Osgood, Joseph Lawrence and Josiah Sanborn a Committee to draught proposals for the temporal support of Mr. Jonathan Curtis, and present the same to the society for their acceptance.

"The Committee made a report, which was unanimously adopted.

"SAML. MORELL, *Clerk*.

"Epsom, Oct. 5th, 1814."

"*To Mr. Jonathan Curtis:*

"SIR,—The Church and Congregation in the Town of Epsom, embraced by the congregational religious Society in said Town, being earnestly desirous to re-settle the preached Gospel in said Town, and having for some time had an opportunity of acquainting themselves (in some good measure) with your Ministerial and Christian qualifications, are well satisfied that you are possessed of those qualifications which are indispensably necessary in the important Work of the Gospel Ministry. And after mature deliberation, and, as we trust, earnest supplications to Great Head of the Church for divine direction in such an important and interesting transaction, have, without a dissenting voice, voted an Invitation to you to settle with them in said Town as their Gospel Minister; and have also voted the Subscribers a Committee to present you a Call to that Sacred Office, which we do by these presents, together with the annexed proposals for your temporal support should you accept this Call."

"At a Meeting of the Congregational religious Society, in the Town of Epsom, duly holden agreeably to adjournment, on Saturday, the 1st day of October, Anno Domini 1814, the following votes were unanimously passed:

"1st. *Voted*, That if Mr. Jonathan Curtis should accept a Call to settle in Epsom as the Gospel Minister of the Congregational religious Society in said Town, his stated salary shall be four hundred dollars, to be paid annually from the date of his acceptance of the Call.

"2d. *Voted*, That the Parsonage Land and Buildings which were occupied by the late Rev. Ebenezer Haseltine shall be occupied by Mr. Jonathan Curtis, should he settle in Epsom during his Ministry in said Town.

"3d. *Voted*, That Parsonage Buildings be put and kept in decent repair at the expense of the Society.

"4th. *Voted*, That Mr. Jonathan Curtis be further allowed twenty cords of good hard fire Wood annually, to be delivered at his House some time in the Fall and Winter.

"Epsom, October 3d, 1814.

"SAML. OSGOOD,
"LEVI BROWN,
"SAML. MORRIL,
"BENJ. MOODY,
"JOSIAH SANBORN,
"THOS. D. MERRILL,
"DAVID LOCKE,
} *Committee in behalf of the Ch. & Congregational religious Society in Epsom.*"

"EPSOM, Jany. 14th, 1815.

"*To the Committee for the Congregational Religious Society in Epsom:*

"GENTLEMEN,—A considerable time has elapsed since I had the honor to receive from you an invitation to settle in your Society in the work of the Gospel Ministry.

"The undertaking presents a situation the most arduous, responsible and important. In this view of it, I hope I have not occupied an unnecessary length of time in consideration. Your proposals I have carefully and seriously considered. The unanimity of your Society, and their arrangements for my support, present a prospect of usefulness which duty forbids me to disregard.

"I accept of your invitation to settle with you in the work of the Gospel Ministry. And if it shall be the appointment of Providence to establish me in that Sacred Profession, let our united prayers ascend to that God who is the great fountain of all wisdom and goodness, that His blessing may attend such a connection,

"With high consideration, I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient and humble servant,

"JONATHAN CURTIS

"Messrs:

"SAML. OSGOOD,
"SAML. MORRIL,
"JOSIAH SANBORN,
"LEVI BROWN,
"BENJ. MOODY,
"THOS. D. MERRILL,
"DAVID LOCKE,
} *Com. in behalf of the Church & Cong. Religious Society in Epsom.*"

Until about 1820 the Congregational Church and Society had the free and undisputed use of the meeting-house that was built by the town; but at this time other denominations had made their appearance in the town, and demanded and obtained the privilege of occupying the meeting-house a portion of the time, so that the Congregationalists were obliged to provide themselves with some other place for worship.

Accordingly, a meeting of the society was called April 10, 1820, at the house of Simon A. Heath, when a committee, consisting of Ira Sanborn, Thomas D. Merrill and James Brown, were appointed "to provide a suitable place to assemble for public worship the ensuing season."

At the annual meeting of the society, held May 1, 1820, the above committee reported "that Captain Heath's Hall is the most proper place for public worship for the present season."

At the same meeting it was also "*Voted*, that it is expedient to erect a meeting-house in the town of Epsom for the Congregational Society."

At a meeting held the 7th day of May, 1821, the society chose Josiah Sanborn, Thomas D. Merrill and John Cate a committee to meet a committee appointed by the town to effect a settlement of the existing difficulties between the Congregational Society and the town, which committee presented the following report at a meeting of the society held the 27th of April, 1822, which was accepted:

"We, the undersigned committee appointed by the Town of Epsom and the Congregational Society in said Epsom to settle all disputes between said Town and Society respecting the appropriation of the interest arising from the sale of the parsonage in said Town, agree to report and do hereby report that from and after the expiration of six years from the sale of the parsonage aforesaid the said town of Epsom shall, at the expiration of each and every year from and after said time, pay to the wardens of the society aforesaid their just and equal proportion of the interest aforesaid, according to the inventories of the members thereof, and we do hereby further report that the manner of ascertaining those who for the purpose aforesaid shall be considered members of said society shall be forever after as follows, to wit: The Clerk of said society shall, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1822, and each and every succeeding year, furnish the selectmen of said Town a certificate under the signature of each individual, who for that year wishes that his proportion of the interest aforesaid should be paid to the wardens of said society certifying that such is their wish, and all individuals so certifying being residents in said Town of Epsom and liable to be and are taxed in said Town, shall be considered members of said society for the purpose aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the Selectmen of said Town, each and every year from and after the expiration of the term aforesaid, to make an aggregate of the inventories of all the persons so certifying as aforesaid and make a dividend of the interest of the parsonage fund aforesaid in the proportion which the aggregate bears to the inventory of the whole Town, and at or before the expiration of each year pay the same to the wardens aforesaid and take their receipt for the same and the same shall be allowed them by the town. And the said Town of Epsom shall and does forever hereafter relinquish all claims upon the said society or the wardens thereof for any interest of said fund which they have heretofore received, and the said society shall and does forever hereafter relinquish all claim upon said Town for any interest which said Town may have or shall have received prior to the expiration of the six years aforesaid, and both of said parties shall forever hereafter be bound to divide said interest in the manner aforesaid, and said society shall not at any time hereafter claim or be entitled to receive any more than their proportion in the manner aforesaid, and this agreement, when ratified by said Town of Epsom and said Society, shall then, and not till then, be binding on the parties aforesaid.

"Respecting the difficulty between said Town and the said Society about the meeting-house in said Town, the committee have been unable to agree to any arrangement consistent with the rights of the several pew-owners in said meeting-house; we have therefore agreed to recommend to the pew-owners to meet and endeavor to make some compromise, if possible, among themselves and report to the town.

"JOSIAH SANBORN,
"THOMAS D. MERRILL,
"JOHN CATE,
} *Committee of Society.*

"HANOVER DICKEY,
"JONATHAN STEELE,
} *Com. of Town.*"

The Congregationalists continued to occupy the old meeting-house a portion of the time until 1845, when they built a church at what was known as Slab City, and the old meeting-house was sold and removed to Concord.

The Rev. Jonathan Curtis remained with the church until January 1, 1825, when the Rev. A. D. Smith was employed as a stated supply for a year, respecting whose labors among them the society passed a vote of high commendation.

The Rev. A. Burbank was here for a short time in 1827, but on the 1st day of November, 1829, Rev. John M. Putman was installed pastor of the church, and sustained that relation some two and a half years, when he was dismissed at his own request.

Following Mr. Putman, the Rev. Abel Manning was here some two years and the Rev. Francis R. Smith a little longer period, with occasional supplies by different ministers.

January 1, 1837, Rev. Winthrop Fifield commenced preaching here, and so well was he liked by the church and people that a call was given him to settle with them, which he accepted and was ordained the 10th of May, 1837.

Mr. Fifield remained with the church nearly ten years, through the trying period of locating and building a new house of worship, but left very soon after the church was dedicated.

Rev. Rufus A. Putman, a native of Sutton, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard College, was the next minister, being here from September, 1846, to May, 1852.

The following two years the church was occupied only a portion of the time, Revs. M. B. Angier and C. C. Durgin being the supplies.

R. A. Putman and E. H. Blanchard then supplied the pulpit for one year each.

February 22, 1856, a call was given the Rev. J. Ballard to settle with them, which he declined, and the Rev. Charles Willey was engaged as a stated supply. He remained about three years, and was succeeded by Rev. A. B. Peffers, who remained until 1866, and was followed by Rev. George Smith for three years.

Rev. Charles Peabody was the next preacher, and his stay was but three years.

During the following four years there was only occasional preaching, largely by students from the Theological Seminary.

December 1, 1876, Rev. E. C. Cogswell, of Northwood, commenced preaching here Sundays and continued until June, 1881, since which time, with the exception of six months of the summer of 1882, when Rev. L. G. Chase supplied, the church has been without regular Sabbath services. The removals from town and by death have nearly depleted the church membership.

There is a fund of one thousand dollars given by the widow of the late Thomas D. Merrill, the interest of which is to be used for the support of Congregational preaching in the town of Epsom.

The Free-Will Baptist Church of Epsom.[1]—This church was organized June, 1824, by Rev. E. Knowlton, of Pittsfield, and Rev. Arthur Coverno, of Strafford, consisting of eight persons, the same number that entered into the Ark of old, and these are their names,—Rev. Arthur Coverno, Nathan Bickford, Daniel Philbrick, Ephraim Locke, Lucretia Tarlton, Mary Marden, Elizabeth Currier and Sally Osgood. Rev. Arthur Coverno, under God, was its founder and first pastor, and by his earnest and faithful labors this little band of disciples continued to grow, and its membership increased to fifty that season. It was like Joseph's fruitful bough by a well, whose branches run over the wall. Union has very generally prevailed, and the church has been ready to co-operate with the pastor in revival effort and benevolent work, and the Lord has often blessed his people with refreshing showers of grace and precious accessions to her numbers. The church has been enterprising and energetic in her labors. She has built two houses of worship,—the first in 1833, the latter, larger and more commodious, in 1861. She has a nice country parsonage, with two acres of land, where the pastor finds a pleasant home. The church has taken high ground on the great moral questions of the age. The cause of missions, Sunday-schools, education, freedom, temperance and moral reform have received due attention and encouragement. Some "born in Zion" have been called to preach the everlasting gospel,—the Rev. Daniel P. Cilley, of Farmington, long a successful preacher and pastor, now venerable with years; the Rev. James McCutcheon, deceased, for six years pastor of the church; the Rev. John Malvern, of Lynn, Mass., an able and successful minister of Christ; and the Rev. Augustus Towle, Congregationalist, and now in the West, who has worthily magnified the office of the gospel ministry. The church has a fund of eight hundred dollars. Mrs. Mercy, widow of Deacon Thomas Bickford, gave four hundred dollars, and David Marden gave three hundred dollars, the annual interest of which is to be used in the support of preaching. The Rev. B. Van Dame, a former pastor of the church, gave one hundred dollars, the interest of which is to be used to purchase books for the Sunday-school, his name to be placed in the books.

The statistics of the church are as follows: Entire membership, 157; number in the Sunday-school, 125; number of volumes in the Sunday-school library, 200.

Since the organization fifteen brethren have been called to the pastorate of the church, and most of these were young men when they were settled over the church. Their names and order of service are as follows: Rev. Arthur Coverno, James McCutcheon, B. Manson, B. Van Dame, G. P. Ramsey, K. R. Davis, Tobias Foss, M. A. Quimby, Horace Webber, E. Knowles, J. H. Brown, C. E. Haskell, Uriah Chase, Joel Baker and N. A. Avery. The average length of their pastorates has been three years and eight months, and only short intervals have occurred between the dismission and settlement of each pastor, and often one has immediately succeeded the other. The present pastor, Rev. M. A. Quimby, has been settled over the church, in all, nearly thirteen years, and the spring of 1885 is the fourth time that he has been called to the pastorate of the church.

[1] Prepared by Rev. M. A. Quimby.

The Christian Society.—Many of the inhabitants who lived in the southerly part of the town were in the habit of attending church at Allenstown, where there was a church of the Christian denomination.

About the year 1860, Edwin T. Philbrick, then living in that part of Epsom familiarly known as "New Rye," left his forge and anvil, reorganized the old church and was ordained its pastor in the month of August, 1859.

As the larger portion of the attendants at the Sabbath services came from Epsom, and the conveniences at the old Allentown Church were very poor, it was decided to build a new church edifice, and the summer of 1861 witnessed the building of the Christian meeting-house and the organization of "The First Christian Society of Epsom."

The church was dedicated September 8, 1861, the Rev. A. G. Comings, of Lee, N. H., preaching the dedicatory sermon.

From that time the Christian Church of Allenstown became the First Christian Church of Epsom, with the Rev. E. T. Philbrick as its pastor, who continued in that relation for several years, during which time many additions were made to the church and society. Following Mr. Philbrick, the Rev. J. P. Stinchfield, a Methodist minister, supplied the pulpit for one year, from April, 1869.

Rev. Benjamin Dickson, of Wolfborough was the next supply, preaching to them two or three years, and was followed by Rev. M. M. Cleverly, of Lynn, Mass., and he by Rev. George D. Garland, and after him, Rev. James Philipps.

Between the services of the above-named clergymen the pulpit was frequently occupied by different persons for a few Sabbaths at a time.

Since 1881 there has been but little preaching in this church by ministers of the Christian denomination, but the summers of 1881, 1883 and 1884, Rev. E. C. Cogswell, of Northwood, a Congregational minister, occupied the pulpit, and the services were attended by many who formerly attended the Congregational Church in the other part of the town.

Physicians.—Rev. Mr. Curtis mentions Stephen Swett and J. S. Osborn among the first doctors in town.

We find that Obadiah Williams, from this town, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary War, and the records of the town for 1773 show that Dr. Obadiah Williams, with others, was appointed a committee to treat with the Rev. Mr. Tucke.

Daniel Lawrence Morrill was in practice here in 1799 and 1800; went from here to Goffstown, and in 1825 was Governor of the state.

Samuel Morrill was the next doctor, coming here about 1800, and remaining twenty years, when he removed to Concord, N. H. Dr. Morrill, as will be seen by the list of officers of the town, was prominent in the affairs of the town, having been its clerk nineteen years in succession, and was also clerk of the Congregational Society nearly as long.

Dr. Josiah Crosby came into town upon the removal of Dr. Morrill, and remained here four or five years, and was afterwards in practice in Manchester, where he died a few years since.

He was succeeded by Dr. John Proctor, who was here until about 1840, when Dr. Hanover Dickey, Jr., a native of the town, entered into practice and continued it until 1845, when he removed to Lowell, Mass.

Dr. Leonard W. Peabody succeeded Dr. Dickey, and remained here twenty-six years; was town clerk one year, and postmaster ten years. He is now in practice in Henniker, and represents all that town in the Legislature of 1885.

Dr. Sullivan A. Taylor came into town in 1871, and remained here some five years and removed to Concord, but has since located at Gilmanton Iron-Works. Dr. Albon H. French took Dr. Taylor's practice and continued it until 1882, when he sold out to Dr. M. F. Smith, who still remains in town.

Schools.—At a meeting held at the house of Captain Andrew McClary, inn-holder, on the 18th day of June, 1765, agreeably to a notification by the selectmen, to consult about the building of a school-house, it was

"1. *Voted*, John McClary, Esq., Moderator.

"2. *Voted* that the bigness of s^{d} house, twenty-one in Length & seventeen in bredth."

The meeting then adjourned to the 25th of June inst., at the same place, at which time the following votes were passed:

"1. *Voted* that the school-house be built on the Lot comonly called the Scool Lot, whare the Select men think proper.

"2. *Voted* that the cost of s^{d} house be paid in Land or money.

"3. *Voted* that s^{d} house be bid of at vandu.

"*Voted* Nathan Marden, Vandu master, s^{d} house bid of to Ens. Megafey, at 312 O. T., to raise bord, shingle, clabord & flore."

A complaint being made to Lieutenant Ephraim Lock, grand juror, that the town had neglected to keep a stated school, a meeting of the inhabitants was called May 22, 1780, at which it was "*Voted* that the second article in the warrant respecting a school shall be left to the discretion of the selectmen (that is) to raise what money they may judge necessary for the support of schools the ensuing year." March, 1781, it was "*Voted* to raise one thousand pounds, Lawful money, in the present currency, for the support of a school the year ensuing." March 26, 1781, it was "*Voted* That the school House which stands near the meeting house in said Epsom be this day sold at publick vendue to the Highest Bidder, & the purchased sum be appropriated to the use of the town."

"*To the Selectmen of the Town of Epsom*:

"A number of the Inhabitants of the Western district in Epsom humbly shew—

"That we ever have been & still are desirous to promote public schools in said Town for the Instruction of our children, and of late we have used every exertion in our power to have a suitable school house in the district completed for that design, but every such effort proves abortive, Owing (as we humbly concieve) to some among us, who, from their conduct, seem to demonstrate a total disregard to the best Interests of

their families, by depriving their children of the means of Instruction and thereby rendering them, in a great degree, useless members of Society, and by such conduct of theirs, we being classed with them, are debared of that for our children, which we esteem an inestimable blessing.

"This is our greviance, and in this situation we cannot rest easy, to see our numerous offspring, which we are Instrumental of bringing into existance, trained up like so many heathen or brutes in a civilized world. & for such neglect we cannot answer, neither to God nor our conscience, and for which they will have good reason to curse rather than bless us. We Therefore Seek to the Town for redress, as we know no other remedy, and pray that a meeting of said Town may be warned as soon as may be, that this our greviance may be considered, and some method adopted & put in Execution that shall remove the Achan out of the camp and give us speedy relief in finishing the School-house already begun, that a school may be had seasonably for the purpose aforesaid.

"Epsom, 15th of July, 1793.

"James Gray, Geo. Yewrin, Reuben Yewrin, Thomas Bickford, Simeon Towle, Saml Bickford, Sylvanus Moses, Richard Rand, John Prescott, Jerey Prescott, Jr., Abraham Wallace."

In response to the foregoing petition the selectmen called a meeting at the meeting-house in said town, the 5th day of August, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the second article of the warrant being as follows: "To see what method the Town will take to remove the Achan out of the camp," which article was dismissed at the meeting, and ten pounds voted to be raised from the inhabitants of the western district, to be expended in finishing the school-house in said district. "And should there be a surplusage, the same shall be laid out for school-keeping for the benefit of said district the year present."

The division of the town into districts for school purposes was by common consent or an occasional vote of the town until May 19, 1808, when the selectmen were instructed to make such division, "and affix metes and bounds to the same, and make a return thereof to the clerk, to be by him recorded," and was substantially as follows:

District No. 1 contained all that is now comprised within its limits; also that portion of District No. 7 on the turnpike, below Warren Yeaton's, and from Yeaton's to Deerfield line.

District No. 2 contained all on the turnpike from the east side of the New Orchard road to Chichester line, and all north of the turnpike; also from the shoe-factory to "Cyder Brook" (so called), just south of the house of John Spurlin.

District No. 3 was composed of what is now Districts Nos. 3 and 9 (New Rye and the Mountain), and extended to the corner at Short Falls.

District No. 4 contained all on the west side of the Suncook River lying southerly of the turnpike, and from Short Falls bridge to the Mountain District, near the Short Falls post-office.

District No. 5 contained that portion of the "North Road" District northerly from the turnpike, and on the turnpike from the Northwood road to the mile-post near Henry Knowles' house, and also what is now united with Pittsfield in forming No. 6.

District No. 6 was the New Orchard District, very nearly as it now exists.

"*Whereas*, the undersigned were, on the first day of November, 1824, appointed by a vote of the town of Epsom a committee to examine into the propriety of altering the school districts in said town, and report thereon to said town at their annual meeting, in March next; We, therefore, report that in our opinion many individuals are not well convened, and do not have their proportion of the benefit of the school in said town as it is now districted, and that the time may come when an alteration will remedy such evil, but at present we consider it inexpedient to make any alteration.

"Epsom, February 19th, 1825.

"Josiah Sanborn,
"Hanover Dickey,
"Winthrop Fowler,
} *Committee.*"

In January of 1833 the school-house in District No. 3 was burned, and the following season the district was divided, forming the New Rye and Mountain Districts, the former taking No. 9, the "Fowler District" having been taken off of No. 4 a few years before, and numbered eight. In 1851 District No. 10, "Marden's," was taken from No 2, and there are two union districts,—one with Pittsfield, No. 6, and one with Chichester, known as the Union District.

Three new school-houses have been built within the last few years, and the others repaired, so at the present there are nine very good school-houses in the town.

March 15, 1820, it was

"*Voted* that the money due the Town of Epsom from the Revd Jonathan Curtis, together with all the interest which has accrued on said sum since said debt was contracted, and all the money which is due the Town aforesaid from the several purchasers of the School lot, so called, together with all the interest on the same not heretofore appropriated, and all other moneys due said Town from the sale of any property belonging to the same, not heretofore appropriated by said Town to a different use, be forever hereafter appropriated for the use and support of a free English Grammar school in said Epsom.

"*Voted* that Jonathan Steele, Hanover Dickey, Richard Tripp, Thomas D. Merrill and John Chesly be a committee to carry the above vote into effect."

There is no evidence that the above vote was ever carried out.

Although the scholars of the town have never been favored with any special advantages for an education, yet, during the summer of 1854, the town hall was fitted for a school-room by certain interested citizens purchasing the seats that had been removed from Pittsfield Academy to make room for more modern furniture, and the 3d day of August, of that year, Samuel G. Lane, now a prominent lawyer of Concord, began a school which proved to be both interesting and profitable; and for the next six years a school was kept there every autumn, taught by the following persons:

James Webster, now one of the leading teachers of Boston, taught two terms, and the following persons taught one term each: Cyrus O. Brown, George W. Morrill and Thomas M. Chase.

Since then there has occasionally been a school taught by some of our local teachers.

Of the early teachers it is impossible to get any accurate information. Among some old papers we find the following receipt:

"Received two pound Eight Shillings for Eight weeks' School keeping Over the river, in 1784, by me,

"Joseph Goss.

"Epsom, March 8th, 1785."

James Gray is said to have been a school-teacher here before the Revolutionary War, and tradition tells of School-masters Sutton and Casey, and the same authors tell that the former became impoverished in his declining years, and was assisted by the town, and the latter, for some unlawful act, was obliged to leave the town.

At a later period we learn of Thomas D. Merrill, for many years a leading man in town affairs and a successful trader, as a school-master; also "Master Batchelder," noted for the severity of his punishments; "School-master Ham," "Gen. Locke," John Chesley, the Dickeys (Hanover, David and Abram), James Hersey, Esq., Andrew M. Heath and many others.

The following list comprises those sons of Epsom who have received a college education or have become professional men:

Dr. James Babb studied with Dr. Josiah Crosby and succeeded him in his practice. He lived for a time in the parsonage house on the hill, and then built the house now owned by Hosea L. Hilliard, in "Slab City." He left town about 1840, and moved to Manchester. He married Maria, daughter of Captain Bickford Lang.

David Dickey graduated from Dartmouth College, and studied law.

Hanover Dickey graduated from the medical college at Hanover, and practiced in his native town until 1845, when he went to Lowell, Mass., where he died in 1873, and was brought back here for burial.

Abram Dickey, also a graduate of Dartmouth Medical School, studied dentistry also, and practiced in Lyme several years, and then removed to Worcester, Mass. While on a visit to Lyme, in 1882, he rode with Dr. Marshall, of that town, into Vermont, and both of them were found drowned in a pond, their team being also in the water.

John M. Steele graduated from Dartmouth, class of 1844, became a minister and went West. He died in New York in 1857.

Joseph W. Tarleton graduated from Dartmouth at about the same time as Mr. Steele, and adopted the same profession, and preached several years at Hooksett and afterwards in Massachusetts. He died at Waverly, Mass., February 27, 1883, aged sixty-six years.

Daniel P. Cilley became a Free-Will Baptist minister, and now lives at Farmington, N. H., suffering from diseases incident to old age.

Jonathan A. Knowles, after farming several years upon the old homestead, felt it his duty to preach the gospel; so he fitted himself at the Methodist Biblical School, at Concord, and was ordained a Free-Will Baptist minister, and preached at Lake village, Manchester, Danbury and other places in New Hampshire.

Silas Green was a prominent minister in the Methodist denomination, and was located at Manchester, Rochester, Salmon Falls and Candia, where he died November 10, 1874.

John Malvern came into town from England when a boy. After working at shoemaking a few years he attended school and entered the ministry. He is now settled over the Free Baptist Church of Lynn, Mass.

Orren S. Sanders, at present one of the leading physicians of Boston, Mass., and Henry Sanders, of Chicago, sons of Colonel Job Sanders, will be remembered by the older residents of the town. They attended school at Pembroke Academy. The former began his practice in Chichester. The latter was for several years a school-teacher, but afterward studied medicine and went West.

Frank H. Wallace and Andros P. Chesley, both graduates of Dartmouth College, are both in medical practice, the former in Boston, Mass., and the latter in Concord, N. H.

Edwin B. Harvey, a graduate of Wesleyan College, of Middletown, Conn., is a practicing physician of Westboro', Mass. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from Westboro'.

Charles W. Tarleton, a graduate from Brown University, Providence, R. I., after teaching a few years in Worcester, Mass., was obliged to come home to care for his parents, where he still resides.

Andrew J. Goss, class of 1861, Dartmouth College, became afflicted with asthmatic troubles and went to Florida, and from thence to San Diego, Cal., where he still lives, a great sufferer.

Charles A. Towle graduated from Dartmouth in 1864; studied theology at Andover and Chicago; preached at Sandwich and South Chicago, Ill.; at present at Monticello, Iowa.

Walter H. Sanborn, class of 1867, Dartmouth, taught school at Milford, N. H., then went to St. Paul, Minn., studied law and entered practice with his uncle, John B. Sanborn.

Almon F. Cate, of the same class, taught school in the West several years, then went to Manchester, N. H., where he now lives. He is now in business as an architect, contractor and builder.

Harry F. Towle and Edward P. Sanborn graduated from Dartmouth in 1876. The latter went to St. Paul and entered the law-firm with his uncle and brother. The former has been a public teacher. He taught at Hollis, N. H., Abington, Mass., and Yonkers, N. Y. At present he is teaching in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Samuel O. Griffin became a successful physician in Pascoag, R. I., but died suddenly while on a visit to his parental home.

John M. Moses graduated from Dartmouth, and divides his time between teaching and farming. He lives in Northwood, N. H.

John B. Tarleton graduated from Cornell Institute, studied architecture and is in business in Detroit, Mich.

Thomas L. Steele graduated from Dartmouth in

1847, studied law, practiced in New York and is now at Montreal, Canada.

Albert L. Marden graduated from the Medical School at Dartmouth and practices his profession in Vermont.

Summer D. Marden graduated from the same school and is in practice in Concord, N. H.

Daniel Lincoln Locke, son of Captain A. C. Locke, took his degrees from a medical school in Vermont and is practicing in his native town.

Willie F. Wallace, son of William Wallace, went West in early life, became a teacher and editor, and afterward returned East and practiced medicine at Epsom, Loudon and Milton.

Henry F. and John B. Sanborn, sons of Deacon Frederick Sanborn, entered college, but did not finish the course. The former returned to the old homestead, became a successful farmer and prominent in town affairs, having represented the town in the Legislature and a member of the State Senate two years; was superintending school committee a long time, and taught several terms of school. He removed to Princeton, Mass., in 1882. John B. studied law, went West, and settled at St. Paul, Minn., where, with his two nephews, he has an extensive and profitable practice.

Charles H. Griffin, son of Nathan Griffin, and Edward H. Sanders, son of Edward T. Sanders, both died while pursuing their studies at Dartmouth College.

Edward J. Burnham entered Bates College, of Maine, but circumstances prevented his graduating. He learned the printer's trade and now has an important position on the editorial staff of the *Manchester Union.*

Military History.—The patriotism of the citizens of the town has never been called in question.

The events that made the War of the Revolution necessary had aroused the people, and when the battle at Lexington was announced "by a swift rider, *blowing a horn*, who passed through Nottingham and reached Epsom, it found Captain Andrew McClary plowing in the 'old muster-field.' Like Cincinnatus of old, he left the plow in the furrow, and hastened to obey the summons. With little preparation, he seized his saddle-bags, leaped into the saddle, swearing as he left that he would *kill one of the devils before he came home!*"

"Jocky Fogg," who was his servant in the army, used to speak of his horse as "a large, powerful iron-gray, four-year-old stallion, so exceedingly vicious that no one could mount or govern him except the captain. He could spring upon his back, and, by the power of his arm, govern him with the greatest ease."

He was accompanied by his nephew, the young and chivalrous Michael McClary, who served with credit four years; Amos Morrill, the first selectman of the town, lieutenant, then captain, then major, serving in the army four years, with honor to himself and town; also James Gray and Andrew McGaffey, who became officers of distinction, and many more of the sturdy yeomanry of the town.

It is impossible to give a correct list of the men that went from this town into the Revolutionary Army, as the town records give no account of them, and the rolls do not in every case give the residence; while if we depend upon the memory of our oldest inhabitants, we find them unreliable, because some who were in the army went from other places and moved here after the war closed.

The following is as nearly correct as we have been able to obtain:

Major Andrew McClary, killed at battle of Bunker Hill.
William McCrillis, killed at battle of Bunker Hill.
John Wallace, killed at battle of Bunker Hill.
Lieutenant Andrew McGaffey, wounded at battle of Bunker Hill.
Weymouth Wallace, wounded at battle of Bunker Hill.
Adjutant John McClary, died of a wound at Albany.
Ozom Lock, killed at Bennington.
Francis Locke, died at Chimney Point.
Peter Pomp (an African), died at Valley Forge.
Simon Sanborn, died at Chimney Point.
Noah St. Clair, wounded at St. John's.

Captain Amos Morrill.	Captain James Gray.
Captain Michael McClary.	Ensign Jonathan Chase.

Benjamin Berry, enlisted in Captain Drew's company.
Theophilus Cass, enlisted in Captain Morrill's company.
Richard Drowt, enlisted in Captain Morrill's company.
John Dwyer, enlisted in Captain Morrill's company.
Solomon Chapman, enlisted in Captain Morrill's company.
Moses Lock, enlisted in Captain Morrill's company.
Samuel Lock, enlisted in Captain Morrill's company.
Benjamin Pettingill, enlisted in Captain Morrill's company.
Abraham Pettingill, enlisted in Captain Morrill's company.
Neal McGaffey, enlisted in Captain McClary's company.
John Mason.
Jethro Pettengill, enlisted in Captain Frye's company.

John Bickford.	Samuel Goss.
Samuel Bickford.	Eliphalet Sanborn.
James Blake.	Samuel Lear.

John Jenness.

The following is a copy of votes passed by the town relative to the men in the Revolutionary War. March 21, 1781, it was

"*Voted*, a Gift or Consideration to each of those soldiers who are engaged during the war in the Continental service for the town of Epsom, five Heifers on the following conditions, according to their continuance in the service of the States, viz.: for three years' service from this date, five of three-year-old heifers; for two years' service, five of two-year-old Heifers, and for one year's service, five yearlings. But should any or either of these soldiers die or be killed in the service within the term of three years, the heirs of such, upon producing a certificate of the death or deaths of such to the selectmen of Epsom for the time being, shall receive from said town the aforesaid consideration, computed according to the time of service."

A meeting was called by the selectmen, to be held at the meeting-house the 30th of July, 1781,

"To see what steps the Town will take to procure the remainder of the Town's proportion of Beef for the Continental Army this present year. Whereas, the present selectmen find from experience that the sum already raised in Continental currency for that purpose is altogether insufficient to answer the end;

"Therefore, it is expected that every voter will come properly prepared and be ready to give instructions to the selectmen how to proceed in procuring the residue of sd beef. Experience has taught that silver money is the principle object of those persons that have beef-cattle to dispose of."

At a meeting the following vote was passed:

"This Town's proportion of beef, not yet furnished for the use of the Continental Army for the year current shall be bought on the following conditions, viz.:

"That the present selectmen for the Town be & are hereby Impowered to buy the same, and engage therefore Silver money, Indian corn, rye, wheat or Continental currency at the common exchange; and also it is hereby voted That the price by them given for s^{d} Beef shall be agreeable to the minds of the Town Universal."

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Epsom, duly warned and held November 3, 1794,—

"*Voted*, That the Town of Epsom make up to those soldiers belonging to said Town who are required to goe into the Service of the United States, agreeably to a late requisition of Congress, the sum of eight dollars pr. month, with what is or shall be given by the United States for their actual services.

"That for further encouragement to said soldiers to Inlist, Voted to give to each soldier that shall inlist the sum of two dollars, to be paid at the expiration of eight months from this date, unless they should be called to march sooner; then to be paid the time of marching."

May, 1776, it was

"*Voted*, That all the men in this Town that went Down to Cambridge when the Battle was at Concord shall be paid a half a dollar pr. Day while gone."

The following are the men from this town who served in the War of 1812:

Captain Jonathan Godfrey, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Lieutenant Eleck Brown, enlisted September 26, 1814, for sixty days.
Ensign Daniel Goss, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Paul P. Downer, sergeant, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
John Sherburn, sergeant, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
James Sanborn, sergeant, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
John Fales, drummer, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Ezra Allen, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Benjamin Brown, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Greenleaf Brackett, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Samuel P. Cilley, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Jonathan Bartlett, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
David Chapman, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Samuel Cass, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Samuel Goss, Jr., private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Isaac S. Greene, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
John S. Haynes, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Daniel Locke, Jr., private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Daniel Locke, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Ebenezer Barton, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Moses Hanson, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Robert Coleman, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Amos Langley, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
John Rand, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Webster Salter, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
John Sanders (3d), private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days
Job Sanders, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Reuben Sanborn, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Levi Brown, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Perkins Philbrick, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Thomas Grant, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Simon Philbrick, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Samuel D. Page, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Samuel Hazeltine, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Charles Barton, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.
Samuel Yeaton, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

In Captain Samuel Collins' Company.

Beckford Lang, first lieutenant, enlisted September 12, 1814, for three months.
James Haynes, musician, enlisted September 12, 1814, for three months.
Samuel Chapman, private, enlisted September 12, 1814, for three months.
Benjamin Clarke, private.
Samuel Davis.
Alexander Lear.
David Tandy.
John Ham, waiter.
John Lang, waiter.

In Captain Bradbury Bartlett's Company.

John Griffin and Jonathan Goss.

The following is a list of the men from Epsom who served in the War of the Rebellion:

FIRST REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph R. Cilley, Company H.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

William H. Weeks, Company C; discharged and re-enlisted in Eighteenth Regiment.
William Wallace, Company B; discharged August 5, 1862.
N. Dana Wallace, Company B; captured at Gettysburg.

THIRD REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Andrew J. Pettengill, Company E.
Andrew M. Weeks, Company E; died of wounds August 2, 1864.

FOURTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

John T. Buzzell, Company E.
George S. Bixby, Company H.
John H. Goodhue, Company H; missing at Deep Run, Va., August 16, 1864.
George H. Hoyt, Company H; missing at Deep Run, Va., August 16, 1864.
Albert Hoyt, Company H.
Joseph E. Ham, Company E.

FIFTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

James Dowst, Company I; killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

SIXTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Charles J. Brown, Company I.
Robert Crawford, Company I; died of disease December 11, 1863.
William T. Grant, Company I.
Hiram B. Haynes, Company I; died of disease December 11, 1862.
Ambrose D. Haynes, died of disease January 23, 1862.
James W. Marden.
William B. Perkins, Company I; died of disease December 25, 1862.
Benjamin F. Robinson, Company I.
Edwin M. Sherburne, Company I.
Joseph Seley, Company I; died of wounds received May 6, 1864.
John H. F. Philbrick, Company I.
John S. Ham, Company I.
John M. Weeks, Company I.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

William Yeaton, Company H.

NINTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Thomas W. Emerson, Company F; captured May 12, 1864; paroled December 1, 1864.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Captain A. C. Locke, Company E.
Benjamin Bickford, Company E.
Samuel Bickford, Company E.
Thomas E. Bickford, Company E; died of wounds November 23, 1864.
Rufus Baker, Company E; wounded December 13, 1862.
Elbridge Bachelder, Company E; wounded October 1, 1864.
David Brown, Company E; died of disease September, 863.
Jeremiah Burnham, Company E.
William Burnham, Company E.
Charles A. Chapman, Company E; wounded December 13, 1862.
John Cotterell, died of disease March 26, 1863.
John D. Dow, Company E.
Jefferson A. Edmunds, Company E.
John H. Fife, Company E.
Charles E. Flower, Company E; wounded severely June 12, 1864.
Charles Gordon, Company E; wounded September 30, 1864.
Charles A. Giles, Company E; wounded November 20, 1863.
Charles H. Hall, Company E; wounded December 13, 1862.
Daniel Hall, Company E.
Ebenezer B. Hoyt, Company E.
Henry G. Lake, Company E.
Josiah D. Langley, Company E; wounded December 13, 1862.
Lauren A. Leighton, Company E; died of disease November 25, 1862.
Charles W. Leighton, Company E; wounded slightly May 6, 1864.
Charles Lamprey, Company E; died of disease March 2, 1863.
William S. Morrill, Company E.

Willard B. Moore, Company E; died of wounds May 26, 1864.
Charles Quimby, Company E.
Lucius B. Smith, Company E; died of disease March 17, 1863.
Charles W. Tarleton, Company E.
Edwin A. White, Company E.
Benjamin B. Yeaton, Company E.
Levi G. Young, died of disease December 19, 1862.
Samuel T. Bickford, Company F.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Charles A. Towle, Company D.
Thomas J. Ames, Company D.
John C. Brown, Company D.
Charles A. Brown, Company D.
Walter S. Brackett, Company D; died on his way home.
Calvin D. Johnson, Company D.
George H. Rand, Company D.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Benjamin Carson, Company D.
Jeremy H. Nute, Company D.
William H. Weeks, Company D.
Life Wiggin, Company D.
Stephen B. Bartlett, Company A.
Rufus S. Marden, Company A.
James M. Clark, Company A.
Diah Lovejoy, Company A.
Moses Chamberlain, Company B.
Henry C. Lovejoy, Company E.
Abraham Bickford, in First New Hampshire Cavalry.
Warren W. Lovejoy, in New England Cavalry.
George W. Ham, First Regiment, Heavy Artillery.

August 25, 1862, at a special town-meeting, called for that purpose, it was "*Voted* that the town pay a bounty of three hundred dollars to each of those volunteers that may hereafter be mustered into the United States service to complete the quota of three years' men for the town of Epsom; also *Voted* one hundred dollars to each nine months' man." September 17th, of the same year, a bounty of three hundred dollars was paid for nine months' men.

May 31, 1864, a bounty of one thousand dollars was paid to volunteers for one year.

PROPRIETORS AND TOWN CLERKS.

1727, Theodore Atkinson; 1728–29, Theodore Atkinson; 1730, no record 1731–40, Joseph Simpson; 1741, no record; 1742, Paul Chapman; 1743, Penuel Chapman; 1744, William Haines; 1745–48, James Berry; 1749–51, Joseph Haines; 1752–53, Samuel Libbee; 1754–70, Nathan Marden; 1771, James Gray; 1772, Nathan Marden; 1773, Eliphalet Sanborn, 1774, Andrew McClary; 1775–78, Eliphalet Sanborn; 1779, Michael McClary; 1780–84, John Casey; 1785, James Gray; 1786–94, Michael Clary; 1795, Solomon Sutton; 1796–98 Michael McClary; 1799–1800, Daniel L. Morrill; 1801–19, Samuel Morrill; 1820–21, John McClary; 1822–23, Michael McClary; 1824–27, James Babb; 1828–33, Benjamin L. Locke; 1834–35, Thomas D. Merrill; 1836–39, Benjamin L. Locke; 1840–47, William Ham, Jr.; 1848–50, Robert Knox, Jr.; 1851–53, Robert Knox; 1854, John Wallace; 1855, John C. Morrill; 1856–58, Alonzo Wallace; 1859–61, William McMurphy; 1862–63, John W. Heath; 1864, Enoch Fogg; 1865–66, Daniel G. Chesley; 1867–69, Henry Knox; 1870, Dr. L. W. Peabody; 1871–72, James Yeaton; 1873–76, Paran Philbrick; 1877–78, Goram R. Worth; 1879–80, Jacob F. Robinson; 1881–82, Henry S. Knowles; 1883–84, George E. Warren; 1885, Dr. M. F. Smith.

SELECTMEN.

1727.—Theodore Atkinson, Joshua Foss, Samuel Weeks.
1728.—Theodore Atkinson, Joshua Foss, Samuel Weeks.
1729.—Joshua Simpson, Jotham Odiorne, Joshua Brackett.
1730.—No record.
1731.—Jotham Odiorne, Joseph Simpson, Samuel Weeks.
1732.—John Willson, Daniel Lunt, Samuel Wallis.
1733.—John Willson, Richard Goss, Thomas Berry.
1734.—John Willson, William Haines, Samuel Wallis.
1735.—John Willson, William Haines, Samuel Wallis.
1736.—John Willson, William Haines, Samuel Wallis.
1737.—John Willson, Samuel Wallis, John Blake.
1738.—Samuel Wallis, Henry Pain, Ensign Haines.
1739.—Samuel Wallis, Henry Pain, Ensign Haines.
1740.—Thomas Berry, Samuel Wallis, John Yeaton.
1741.—No record.
1742.—Andrew McClary, John Blake, Enoch Clark.
1743.—Andrew McClary, John Blake, Penuel Chapman.
1744.—No record.
1745.—Daniel Lunt, Samuel Libbee, Francis Lock.
1746.—Francis Lock, Samuel Libbee, Robert Goss.
1747.—Francis Lock, Samuel Libbee, Robert Goss.
1748.—Francis Lock, Samuel Libbee, Robert Goss.
1749.—Francis Lock, John Weeks, Samuel Libbee.
1750.—Andrew McClary, John Blake, Samuel Libbee.
1751.—Andrew McClary, Nathan Marden, John Blake.
1752.—John Libbee, Joshua Berry, Nathan Marden.
1753.—John Blake, John Libbee, Nathan Marden.
1754.—Andrew McClary, Ephraim Locke, Samuel Libbee.
1755.—Andrew McClary, Samuel Libbee, Ephraim Locke.
1756.—Andrew McClary, John Blake, John McClary.
1757.—No record.
1758.—Samuel Blake, Ephraim Locke, Ebenezer Barton.
1759.—John McClary, Thomas Blake, Nathan Marden.
1760.—John McClary, Nathan Marden, Thomas Blake.
1761.—Ephraim Locke, Nathan Marden, John McClary.
1762.—Nathan Marden, Benjamin Blake, George Wallis.
1763.—John McClary, Ephraim Locke, Nathan Marden.
1764.—Isaac Libbee, Jr., Andrew McClary, Samuel Libbee.
1765.—Andrew McClary, Isaac Libbee, Samuel Jackson.
1766.—Andrew McClary, Samuel Jackson, Reuben Sanborn.
1767.—Andrew McClary, Samuel Jackson, Reuben Sanborn.
1768.—Andrew McClary, Samuel Jackson, Reuben Sanborn.
1769.—Andrew McClary, Samuel Jackson, Benjamin Shepard.
1770.—Samuel Jackson, John Cass, Ephraim Locke.
1771.—John McClary, Ephraim Locke, John Cass.
1772.—Jeremiah Prescott, Eliphlet Sanborn, Benjamin Gooding.
1773.—Jeremiah Prescott, Eliphlet Sanborn, Amos Morrill.
1774.—Eliphlet Sanborn, Jeremiah Prescott, Amos Morrill.
1775.—John McClary, Ephraim Locke, Jeremiah Prescott.
1776.—Jeremiah Prescott, Ephraim Locke, John McClary.
1777.—Jeremiah Prescott, John Cate, Benjamin Goodin.
1778.—Jeremiah Prescott, James Marden, John Cate.
1779.—Jeremiah Prescott, John Casey, Samuel Osgood.
1780.—John Casey, Thomas Babb, Benjamin Goodin.
1781.—Benjamin Goodin, Thomas Babb, John Casey.
1782.—Benjamin Goodin, Thomas Babb, John Casey.
1783.—Thomas Babb, Jeremiah Prescott, Michael McClary.
1784.—Thomas Babb, Jeremiah Prescott, Michael McClary.
1785.—Thomas Babb, Jeremiah Prescott, Michael McClary.
1786.—Michael McClary, Thomas Babb, James Gray.
1787.—Michael McClary, Thomas Babb, James Gray.
1788.—George Sanders, James Gray, Michael McClary.
1789.—Theophilus Cass, George Sanders, Thomas Babb.
1790.—Thomas Babb, George Sanders, Amos Morrill.
1791.—Thomas Babb, Amos Morrill, Josiah Sanborn.
1792.—Thomas Babb, Amos Morrill, Josiah Sanborn.
1793.—Amos Morrill, Josiah Sanborn, Levi Brown.
1794.—Levi Brown, Josiah Sanborn, Nicholas Dolbeer.
1795.—Solomon Sutton, Levi Brown, Nicholas Dolbeer.
1796.—Solomon Sutton, Josiah Sanborn, James H. McClary.
1797.—James H. McClary, Josiah Sanborn, George Sanders.
1798.—James H. McClary, Josiah Sanborn, George Sanders.
1799.—James H. McClary, Josiah Sanborn, Richard Tripp, Jr.
1800.—James H. McClary, Josiah Sanborn, Thomas Babb.
1801.—James H. McClary, Josiah Sanborn, Thomas Babb.
1802.—James H. McClary, Josiah Sanborn, Levi Brown.
1803.—Josiah Sanborn, James H. McClary, Levi Brown.
1804.—Thomas D. Merrill, James H. McClary, John Dolbeer,
1805.—Josiah Sanborn, Thomas Babb, Levi Brown.
1806.—Josiah Sanborn, Thomas Babb, Levi Brown.
1807.—Josiah Sanborn, Thomas Babb, Levi Brown.
1808.—Josiah Sanborn, Levi Brown, Thomas D. Merrill.
1809.—Josiah Sanborn, Levi Brown, Richard Tripp, Jr.
1810.—Josiah Sanborn, Levi Brown, Richard Tripp, Jr.
1811.—Josiah Sanborn, Thomas D. Merrill, Richard Tripp, Jr.
1812.—Thomas D. Merrill, Richard Tripp, Bickford Lang.

1813.—Samuel Morrill, Richard Tripp, Bickford Lang.
1814.—Samuel Morrill, Richard Tripp, Levi Brown.
1815.—Samuel Morrill, Richard Tripp, Levi Brown.
1816.—Samuel Morrill, Richard Tripp, Bickford Lang.
1817.—Thomas D. Merrill, Samuel Morrill, Hanover Dickey.
1818.—Thomas D. Merrill, Samuel Morrill, Bickford Lang.
1819.—Hanover Dickey, Thomas D. Merrill, Samuel Morrill.
1820.—Hanover Dickey, Thomas D. Merrill, Samuel Morrill.
1821.—Hanover Dickey, Richard Tripp, John Bachelder.
1822.—Hanover Dickey, Levi Locke, William Ham, Jr.
1823.—Hanover Dickey, William Ham, Jr., John Chesley.
1824.—Hanover Dickey, Josiah Sanborn, Winthrop Fowler.
1825.—Hanover Dickey, Thomas D. Merrill, Josiah Sanborn.
1826.—William Ham, Jr., Winthrop Fowler, Hanover Dickey.
1827.—Winthrop Fowler, John Cate, William Tarleton, Jr.
1828.—Winthrop Fowler, Eliphlet Wiggin, William Tarleton, Jr.
1829.—Winthrop Fowler, Eliphlet Wiggin, William Ham, Jr.
1830.—Winthrop Fowler, Eliphlet Wiggin, Robert Knox.
1831.—Eliphlet Wiggin, William Ham, Jr., Frederick Sanborn.
1832.—Eliphlet Wiggin, Nathan Bickford, Frederick Sanborn.
1833.—Eliphlet Wiggin, Nathan Bickford, Thomas D. Merrill.
1834.—Thomas D. Merrill, William Ham, Jr., Jeremiah Tripp.
1835.—Thomas D. Merrill, John Griffin, Jr., Eliphlet Wiggin.
1836.—Thomas D. Merrill, Samuel W. Bickford, Greenleaf Brackett.
1837.—Thomas D. Merrill, Samuel W. Bickford, Greenleaf Brackett.
1838.—Winthrop Fowler, Samuel Wells, Jonathan L. Cilley.
1839.—Thomas D. Merrill, Samuel Wells, John Griffin.
1840.—Eliphlet Wiggin, Jeremiah Tripp, James Critchet.
1841.—Thomas D. Merrill, Jeremiah Tripp, Simeon C. Goss.
1842.—Nathan Bickford, Simeon C. Goss, James Sanborn.
1843.—Thomas D. Merrill, Thomas Tripp, John Wallace.
1844.—Thomas D. Merrill, John Wallace, Newell Brown.
1845.—Thomas D. Merrill, Newell Brown, James Martin.
1846.—Eliphlet Wiggin, John Griffin, Jr., Joseph S. Dolbeer.
1847.—James Martin, Ephraim Locke, Jr., William Fowler.
1848.—James Martin, Ephraim Locke, Jr., William Fowler.
1849.—William Ham, Jonathan L. Cilley, George Sanders.
1850.—William Ham, Jonathan L. Cilley, George Sanders.
1851.—Jeremiah Tripp, Nathan Griffin, Henry F. Sanborn.
1852.—Ephraim Locke, Jr., Robert Knox, Benjamin L. Locke.
1853.—Ephraim Locke, Jr., Henry F. Sanborn, David M. Knowles.
1854.—Ephraim Locke, Jr., Henry F. Sanborn, David M. Knowles.
1855.—John Griffin, Jr., James W. Towle, Joseph S. Dolbeer.
1856.—Ephraim Locke, Jr., Jonathan C. Sanders, William Goss.
1857.—Ephraim Locke, Jr. Jonathan C. Sanders, Samuel Fowler, Jr.
1858.—Samuel Fowler, Jr., James Wiggin, Charles C. Doe.
1859.—Samuel Martin, William Yeaton, Charles C. Doe.
1860.—Samuel Martin, William Yeaton, Franklin Robinson.
1861.—Henry Knox, George Sanders, Jr, Franklin Robinson.
1862.—Jonathan C. Sanders, Arthur C. Locke, John H. Dolbeer.
1863.—Jonathan C. Sanders, George Sanders, Jr., John H. Dolbeer.
1864.—Ephraim Locke, Samuel Martin, Warren Tripp.
1865.—Henry F. Sanborn, Benjamin G. Howe, Warren Tripp.
1866.—Samuel Martin, Samuel Fowler, David M. Philbrick.
1867.—Samuel Martin, Samuel Fowler, David M. Philbrick.
1868.—Daniel G. Chesley, Daniel T. Cilley, Hanover O. Wells.
1869.—Daniel G. Chesley, James Yeaton, Hanover O. Wells.
1870.—Ephraim Locke, Henry F. Sanborn, James Yeaton.
1871.—Ephraim Locke, Henry F. Sanborn, Oliver Brown.
1872.—Samuel Martin, Andrew M. Heath (2d), Hanover O. Wells.
1873.—Samuel Martin, Andrew M. Heath (2d), Hanover O. Wells.
1874.—Samuel Martin, Andrew S. Evans, David M. Knowles.
1875.—Samuel Martin, Andrew S. Evans, David M. Knowles.
1876.—Samuel Martin, David M. Knowles, Walter Chesley.
1877.—George Sanders, Jr., Warren Tripp, Walter Chesley.
1878.—George Sanders, Jr., Warren Tripp, Robert C. Brown.
1879.—George Sanders, Jr., Robert C. Brown, James W. Fowler.
1880.—Robert C. Brown, James W. Fowler, James Yeaton.
1881.—James W. Fowler, James Yeaton, Samuel Quimby.
1882.—James W. Fowler, James Yeaton, Samuel Quimby.
1883.—Samuel Martin, Samuel Quimby, James H. Tripp.
1884.—Samuel Martin, James H. Tripp, Jackson C. Philbrick.
1885.—Hanover O. Wells, Jackson C. Philbrick, Christopher S. Heath.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1775, Andrew McClary and John McClary; 1776–80, John McClary; 1782, James Gray; 1790–97, Michael McClary; 1798–1803, Josiah Sanborn; 1804, Daniel Cilley; 1805–8, Josiah Sanborn; 1809, Thomas D. Merrill; 1810–18, John McClary; 1819–21, Hanover Dickey; 1822–23, Richard Tripp; 1824–26, William Ham, Jr.; 1827, Thomas D. Merrill; 1828, William Ham, Jr.; 1829, Hanover Dickey; 1830, William Ham, Jr.; 1831, Richard Tripp; 1832–33, Eliphlet Wiggin; 1834–35, William Ham, Jr.; 1836, Nathan Bickford; 1837, voted not to send; 1838–40, James Martin; 1841, Eliphlet Wiggin; 1842, Hanover Dickey; 1843, John Griffin; 1844, James Martin; 1845, John Wallace; 1846, Eliphlet Wiggin; 1847, John Wallace; 1848–49, James Martin; 1850, Ephraim Locke, Jr.; 1851, John Griffin; 1852, Ephraim Locke, Jr.; 1853, Robert Knox; 1854, Greenleaf Brackett; 1855, Henry F. Sanborn; 1856–57, Gardner W. Piper; 1858, voted not to send; 1859, Samuel Fowler, Jr.; 1860, Samuel Fowler; 1861, Edward H. Goodhue; 1862–63, Henry Knox; 1864–65, Charles C. Doe; 1866–67, George W. Bachelder; 1868–69, Samuel Martin; 1870–71, Alonzo Wallace; 1872–73, William Goss; 1874–75, George Sanders, Jr.; 1876–77, David M. Philbrick; 1878, Andrew J. Silver; 1878, November election, A. J. Silver; 1880, Jacob F. Robinson; 1882, David M. Knowles; 1884, Morrill D. Bickford.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1788, Captain James Gray; 1791–92, John McClary; 1850, James Martin; 1876, Paran Philbrick.

The following residents of Epsom have been members of the New Hampshire Senate: John McClary, three years (president of the Senate, 1784); Michael McClary, five years; James H. McClary, one year; Josiah Sanborn, three years; John McClary, one year; Henry F. Sanborn, two years.

Population.—The number of inhabitants in the town the several years when the census was taken by the United States were as follows: 1767, 194; 1791, 799; 1800, 1034; 1810, 1156; 1820, 1336; 1830, 1418; 1840, 1205; 1850, 1366; 1860, 1216; 1870, 993; 1880, 909.

Postmasters.—James H. McClary was postmaster in 1809; Samuel Morrill, 1813; Josiah Crosby, 1819; James Babb, 1824: Robert Knox, 1840; Benjamin L. Locke, 1844; Robert Knox, 1846; John Wallace 1853; Leonard W. Peabody, 1862; Captain A. C. Locke, 1869; Dr. L. W. Peabody, 1870; John T. Cotterell, 1872; Henry S. Knowles, 1885.

The post-office was established at Short Falls in 1871 with James B. Tennant postmaster.

Another office was established in town in 1882, at Gossville, and Andrew J. Silver appointed postmaster.

Secret Societies.—It is reported that several of the leading men of the town in the early part of the present century were members of the Masonic fraternity, and we find that Michael McClary was Master of the lodge at Nottingham. But we can learn of no such secret organization in the town until about 1854, when the "Americans," or "Know-Nothings," began to hold their mysterious gatherings in the hall over Major Griffin's store, the result of which gatherings was that the town was captured by them at the election in the spring of 1855, electing all the officers; but its life and strength were transient, for at the election the following year they were defeated, and the Democrats successful.

EVERGREEN LODGE, No. 53, I. O. O. F., was organized in the New Rye Church, Friday evening, May 10, 1872, by a delegation of the Grand Lodge of the State, Amos Jones, Grand Master.

The charter members of the lodge were Paran Philbrick, Warren Tripp, James B. Tennant, John H. Fife and Charles A. Chapman.

It held its meetings in a hall over the store of James B. Tennant for a few years, but finding themselves outgrowing their accommodations, they built the commodious and convenient building that they now occupy, which was dedicated to the purposes and uses of Odd-Fellowship Tuesday evening, September 5, 1876, by the officers of the Grand Lodge, George A. Cummings, Grand Master.

The lodge has received, during the thirteen years of its existence, one hundred members, and lost by death six; has paid more than one thousand dollars for relief, and received upwards of three thousand dollars in the way of fees and dues. The lodge has held a levee every year, which has been fully attended, and has always been a success financially.

The officers of the lodge for the term beginning July 4, 1875, were as follows: James F. Towle, Noble Grand; Morrison S. Bachelder, Vice-Grand; John H. Dolbeer, Recording Secretary; Samuel Martin, Per. Secretary; George W. Lane, Treasurer; William H. Straw, Junior Past Grand. Its meetings are held every Saturday evening.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—There have been various temperance organizations in the town from time to time, but their existence has been brief until, on the 22d day of February, 1882, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State, George A. Bailey, of Manchester, assisted by officers from Catamount Lodge, of Pittsfield, instituted Linwood Lodge, No. 62, I. O. G. T., and installed the following persons as officers for the first term. John T. Winslow, Worthy Chief Templar; Mrs. Mary C. Swain, Vice-Templar; Mrs. Emily G. Bickford, Secretary; John T. Cotterell, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Emma L. Robinson, Treasurer; Rev. N. A. Avery, Chaplain; Albert L. Sanders, Marshal; Lilla A. Robinson, Deputy Marshal; Mrs. Emma F. Winslow, Inside Guardian; Fred. Marden, Outside Guardian; Sadie D. Swain, Right Supporter; Annie M. Marden, Left Supporter; Dr. William Wallace, Past Worthy Chief Templar

They held their meetings in the town hall until July, 1883, when they moved to Grand Army Hall at Gossville, where they now meet Wednesday evenings.

The lodge has been sucessful in point of membership; at one time their roll contained the names of over eighty active members, but in the report for the quarter ending August 1, 1885, there were only forty.

Two members only have died since its organization,—Goram R. Worth and Willie Edmunds.

GEORGE H. HOYT POST, No. 66, G. A. R., was organized March 14, 1883, by Department Commander John Linnihan, assisted by Assistant Quartermaster General J. H. French, and Officer-of-the-Day Holbrook, all of Pennacook, and by the George W. Gordon Post of Suncook. The following officers were installed, viz.: Charles W. Leighton, Commander; George S. Sanders, Senior Vice-Commander; James W. Marden, Junior Vice-Commander; George H. Haynes, Adjutant; Christopher T. Heath, Quartermaster; Joseph Roderick, Surgeon; Henry E. Dotey, Chaplain; Thomas J. Ames, Outer Guard; George H. Rand, O. M.; Samuel T. Bickford, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Its first meetings were held in the town hall, but in the summer of 1883, Silver & Robinson enlarged their store building, and finished a hall, which is known as Grand Army Hall, and was dedicated by the post September 20, 1883, in which they have since held their meetings.

The post has had fifty-six different members, and lost only one by death, Comrade Elbridge Bachelder.

It has observed Memorial Day, having public services in their post-room, and the memorial services in the cemetery at Gossville, which have been very generally attended by the citizens of the town.

At the March meeting, 1885, the sum of fifty dollars was donated by the town to the post for the expenses of Memorial Day. The services of the Gossville Cornet Band were obtained for this day, and the Rev. Mr. Hillman, of Concord, was the orator.

THE RELIEF CORPS was organized in April, 1884, by Mrs. Foster, of Milford, Mrs. Deering, of Chichester, and Mrs. Greene, of Pittsfield, and the following officers installed: Mrs. R. W. Heath, President; Mrs. Jennie Leighton, Senior Vice-President; Miss Lizzie Roberts, Junior Vice-President; Miss Grace Edmonds, Secretary; Miss Ida Leighton, Treasurer; Mrs. Oldis Dotey, Chaplain; Miss Carrie Yeaton, Conductor; Mrs. Mary Hill, Guard.

MCCLARY GRANGE, No. 102, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, was instituted at Short Falls by George R. Drake, of Pittsfield, District Deputy, October 10, 1884, and the following officers installed: Warren Tripp, Master; George Sanders, Jr., Overseer; Horace Fowler, Secretary; William Fowler, Treasurer; William Goss, Chaplain.

They meet in Odd-Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

No historical sketch of Epsom would be complete or satisfactory without more than a passing notice of a family that figured so conspicuously in its early history as did that of the McClarys. From a sketch of the family, printed in the *Suncook Valley Times* in 1868, the following has been selected by permission of the author, John C. French, Esq.:

Historical Notes—THE MCCLARY FAMILY.—The old town of Epsom has furnished many worthy men during the past hundred and fifty years, who have held prominent positions of trust and honor in the State and nation; but none stand out in so bold relief, or are more worthy of remembrance, than the McClarys.

In fact, no family in the Suncook Valley fills so large a space in its history or the hearts of the people. For nearly a century the McClarys were the lead-

ing, influential men in all our civil, political and military affairs, and were identified with all the important events and measures that received the attention and governed the acts of the successive generations during that long period of time.

There is something mournful in the thought, however, that a family and name once so familiar in our midst is but a record of the past, and that no lineal male descendant is living to inherit the honors so dearly won by a noble ancestry, or to transmit the name to a grateful posterity.

And it is passing strange that so little has been written or preserved concerning their noble deeds and many years' service in public life, and that no testimonials are in existence, except public records, to aid in preserving their memories.

We know of no instance in our State, where history has so sadly neglected to do justice to a family which has rendered so efficient service in defending the rights, and promoting the interests of our commonwealth and nation, as in this instance.

The only official effort made to perpetuate the name, as of national interest, has been to honor one of the fortifications of Portsmouth harbor with the name,—Fort McClary,—and a privateer, which had but a short existence. The name of only one, Major Andrew McClary, appears in our printed histories, while several others of the family are equally deserving of mention.

The early proprietors and settlers of Epsom were of good English stock, though there was a small company of Scotch-Irish from Londonderry who bought lands here about 1738.

Among the number were the McClarys, McCoys, McGaffeys, Dickeys, Wallaces, Knoxs etc.

Among the number who felt the wrongs and oppressions, and sought an asylum for himself and children in the wilderness at Londonderry, was Andrew McClary. He soon died, but two of his sons, Andrew and John, grew to manhood and settled in Epsom, where they carved for themselves a farm and fortune.

By the records, we find that Andrew McClary held town office in 1739, and for eighty-three successive years some members of the family were promoted to positions of trust and power by their townsmen.

This forcibly illustrates the popularity and appreciation of this family by their kinsmen and townsmen.

Epsom, at that time, was a frontier town, with a few scattering pioneers, striving to find a "local habitation and a name" in the unbroken forests.

Theodore Atkinson, a wealthy land-holder, was the leading spirit, among the proprietors, in inducing a few families to push a settlement so far into the woods. None of the adjoining towns were settled till many years afterward. This was nearly thirty years before Chichester, Pittsfield or Barnstead were settled, twenty years before Concord received its present name, twenty years before Northwood and Deerfield were incorporated and thirty-six years before the Revolution.

The first settlement in the Suncook Valley was here, and not a tree was cut between this and the Canadas, and not a clearing, or friendly smoke, or any signs of civilization to break the monotony of the unbounded forest or cheer the loneliness of the early settlers. The sentiment that prompted the line,

"Oh! for a lodge in some vast wilderness,"

could have been here gratified. Meagre, indeed, are the records and traditions concerning these hardy foresters during their many years of border-life, before the Revolution.

Nottingham fort was the nearest neighbor and the asylum for safety.

The Indians frequented the valley, and bears, wildcats, deer and catamounts roamed through the forest undisturbed.

The proprietors built a block-house, or garrison, for refuge in case of danger. It was built near Andrew McClary's, and the old foundation was disturbed last summer by building the new house for Augustus Lord, Esq. Mrs. McCoy and family were hastening to and had nearly reached this garrison, when captured by the Indians in 1754.

Though the Indians were generally friendly, the inhabitants were greatly annoyed, and the growth of the settlement slow and difficult.

Andrew and John McClary were the leading influential men in all town or military affairs.

During the French and Indian War, commencing in 1756, Epsom was one of the frontier towns; the people lived in fear of the scalping-knife and tomahawk, and suffered by the incursions of the prowling savages.

Garrisons were established at Epsom, Buck Street, Pembroke, and a fort at Canterbury. Government frequently sent small detachments of troops up through this section scouting for the enemy and to protect and encourage the settlers. Captain Andrew McClary was the leading man in this region in all military matters, and rendered the colony efficient service during these perilous times. He had the personal acquaintance of the highest officials of the colony, and such noted fighters and rangers as Stark, Goffe, Rogers, etc.

His name frequently appears on the State records. In 1755 he applied to Governor Wentworth and obtained a company of troop to go in search of the Indians that committed the massacre and captured the McCall family at Salisbury. At another time he obtained a small company to aid in doing garrison duty at Epsom while the Indians were seen lurking about. As an officer, he was ever ready for any exposure or danger, while his men had the most implicit confidence in his ability and integrity. His command was authoritative, and no man refused obedience. In case of an emergency he could swear enough for a

battalion, enough to frighten the Penacooks out of the Suncook Valley and cause the Old Scotch Covenanters to hold up their hands in holy horror. He built a one-story frame house, and kept tavern on the height of land on the road leading from Epsom village to Pleasant Pond. The place is now owned by Joseph Lawrence, better known as Lawrence's "musterfield." His home was the common resort of the settlers, proprietors and scouts, and all who had occasion to travel in this direction. Town-meetings were held here until the "new meeting-house" was built, jurors were drawn here for His Majesty's Court, training of His Majesty's soldiers, and many rude frolics and exciting incidents which have long since passed into oblivion, never to be recalled. His wealth increased as well as his popularity. He owned all the land on the north side of the road to Deerfield line. He had the advantages of a fair English education. He served as town clerk, and his records on the town-books indicate a thorough knowledge of business, a good use of language and a style and beauty of penmanship seldom found at the present day. His last writing on the town-books, the year before he was killed, evinced care, accuracy and precision.

He took a lively interest in the affairs of the colonies, and early espoused the cause of the people against the arbitrary encroachments of the mother-country before the commencement of the Revolutionary War.

His ancestry, education and experience would naturally lead him to take sides with the people in defending their liberties when assailed by British oppression. Frequent meetings were held at his house, and measures taken to co-operate with adjoining towns for mutual rights and protection.

The Seven Years' War, which closed in 1760, had completely aroused the military spirit of the province, and organizations, with experienced officers, had been maintained up to the time of the Revolution. A new regiment was then formed, the Twelfth, comprising the towns of Nottingham, Deerfield, Epsom, Northwood, Chichester and Pittsfield. "Coming events cast their shadows before." The people were expecting a serious conflict.

The location of McClary's tavern made it a common resort for the rustic foresters to meet and talk of the difficulties, while the popularity and ability of the jovial landlord rendered him the political and military oracle of the Suncook Valley.

The battle of Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, sounded the tocsin to arms. Signals flamed from the hill-tops, and fleet messengers transmitted news from town to town.

The sturdy yeomanry of the Suncook Valley snatched their trusty firelocks and powder-horns, and started for the scene of hostilities with spirits as brave as ever animated a soldier, and with hearts as noble and honest as ever throbbed in the cause of liberty and freedom.

They were governed by one common impulse, and came from blazed paths and crooked roads that wound through the forests and thickets. They were all known to each other as brothers and townsmen. Each soldier represented a household, and they and their cause were commended to the protection of heaven at the morning and evening devotions, and in the service of the Sabbath; donations of food and clothing were freely sent to them by the families at home.

The men from this section reached Nottingham Square about one o'clock, where they found Captain Cilley and Dr. Dearborn, with a company of about sixty men, making, with themselves, about eighty men.

Who would not like to see those men—some with broad-tailed black coats, worsted stockings, three-cornered hats; others in coarse homespun; all with long stockings, knee and shoe buckles, and thick cowhide shoes? Their guns and equipments were as various as their costumes. Some had the old Queen Anne that had done service in the French War; some, long fowling-pieces; some, a fusee; only one had a bayonet. Powder-horn and shot-pouches took the place of cartridge-box.

If we were to choose a subject for a historical painting, we would prefer the scene on Nottingham Square, April 29th, where were paraded the noblest band of patriots that ever left New Hampshire to vindicate her honor and protect her liberties. We would like to hear the roll-call, and see a photograph of these heroes.

Captain Andrew McClary was by common consent the leading spirit of this noble band of patriots, though there was no previous organization.

There is much to be written concerning the achievements and adventures of this distinguished company, and many of the able men composing it, but the most remarkable and thrilling incident in this connection was their famous march to Cambridge.

There is not a parallel in the annals of all the wars in our country, and such wonderful powers of endurance by a whole company of men excites our surprise, as their patriotism does our pride and admiration. No other locality can boast of sending braver hearts or tougher men to aid, by their valor and perseverance, in establishing the noblest republic that ever cheered and blest a prosperous people. This noble Spartan band opened a series of brilliant exploits by performing one of the most remarkable physical feats ever recorded in our nation's history. Dr. Dearborn gives an account of it, and Bancroft a passing notice, and tradition relates it from generation to generation, but it should be familiar to every son and daughter of New Hampshire as one of the brightest testimonials of our devotion to the cause of freedom and independence.

Accustomed as they were to life in the open air, and trials of strength by long journeys, hunting, trapping and scouting, they knew little of fear and fatigue

Leaving Nottingham Square at one o'clock in the

afternoon, they pushed on at a rapid pace, as if the destiny of the province or hopes of the nation depended upon their alacrity and speed. At Kingston they took a double-quick or "dog-trot," and followed it without a halt to Haverhill, crossing the Merrimack River in a ferry-boat at sunset, having made twenty-seven miles in six hours.

But this is not all,—they halted at Andover for supper, and then started for a night march, and *on the morning of the 21st, at sunrise, they were paraded on Cambridge Common, "spiling for a fight."* Those from Epsom had traveled seventy miles in less than twenty-four hours, and the whole company from Nottingham fifty-seven miles in less than twenty hours.

Did bone and muscle ever do better? That was the "spirit of 76;" that was the kind of stuff the men were made of who lived in the Suncook Valley one hundred and ten years ago.

Upon the organization of the New Hampshire troops John Stark was unanimously chosen colonel and Andrew McClary major. Conspicuous for his coolness and bravery, Major McClary moved among the men encouraging and calming them by his own example and word.

When, after a hard fought-battle and their ammunition all gone, the American forces were compelled to leave the field, the New Hampshire troops retired in excellent order. They were the last to leave the field, and Major McClary was in the rear maintaining order and discipline.

As the Americans retreated across the neck Major McClary was remarkably animated with the result of the contest. That day's conflict, and the glorious display of valor which had distinguished his countrymen, made him sanguine of the result. Having passed the last place of danger, he went back to see if the British were disposed to follow them across the neck, thus exposing himself to danger anew. His men cautioned him against his rashness. "The ball is not yet cast that will kill me," said he, when a random shot from one of the frigates struck a buttonwood tree and, glancing, passed through his abdomen. Throwing his hands above his head, he leaped several feet from the ground and fell forward upon his face—dead.

Thus fell Major Andrew McClary, the highest American officer killed at the battle, the handsomest man in the army and the favorite of the New Hampshire troops. His dust still slumbers where it was lain by his sorrowing comrades in Medford, unhonored by any adequate memorial to tell where lies one of the heroes that ushered in the Revolution with such auspicious omens. Major McClary had a splendid physique and soldierly appearance.

With all the bravery of Stark, he possessed greater mental endowments and culture. With the natural ability of Sullivan, he possessed the magic power to incite his men to nobler deeds. With the popularity of Poor, he was more cool and discreet. In fact, he combined more completely than either the elements that tend to make a popular and successful commander, and had his life been spared, he would doubtless have ranked among the most able and noted officers of the Revolution. He married in early life Elizabeth McCrillis, a strong-minded, resolute Scotch-Irish girl, who proved a valuable help-meet and capable mother to his seven children. After her husband's death she kept the farm, tavern and store alone, assisted at first by her husband's partner in business, John Casey, and afterwards by her eldest son, James Harvey. Rumor says she was at one time published to be married to the above-named John Casey, but the match was prevented by the interference of a younger rival and the advice of her friends. After the children had grown up and nineteen years of widowhood, she married Colonel Samuel Osgood in 1794. She died in 1800, aged sixty-seven. The oldest son, James Harvey, was born in 1762, and as he grew to manhood, continued the business of his father and rendered valuable service to the family. He prosecuted an extensive business for those times, having two stores and a potash-factory, besides the farm and tavern.

He was highly respected, exemplary in his habits, early promoted to offices of public trust and honor, which he held for a series of years. He was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the Eighteenth Regiment, and one of its first commanders, afterwards promoted to a brigadier-general of the militia.

He married Betsey Dearborn, of North Hampton, an estimable lady, in 1789, by whom he had six children, but the whole family have gone to their long home except one daughter.

The second son, Andrew, born in 1765, was smart and active; he received a good education, but had a wild, roving inclination. He entered the regular army, was soon promoted to the rank of captain, served for a time on the frontier, and for several years was clerk in the War Department at Washington, where he died in middle life. The third son, John, born in 1767, a man of fine abilities and credit, followed his brother into the regular army, and also rose to the rank of captain, served on the frontier and died at Fort Gibson. He married Abigail Pearson, of Epsom, in 1791; they had one son, Charles, who went to Stanstead, Canada.

The fourth son, William, was a blacksmith by trade; he married Isabel Dickey in 1795, and in company with quite a number of young men from Epsom first settled in Stanstead, Canada.

There were also three daughters,—Elizabeth married Captain Simon Heath, well-known in Epsom and vicinity; Margaret married Rev. Mr. Haseltine, who was the pastor of the Congregational Church in Epsom for thirty years; Nancy, the youngest daughter, married John Stevens. No family record or papers have been found to aid in this humble sketch, but we

have given many official and well-authenticated facts which are rescued from oblivion, and may be interesting to some of the readers of the times, and may aid the future historian in giving this family more extended mention than they have yet received in our written histories.

But in this connection we earnestly desire to call attention to one great duty yet to be rendered to Major Andrew McClary. The family, town or State have shown little patriotism, gratitude or affection in neglecting to erect some monument or stone to mark his burial-place. He was buried near the encampment of the New Hampshire Brigade at Medford, near some two hundred New Hampshire soldiers who died of disease and wounds.

John McClary was born in Ireland in 1719, and emigrated with his family to America when he was thirteen years old, A. D. 1733. His father and the family settled in Epsom in the year 1738.

John became industrious, methodical and exacting, a stern Presbyterian, as rigid as the old Scotch Covenanters,—very different from his jovial, rough, impulsive, convivial brother, Major Andrew.

He had no advantages of schooling; still he possessed a large share of common sense, a strong mind and good judgment.

He early became one of the leading men in Epsom, was chosen moderator and for over forty years was one of the principal officers and advisers in town affairs.

He was justice of the peace under the provincial government, and all cases of litigation in this vicinity came before Esquire John McClary for trial.

He was well versed in Indian affairs, was called out to do scouting duty in the French and Indian War, was a captain of the militia at that time and rose to the rank of colonel before the Revolution.

Though closely connected with the Royal government, he took a decisive stand with the colonists to resist British oppression; and while his brother represented the military spirit of the Suncook Valley, Esquire John represented the civil authority both under monarchical and republican rule.

The towns of Epsom, Allentown and Chichester (including Pittsfield) were classed together, and Esquire John McClary was annually chosen to represent them at the convention at Exeter. With such men as Colonel Joseph Badger, of Gilmanton, Esquire John Cram, of Pittsfield, and Hall Bergen, of Allenstown as leading spirits, the hardy settlers of the Suncook Valley were true to the cause of independence.

Not a single instance of Toryism is recorded. Esquire John McClary was a prominent member of the first convention to organize a colonial government and afterwards in framing our State government, and was an active member nearly twenty years.

He held the responsible office as one of the Committee of Safety from 1777 to 1783. This committee had power to call out troops at such time and in such numbers as they deemed necessary and expedient.

In 1780 he was elected to the Council, and annually for the four succeeding years. In 1784 he was chosen to the Council and also to the Senate, and served as member of that honorable body three years.

He was tall, erect, commanding, dignified and made an excellent presiding officer.

In early life he was married to Elizabeth Harvey, of Nottingham. She was also born in Ireland, and came to this country in the same ship with the McClarys. They had four children. The oldest son, John McClary, Jr., who had many of the characteristics and promising qualities of his father, entered the army of the Revolution and was killed at the battle of Saratoga in 1787, while serving as lieutenant in General Whipple's brigade ("Adjutant-General's Report" says Lieutenant Michael, which is an error). The second son, Michael, will be the subject of another sketch. The third son, Andrew, was sent to Dummer Academy to be educated, and died there during the war, aged sixteen. He was buried at Medford, by the side of his uncle, Major Andrew McClary.

They had but one daughter, Mollie, who married Daniel Page, of Deerfield.

Captain John McClary had three sisters, who settled in Epsom, besides his parents and brother Andrew. The eldest, Margaret, married Deacon Samuel Wallace. The second, Jane, married John McGaffy, and the third, Ann, married Richard Tripp.

After a long and useful life, he died at the green old age of eighty-two, A.D. 1801.

The McClarys owned a very large landed estate, which was divided into several valuable farms for the sons and daughters. They are of good soil and location, commanding a fine prospect. Esquire John built a one-story house on the south side of the road. The house was enlarged at various times and became a venerable-looking mansion. It is now owned by Michael McClary Steele, of the fifth generation of the McClarys and great-grandson of Esquire John.

The old mansion is a place of peculiar interest. Here, for many years, Esquire John received the friendly and official visits of the leading men of the province. Here civil courts and military tribunals were held, and here, for half a century following, his son, General Michael, dispensed his hospitalities to his townsmen and the distinguished men of the times. Among the number were such as Generals Sullivan, Dearborn, Stark, Governors Gilman, Langdon, Plummer, Smith, etc.

That honorable and distinguished body, the New Hampshire Branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, held three of its annual meetings at this house.

Near by, the huge liberty-pole was erected in 1783, at the close of the Revolution, on the declaration of peace, when the scattered settlers of the Suncook Valley met to celebrate the happy event which they

had so nobly strove to win. Good speeches, good-cheer abounded; but "tell it not in Gath," publish it only in the local "Times," the glorious occasion wound up in a glorious drunk.

In fact, no house in the valley, or all the section around, has so many rich historical associations connected with it as the old McClary homestead.

The arrangement of the interior is reverently preserved, and as one passes through its spacious rooms, viewing the relics of the past, and reflects upon the large number of honorable and distinguished men who have met within its walls, reason seems to lose its bounds, and one fancies he is wandering through some ancient baronial hall or old Scottish castle built in the age of chivalry, rather than viewing a spacious farm-house in the dull, quiet, old farming town of Epsom.

General Michael McClary, second son of Esquire John McClary, was born in Epsom in 1753. He received the advantages of a fair education, was a smart, active lad, and, in common with other members of the family, had very decidedly a military turn.

At the age of twenty-three he joined the army, at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, and was appointed ensign in Captain Henry Dearborn's company, in Stark's regiment. His company, mostly from the Suncook Valley, rendered heroic service at the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1777 he was promoted and made captain in Colonel Scammel's regiment.

He served four years in the army, taking part in some of the most decisive engagements of the war, and suffered with his men some of the severest privations and fatigues. Many interesting incidents pertaining to his company ought to be published. His soldierly qualities, engaging manners and family connection gave him the acquaintance and friendship of the leading officers of the Revolution, and by a severe experience in the army he gained a thorough knowledge of men and national affairs, which proved of great practical advantage in after-years.

On returning from the army he at once took a prominent position in social and political life, which he held for half a century. He took an active part in the organization of the State government, and being well versed in military affairs and of good executive ability, he was appointed adjutant-general for the State of New Hampshire. He organized that department, and held the office twenty-one consecutive years. In 1796 he was elected Senator, and was a member of that body seven years, and such was his popularity that the votes in Epsom were unanimously in his favor, and nearly so in the adjoining towns.

He was United States marshal for a long time, which, during the last war with England, with the large amount of privateering prosecuted at Portsmouth, was a very responsible office. He was tendered the nomination as candidate for Governor, but declined to accept.

Though well known throughout the State, and with positions of honor and trust at his command, his popularity, power and influence in his native town was the most remarkable. He seemed to control the affairs of Epsom with almost universal consent. For over fifty years he served his townsmen in some capacity, either moderator, town clerk, representative or auditor. He was decidedly the most popular and influential man that ever lived in town. Said an old Federalist: "If I had a family of children who would obey me as well as the people of Epsom do General McClary, I should be a happy man."

Though once a Federalist, he cast his lot with the Democratic party and carried the town with him almost unanimously. One year, only one Federal vote was thrown.

During the last war with England party feeling ran high, and party lines were clearly drawn. Governor Plummer, through Adjutant-General McClary, called out detachments of the militia without calling together the Council or Legislature, which provoked a great deal of controversy. General McClary procured supplies for the troops, made preparations for the defense of Portsmouth, purchased cannon and munitions of war, but in 1814, when the Federalists rallied and elected John T. Gilman as Governor, General McClary resigned with virtuous indignation his office, which he had filled with credit and ability, and in which capacity he had reviewed every regiment in the State. The town of Epsom strongly supported the war. A full company, under Captain Jonathan Godfrey, volunteered for the defense of Portsmouth.

Michael McClary also did much business as justice of the peace and probate judge. Most of the court business for this vicinity was done at Epsom, and most cases of litigation were brought before him for trial.

He took an active part in organizing the New Hampshire Branch of the Society of the Cincinnati; he was the first treasurer, and held the office twenty-five years. This honorable body of Revolutionary officers met annually on the 4th of July; three of their annual meetings were held at the house of General McClary. This society is worthy of more extended mention, and their annual meetings probably called together more noted men than ever assembled on any other occasion in the Suncook Valley. He was also a zealous Free-Mason. As is well known, many of the officers of the Revolution were Masons. While in the army young McClary had met in secret conclave such men as Washington, Lafayette, Sullivan and other brothers of the mystic order, and became an earnest worker in the craft. In connection with other ex-officers, he was instrumental in organizing a lodge at Deerfield, and in honor of General Sullivan, it was named Sullivan Lodge. He was the first Senior Warden of this lodge, and afterwards Worshipful Master.

In appearance General McClary was tall, commanding, well-proportioned and prepossessing. He made

a fine appearance as a military officer, either on foot or in the saddle, which, with his position, means and hospitality, rendered him exceedingly popular. He was remarkably affable and engaging in his manners, interesting in conversation, graceful in his movements, convivial in his habits, generous, hospitable and public-spirited, possessing the elements of popularity, though fond of power, and when opposed, displayed some traits not recorded among the Christian graces. His acquaintance and correspondence was remarkably extensive, embracing many of the most distinguished men of the country. He married, in 1779, Sally Dearborn, an intelligent, interesting and accomplished lady, daughter of Dr. Dearborn, of Northampton. The marriage was a happy one. They entered company with style and grace, and around their festive board have been many happy meetings of the prominent men of the times.

They had five children that survived the perils of childhood. The oldest son, John, born in 1785, was of great personal beauty and accomplishments. He was early promoted to offices of trust,—Representative, Senator and a clerkship at Washington. He was killed by a falling building when but thirty-six. He was the most popular and promising young man in this region, and his death caused great demonstrations of grief. The funeral was the largest ever held in the Suncook Valley, and was attended by Rev. Jonathan Curtis, an able divine, especially on funeral occasions.

The second son, Andrew, born in 1787, was also unusually smart and prepossessing, but was wild and roving. He entered the army in the War of 1812, and served as captain. He married Mehitable Duncan, of Concord, in 1813, and had one daughter. Shortly after this event he sailed for Calcutta, and was lost at sea.

General McClary also had three daughters of rare attractions. The oldest, Nancy Dearborn, born in 1789, married Samuel Lord, of Portsmouth, whose ability and wealth are well known. One of his sons, Augustus, has purchased a large part of the old McClary estate. The second daughter, Elizabeth Harvey, born in 1791, married Jonathan Steele, a lawyer from Peterborough. They settled on the homestead now owned and occupied by their son, Michael McClary Steele. The third daughter, Mary, born in 1794, married Robert Parker, and is still living in Fitzwilliam.

General McClary and wife both lived to a good old age. The sad fate of their sons fell with crushing and disastrous weight upon the parents, wearing away by inches their life and vitality, and their poignant grief was only assuaged by the grave.

He died in 1825, aged seventy-two, and was buried with his ancestors in the old burying-ground in Epsom, where rests the dust of many heroic dead, whose lives and deeds are fast fading from the memory of passing generations.

The papers following are copies of votes, receipts and other papers that are interesting as curiosities:

"*To the Honorable Genl Assembly Convened at Exeter 19th April*, 1780:

"The petition of Michael McClary Humbly Sheweth that your petitioner was, by the authority of the State, appointed to the Command of a Company (in Defence of his Country) the eighth of November, 1776, Continued in his command till Sept., 1778. Then, by reason of a bad State of Health, was obliged to resign his command. And Notwithstanding the many Fatigues & hardships he has been obliged to encounter (which has ruined his Constitution), he is by a late resolve of the Genl Assembly deprived of having the depreciation of his wages made good. Therefore prays you would take the matter under your wise Consideration and make the depreciation of his wages good up to the time he left the service.

"And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

"MICHL McCLARY."

The above request was granted April 25, 1780.

A warrant beginning "State of New Hampshire: The Government and People of said State: To the Selectmen of Epsom, in the County of Rockingham, in said State," and issued by M. Weare, President of Council, and John Langdon, Speaker of the House, requiring the said selectmen to notify the legal inhabitants paying taxes in the towns of Epsom, Chichester and Allenstown, to meet at the meeting-house in said Epsom, on Monday, the 8th day of December, 1777, for the purpose of electing one person having a real estate of two hundred pounds, lawful money, to represent them in the General Assembly to be held at Exeter in said State, on the third Wednesday of the same December, was signed by "John Cate, selectman, in behalf of the others, who are absent in the service."

At the meeting called as above, Ede Hall Bergen, of Allenstown, was chosen moderator and Colonel John McClary representative.

May 11, 1778, Colonel John McClary was chosen to convene at Concord on the 10th day of June following "for the purpose of forming and laying a permanent plan or system of Government for the future Happiness and well-being of the good people of this State."

March 17, 1779, "*Rased* $600 for the repair of Highways in labor at three Dollars per day."

August 23, 1779, it was "*Voted* to send a man to Concord, in this State, to meet in convention in order to regulate the prices of the Necessaries of Life; "also "*Voted* Lieut. Samuel Osgood be appointed for the above purpose."

May 22, 1780, it was "*Voted* that a committee of safety be chosen for the town of Epsom the ensuing year, whose business it shall be at all times to consult the good and welfare of this Town. Said committee shall consist of the five following persons, viz.: Lieut. Benj^{a}. Goodwin, John Casey, Capt. Jerem^{h} Prescott, Thomas Babb and Eben^{r} Wallis."

"State of New Ham^{s}, Rockingham, S.S:

"This may certify that Amos Morrill has within twelve months past wrought in his own Blacksmith Shop in Epsom one Hundred Thousand of Ten penny nails, and that he is Intittled to a bounty agreeable to a law of this State.

"THOMAS BABB, } *Select Men*
"GEORGE SANDERS, } *of Epsom.*

"Epsom, 16th March, 1791."

"Rockingham, S.S., March 16, 1791:

"This May Certify that Amos Morrill has made it appear to me that he has within twelve months past wrought one Hundred Thousand of Ten penny Nails in his own Blacksmith Shop in Epsom.

"Attest: MICHL McCLARY, *J. P.*"

"Aug. 12, 1791.

"Recieved an order on the Treasurer for five pounds.

"A. MORRILL."

"Recieved of the Selectmen Seven pounds Eight Shillings, it being in full for Seventeen Thousand of Shingles and twenty-three hundred of Boards Delivered att the meeting-house in Jany. 13, 1785.

"JOHN CASS.

"Epsom, March 15, 1785."

"Rec^{d} of the Selectmen of Epsom an Order on Tho^{s}. Babb for one pound Eight Shillings, which order when paid, will be in full for three thousand of board nails which I Obligated to purchase, and did purchase for said Town.

"MOSES LOCK.

"Epsom, 8th March, 1785."

"Epsom, October 2, 1783.—Recieved of Michael McClary the sum of five hard dollars for preaching one Sabbath.

"By me OLIVER NOBLE."

"EPSOM, March 13, 1789.

"Received of Mr. Josiah Sanborn, Agent for the town of Epsom for ye year 1788, eight Bushels of Wheat, thirty-nine Bushels & ¼ of Rye & thirty Bushels of Potatoes,

"Rec^{d} per me

"EBENEZER HASELTINE.

	£.	s.	d.
"8 bushels wheat @ 5*s*	2	0	0
39¼ bushels Rye @ 3*s*. 6*d*	6	17	4
30 bushels potatoes @ 10*d*	1	5	0
	10	2	4"

"Moses Locke, a Soldier in the Cont. Army for the town of Epsom, Dr.

1781	£.	s.	d.
March. To cash advanced for sundry supplies for the support of your family during the year 1780.	8	19	0
March 19, By Cash rec^{d} of Mrs. Locke	12	0	0

"Epsom, April 18, 1781.

"JOHN CASEY,
"BENJA. GOODWIN,
"THOMAS BABB,
} *Select Men for Epsom.*

"To the Committee on Claims at Exeter."

March 19, 1783, it was "*Voted* that the boards that are due from individuals in this town shall be recovered and disposed of to the best advantage, and the money converted to the preaching of the Gospel for the year current."

March 17, 1784, it was "*Voted* to raise forty-five pounds for the support of a school."

March, 1787, it was "*Voted* that the town of Epsom purchase a cow and lend her to Israel Clifford." A few years later, the town, by vote, ordered the selectmen to sell said cow and use the proceeds towards paying the debts of the town.

March, 1782, it was "*Voted* to raise one hundred silver dollars for the support of schools."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NOAH MARTIN, M.D.

The active and energetic family of Martin has impressed itself on many nationalities, and those bearing that name have attained eminence in various fields of honor and usefulness. The American family goes back through the Scotch-Irish stock to the time when France and Scotland were so intimately connected, and, perhaps, to the time when William, the Conqueror, marshaled his adherents and retainers for the bloody battle of Sanguelac or Hastings, which decided the fate of England and changed the course of civilization, for on the list of those who accompanied him were several of the name. In France it has been an illustrious name in law, science and literature. Five of the Popes have borne the name. Everywhere we find among the members of the Martin family ambitious hard-working, successful, men of more than ordinary ability.

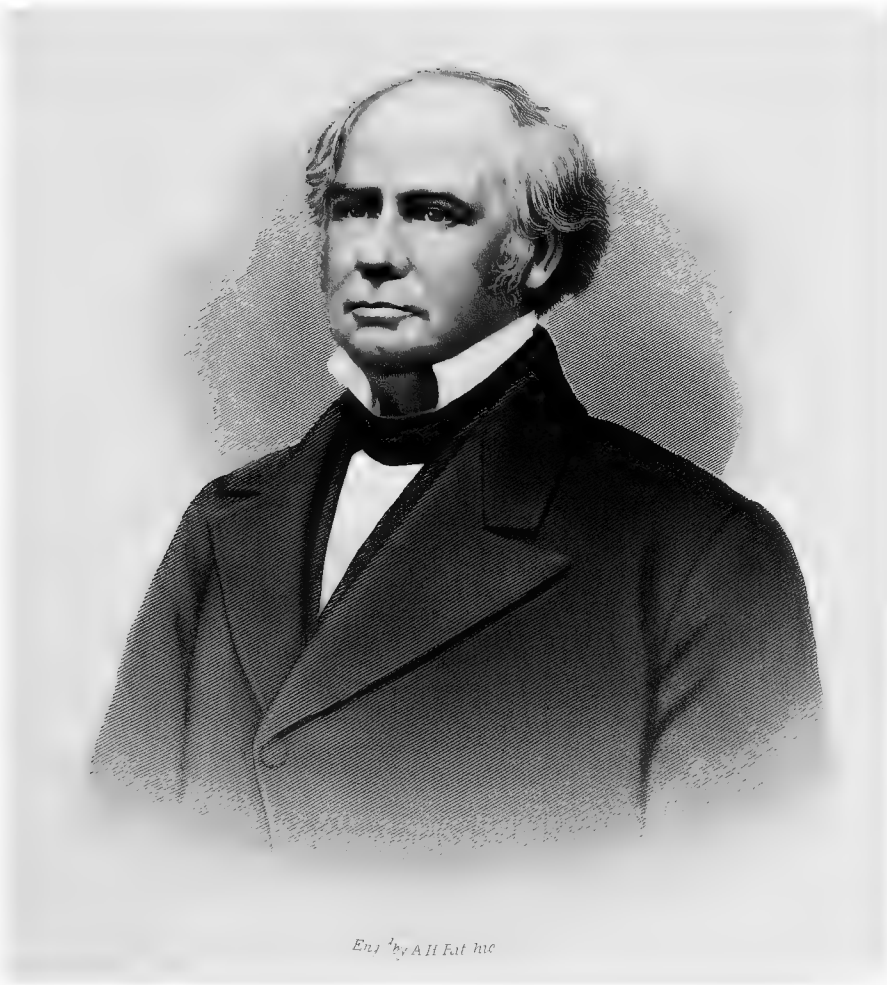
Early in the eighteenth century, when the stalwart and freedom-loving defenders of Londonderry, Ireland, emigrated to America to found a new Londonderry in a land where religious persecution should not seek their blood, Nathaniel Martin, the earnest man, with Margaret Mitchell, his wife, and son William, were among the early settlers who made a home in this wild and strange country. Nowhere in America have been found more honest virtues or more sterling qualities than were in this notable settlement, and the descendants of these people may well look with pride upon their Scotch-Irish ancestry.

William (2) was born in 1712; married Hannah Cochrane. Their children were Mary, James, Nathaniel, William, Robert, Samuel and Hannah.

Samuel (3), born May 26, 1762; married Sally, eldest daughter of Major James Cochrane, of Pembroke, N. H., and had Polly, Thomas, James, Noah and Nancy.

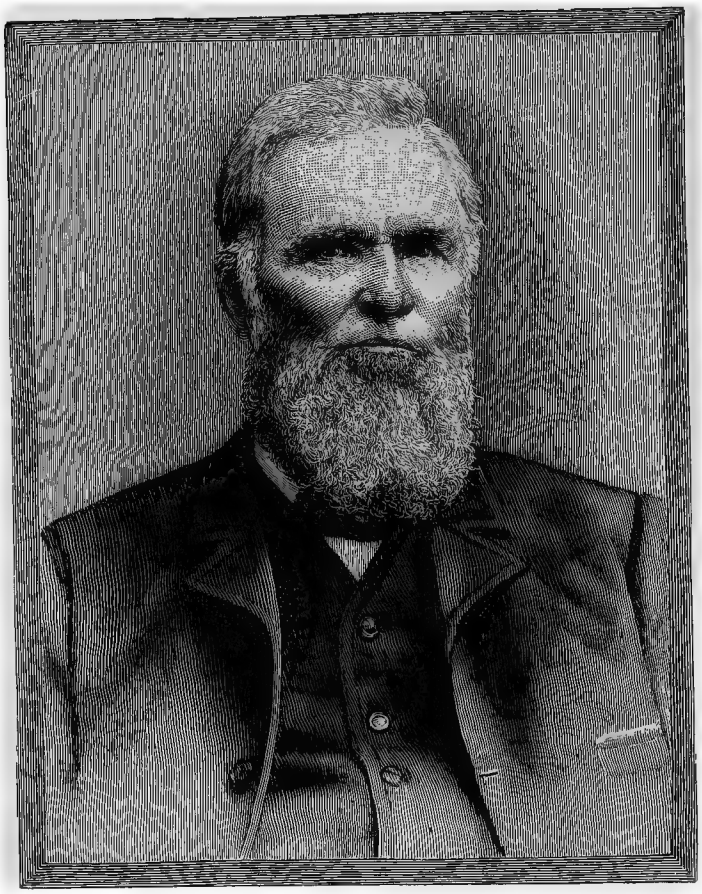
Noah (4), born in Epsom, N. H., July 26, 1801; married, October 25, 1825, Mary Jane, daughter of Dr. Robert Woodbury, of Barrington, and had two daughters,—Elizabeth A. and Caroline M. He died May 28, 1863, of apoplexy. Mrs. Martin died June 30, 1880.

Noah Martin, M.D., was studious from early life, and, his tastes leading him in that direction, he elected to follow the study of medicine, and persevered through many difficulties until he had acquired a thorough classical and professional education. After the usual attendance at the district schools and private tuition of Rev. Jonathan Curtis, he became a pupil at Pembroke Academy, where he had the benefit of instruction from those able preceptors, the Rev. Amos Burnham and Professor John Vose. His professional studies were commenced in the office of Dr. Pillsbury, of Pembroke, with whom he remained one year, and he finished his preparatory medical education with Dr. Graves, of Deerfield, being with him two years. He then entered the Medical Department at Dartmouth College, and was graduated in the class of 1824, and soon after was associated with Dr. Graves and in practice in Deerfield one year. In 1825, Dr. Martin removed to Great Falls, and, being a thorough student, he felt that to keep abreast of his profession he must have a catholicity of thought



Engd by A.H. Fatout

N. Martin



Samuel Martin

that would allow him to discriminate and use those discoveries in medical science which could be made beneficial to his fellow-men, and he soon showed that skill and energy which is the key-note of success, acquired a large and lucrative practice, and was a leading member of the medical fraternity. After nine years' residence in Great Falls he removed to Dover. His established reputation, both as a physician and surgeon, brought him at once into the confidence of the people in Dover. And now, after ten years of professional life, Dr. Martin was considered one of the best physicians and surgeons in the State; in fact, the leading physician in that section, and the consulting physician in cases requiring superior medical skill. His natural dignity of mien and courteous bearing, united with his social qualities, pleasing address and sympathetic heart, made him very popular. Generous in the matter of his services, prompt to answer the call of those from whom no remuneration could come as well as that of the wealthiest man, all who sought his counsel found him faithful and sure, always ready with kind words of advice and encouragement, and in the many delicate offices connected with his profession he displayed that discriminating sense, judgment and tact, conjoined with a nice observance of a tender and scrupulous confidence, which were among his characteristics, and endeared him to the hearts of his patients. He was deeply devoted to his profession, pursuing it with ceaseless ardor, giving it his greatest thought and study, making many sacrifices of a personal nature for its benefit, keeping thoroughly informed regarding all matters pertaining to it and calling to his aid its most advanced thought. His career was an eminently successful one, and he demonstrated what determination, perseverance, untiring application and love for his noble art could do, and filled an honorable and high position.

In politics Dr. Martin was Democratic, of that honest and stable Jacksonian type which holds the object of the nation to be the paramount good of the people. With but little ambition for political preferment, he was not always able to resist the importunities of political and personal friends, and was often brought forward for political office. He was elected to the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1830, 1832 and 1837; to the New Hampshire Senate in 1835 and 1836; and in 1852 and 1853 he was elected to the highest office of the State, that of Governor.

Dr. Martin was elected a member of the Strafford District Medical Society in 1835, and was chosen its president in 1841 and 1842; a member of the State Medical Society in 1836, and its president in 1858; and a member of the American Medical Association in 1849. He was one of the founders of the Dover Medical Association, and its first president in 1849, and re-elected in 1850. He was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society in 1853, also New England Historical Genealogical Society the same year, and vice-president of the same, for New Hampshire, in 1855. He was one of the organizers of the Dover Library, and its president in 1851, 1852 and 1853. He was a member of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane in 1852, and 1853, and member of the board of trustees of the House of Reformation for Juvenile and Female Offenders in 1855. He was one of the incorporators of the State Agricultural Society, and was elected vice-president of the same in 1851. He was chosen president of the Savings-Bank for the County of Strafford in 1844, holding the office until 1852, when he declined a re-election; was a leading director of the Dover Bank from 1847 to 1855, when he resigned; also a director of the Strafford Bank from 1860 to the time of his death. He also held various other offices of trust. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Order of Odd-Fellows.

In all the various relations of life, the kindliness of heart of Dr. Martin, his gentlemanly and unostentatious manner and his pre-eminent abilities won him warm friends and admirers. Never was a man more conscientious in the discharge of official duties or private trusts, and never could the evil-minded find aught against his integrity or the purity of his motives.

SAMUEL MARTIN.

Prominent among the families dating back to the pioneer settlements of this section of the State, and members of which have in every generation been agriculturists, is that from which Samuel Martin traces his ancestry. This branch of the Martin family is "Scotch-Irish,"—that is, they were of Scotch lineage, born on Irish soil,—and it was necessary that a people of one nationality and born on alien soil should have a distinctive name, hence the appellation of "Scotch-Irish."

The line of descent to Samuel is Nathaniel (1), William (2), Samuel (3), James (4), Samuel (5). William (2), born in 1712, the great-grandfather of Samuel, accompanied his parents to America when very young, and his childhood was passed amid the privations incident to the pioneer life of the new country, and in the labor of converting the wilderness and rough, stony soil into fruitful fields. His father, Nathaniel Martin (1), was a robust, persevering and adventurous man, of sterling worth, and much esteemed. His mother, Margaret (Mitchell) Martin, was a true-hearted woman, who did not hesitate to follow her husband into a new and almost uninhabited region, and to brave the hardships appertaining, if there they could only find that which their firmly-fixed faith so strongly desired: "Freedom to worship God." William (2) attained manhood, inherited the qualities of his parents, became "a tiller of the soil," and, in due time, married Sally, eldest daughter of

Major James Cochrane, of Pembroke. He followed the occupation of his father, that of farming, and also learned the shoemaker's trade. He made his home in Pembroke, and was an industrious and honored citizen. He died July 6, 1828. His children were Polly, Thomas, James (4), Noah (see biography of Dr. Martin) and Nancy. James (4) was born in Pembroke, N. H., July 1, 1799. He was a resident of Epsom, where he had a large farm, which he cultivated. Intelligent and thoughtful, he kept himself cognizant of matters pertaining to public affairs, held numerous town offices and also served as representative for the town of Epsom. He married Elsie Bailey. Their children were Sally (born December 25, 1822, now Mrs. Sleeper; has four children), Samuel, James (born January 5, 1830; now residing in St. Louis; has three children), and Thomas (born July 1, 1832; has three children, and is living in Wisconsin.)

Samuel Martin, eldest son of James and Elsie (Bailey) Martin, was born in Epsom January 28, 1828. From a mere lad until he was fourteen years of age Samuel worked at farming, assisting his father in his labors. He then went to Dover, N. H., and made his home for three years with his uncle, Dr. Noah Martin, afterwards Governor, who kindly gave him the opportunity of availing himself of the valuable instruction of the eminent John R. Varney, whose enthusiasm in this calling was such as to inspire his pupils to laudable endeavor and friendly rivalry, and of whom the historian writes: "He left a record of a life of true manliness, consistency and purity." Improving these favorable circumstances, the young man acquired quite a proficiency in the studies pursued. Returning to Epsom, he remained a year, and then, like many New England boys, he thought he would try his fortune in another field of labor, and went to Boston, where he entered the employ of S. T. Parker, dealer in West India goods. He continued with this firm about two years; then made a change of employers and business, engaging with Cutler & Co., furniture dealers, to whom he gave faithful service for several more years, until, in 1851, he returned to his native place, preferring its pure air, pleasant surroundings and quiet, rural occupations, and commenced farming and lumbering in company with his father. Since his death Mr. Martin has added one hundred and sixteen acres to his farm, while he has a large holding of real estate (two hundred acres) in Allenstown.

Mr. Martin is a consistent and unswerving Democrat, and as such represented his town in the Legislature of 1868–69. He is an honorable and estimable citizen, and has been elected to many offices of trust; has served as selectman for twelve years and town treasurer nine years, faithfully performing the duties entrusted to him.

Inheriting a strong physique from his sturdy Scotch ancestry, together with many excellent characteristics of heart and mind, Mr. Martin is a representative farmer and worthy descendant of those men of activity, earnest labor and endurance who were important factors in the formation of the American character.

WILLIAM GOSS.

William Goss was born in Epsom, N. H., July 13, 1820. His grandfather, Samuel Goss, came to Epsom from Greenland, N. H., and was one of the pioneers of the town. Like most frontiersmen, he possessed a rugged frame and strong constitution, fitted to battle with the hardships and privations of life in the wilderness. He lived to be seventy-five years of age. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, as was Mr. Goss' maternal grandfather, Yeaton, who was a sea-faring man, and served on the water in his country's struggle for independence.

Jonathan Goss, the son of Samuel, was a native of Epsom; was by occupation a blacksmith and farmer, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Sally Yeaton, and had a family of seven children: Noah, died in infancy. William, the subject of this writing. Hannah Y. married Nathaniel Edmunds, of Chichester; died, leaving five children. Nancy L. married, first, Edward Edmunds, by whom there is one living child; second, Jeremiah Mack, by this marriage there is no offspring; and, third, Jonathan Marden, both are yet living, no issue. Sally married Jefferson Edmunds; they have six children living. Mary C., now Mrs. George Morse, of Loudon; they have no children. Andrew J., now residing in Santiago, Cal. He was for many years collector of customs at Saint Augustine, Fla. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and afterward studied medicine, but declining health forbade his choosing medicine as his profession.

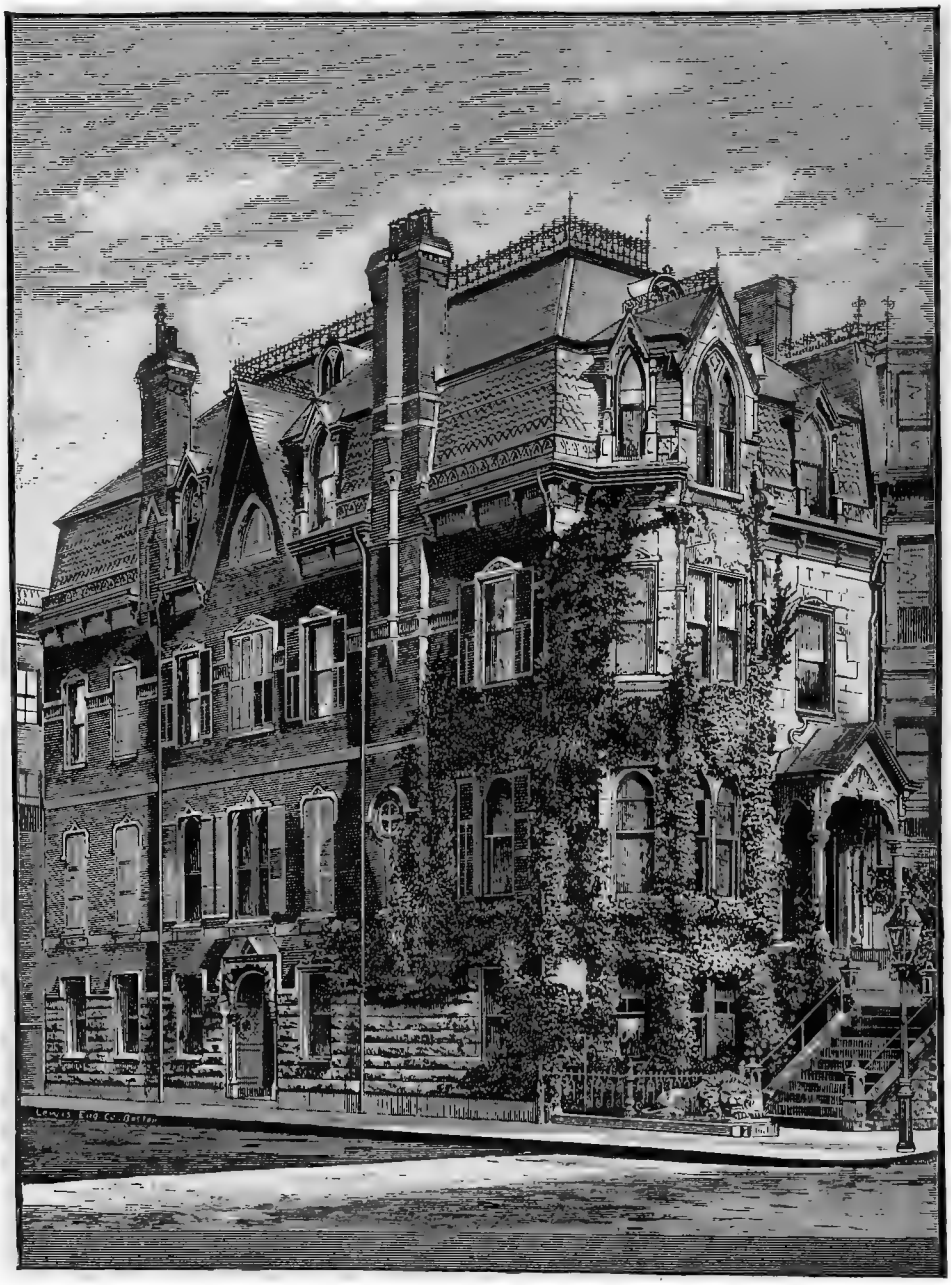
Jonathan Goss was a strong, vigorous, active man of untiring energy, indomitable courage, and for those times a successful man. He was an ingenious man of inventive turn, and originated many new devices, some of which are in use at the present day. He possessed wonderful muscular strength, and many extraordinary feats of his are remembered by the older inhabitants of the community. One, related by his son, is that when more than fifty years of age, he lifted with one hand a forty-gallon cask of cider. He was a man of broad and liberal views, and gave his children what educational advantages his circumstances in life would afford.

William Goss inherited his father's qualities of activity and energy, and was early taught to labor. When not at work on the farm he assisted his father in the shop, and remained at home with his parents until about twenty-five years of age. He married, June 2, 1846, Maryett, daughter of William and Esther (Fowler) Abbott, of Pembroke, N. H. He then went upon a farm adjoining his father's, and resided there until March, 1855, when he sold this farm and purchased the place where he now resides, within



Engd by A H Ritchie

William Goss



RESIDENCE OF O. S. SANDERS,



O. S. Sanders, M. D.

1820 --- 1825

a few rods of the present railroad station at Epsom. Since that time, owing chiefly to Mr. Goss' enterprise, a village has grown up around him and bears his name, being called Gossville in his honor. He has been a prudent and industrious farmer, making a stock-farm of his acreage, trading a great deal in cattle, dealing considerably in real estate and in various ways adding to his income. He has built most of the houses in the village of Gossville. He purchased the house in which his father was born, and also the one in which he himself was born, moved them over to Gossville, fitted them up, and they are still used as residences. He bought the old Baptist Church building, moved it into the village and converted it into a store. In this way he has constantly and assiduously labored to build up a prosperous village around his chosen abode.

In the building of the new church in Gossville too much credit cannot be given Mr. Goss for the energy, perseverance and persistence with which he advocated and assisted the enterprise. When others were discouraged and ready to abandon the matter altogether he took the leadership and bore, for the time being, the burdens himself, and carried it forward to completion, and this same spirit has characterized him through life.

Like other men who undertake and achieve difficult enterprises, he has met opposition, and borne heavy burdens,—burdens under which one less resolute would have faltered; but being of stern stuff, with vigorous mind and body, Mr. Goss kept up courage and endeavor, and has lived to see the "waste places made glad," and the barren hills dotted with comfortable and cozy homes. They have now in the village a shoe-factory, which has employed as many as sixty or sixty-five hands. This was built by a stock company, but Mr. Goss was the prime mover in the enterprise, and now owns more than half the stock. His son, Nathan J., is the agent and manager of the shop.

Mr. Goss has twice represented his town in the State Legislature, and has been a selectman of Epsom.

Mrs. Goss died May 3, 1873. She was the mother of four children: John Abbott, born August 26, 1847, married Electa Ann, daughter of Charles H. Carpenter, of Chichester. They have two children,—Charles C., born February 9, 1871, and Clara H. M., born July 11, 1874. Mr. Goss is cashier of the Pittsfield, N. H., National Bank, and manager of the Opera-House in that town; also treasurer of the Farmers' Savings-Bank, and also treasurer of the Pittsfield Aqueduct Company. Elizabeth J., born September 2, 1849, married Alfred Porter Bickford, of Epsom, January 2, 1870. They have four children, —William P., born February 15, 1871; Nathan A., born July 17, 1872; Alfred G., born February 4, 1875; and Harry, born May, 1883. Noah William, born July 12, 1861, now in the grain and grocery trade at Pittsfield. Nathan Jonathan, born September 13, 1863.

Mr. Goss married, as his second wife, December 23, 1873, Mrs. S. Rebecca Crockett (*née* Randall); no issue. Mrs. Goss had by her first husband one daughter,—Annie R., who married James Yeaton, of Epsom. She has three children,—John C., Helen E. P. and George H. Mrs. Goss is a native of Deerfield, but most of her life has been spent in Concord.

In politics Mr. Goss is a Democrat, as were his father and grandfather. He is a member of the Baptist Society. In all the relations of life, as son, husband, father, neighbor or citizen, Mr. Goss has been a true man, and probably no man in the community is more highly respected by his fellow-townsmen.

ORREN STRONG SANDERS.

Orren Strong Sanders, M.D., Boston, Mass., was born in Epsom, Merrimack County, N. H., September 24, 1820. He is the eldest son of Colonel Job and Pollie Sanders, being the senior of four sons. The palms of his hands were hardened before he reached his teens in handling the implements of an industrious farmer.

At the age of thirteen years and a half he went to live with General Joseph Low, Concord, N. H., for one year as a servant, receiving for his services two months' schooling and fifty dollars, the whole of which sum, with the exception of five dollars, he gave to his father.

The succeeding year he served seven months as a farm-hand with Judge Whittemore, Pembroke, N. H., for nine dollars a month, rising early and working late. During the following winter he attended the town school in his father's district.

In April, when fifteen years and a half old, he went to Northwood, N. H., to learn the trade of a carpenter with the late Luther and William Tasker, receiving fifty dollars and three months' schooling that year.

In March, 1836, as soon as the district school closed in Epsom, he decided to change his purpose in life, and, with his neighbor and friend, Henry F. Sanborn, went on foot, with a bundle of clothes, a few books in hand and seventeen dollars in his pocket, seventeen miles to Gilmanton, N. H., where he commenced in earnest to obtain, in the middle of the spring term, an education. In the summer term he again went to Gilmanton, boarding himself, with three other students, for ninety cents each a week.

In the autumn of the same year, a younger brother desiring to attend school, he changed his plan, and went to Pembroke, N. H., it being less than half the distance to "Old Gilmanton," and there he continued his studies for several successive terms, practicing the economical method of "playing house-keeping."

Shortly after he had attained his sixteenth birthday he commenced his first school in Chichester, N. H., known as the Meeting-House, or Reed District,

for the sum of eight dollars a month and "boarded round." This school had about thirty scholars enrolled, and the sixteen dollars appropriated to the object of education for the winter months secured for them the benefit of young Sanders' earnest efforts to stimulate them to increased mental activity, to make up for brevity of opportunity.

The following winter this persevering youth was re-engaged to instruct in the same district, and at the termination of this school term he commenced teaching the school in Bear Hill District, and at the end of twelve weeks closed his efforts with a brilliant exhibition.

In the following autumn he spent fourteen weeks in Northwood, teaching in the lower part of the town; following this school, he served as teacher in the "Young District," in Barrington, returning to Northwood the succeeding winter, and gave another term of service in the same locality as before.

His last and final experience as "school-master" was in the Cilley District, in his native town, where he was favored with a large attendance and secured a successful result.

Six months after he had passed his nineteenth birthday he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Hanover Dickey, Epsom. In the autumn of 1841 he attended his first course of medical lectures at Dartmouth College, after which he pursued his medical studies in the anatomical laboratory with Dr. Haynes, Concord. When he had completed his studies in anatomy, physiology and hygiene with Dr. Haynes he entered the office of Drs. Chadburne and Buck, with four other students, forming an interesting class, with daily recitations, taking up several branches of the medical course.

In the spring of 1843 he went to Lowell, Mass., and entered the office of Drs. Wheelock, Graves and Allen. In this new relation he had not only the assistance of Dr. Allen as a private medical tutor, but saw much practice with Dr. Graves. In the fall of 1843 he graduated at the then very popular medical college, Castleton, Vt.

On the 27th of November, 1843, he united in matrimony with his present wife, Miss Drusilla, eldest daughter of S. M. Morse, Esq., Effingham, N. H. In December following he commenced the practice of medicine in Centre Effingham, where he remained till June, 1847. He then moved to Chichester, where he entered upon a large and lucrative practice; but in the autumn of 1848 he became interested in the science of homœopathy, as best embodying the true principles of healing. At this time he disposed of medicines and equipments, and went to Boston, entering the office of Dr. Samuel Gregg, a distinguished homœopathic physician; remaining with him, investigating, by study and observation, this new method of the healing art, for eighteen months; and from that time to the present Dr. Sanders has followed his profession in Boston, and has been, from the first, conspicuous among the physicians of that city for his extensive and lucrative practice and his successful treatment of disease.

The habits of industry and frugality, formed in youth and student-life, not only gave to Dr. Sanders a vigorous constitution, but laid a broad foundation for that power of endurance so essential to enable him to bear that long, continuous professional strain which has secured him unparalleled success and a high professional reputation.

While he is a "medical winner" in every sense of the term, with aspirations ever for the right, he has enjoyed the confidence of his numerous friends, not only in the city government and Masonic fraternities, but also of the members of the church to which he has so long been attached.

His generosity has been equal to his success, and he has contributed with no stinted hand to public institutions, and freely given aid to the deserving poor. He is ever ready to give his support to any worthy object; and if his large-hearted charities, for the most part secretly performed, find no place in newspaper reports, they are written in letters of light by the recording angel in the Book of Life.

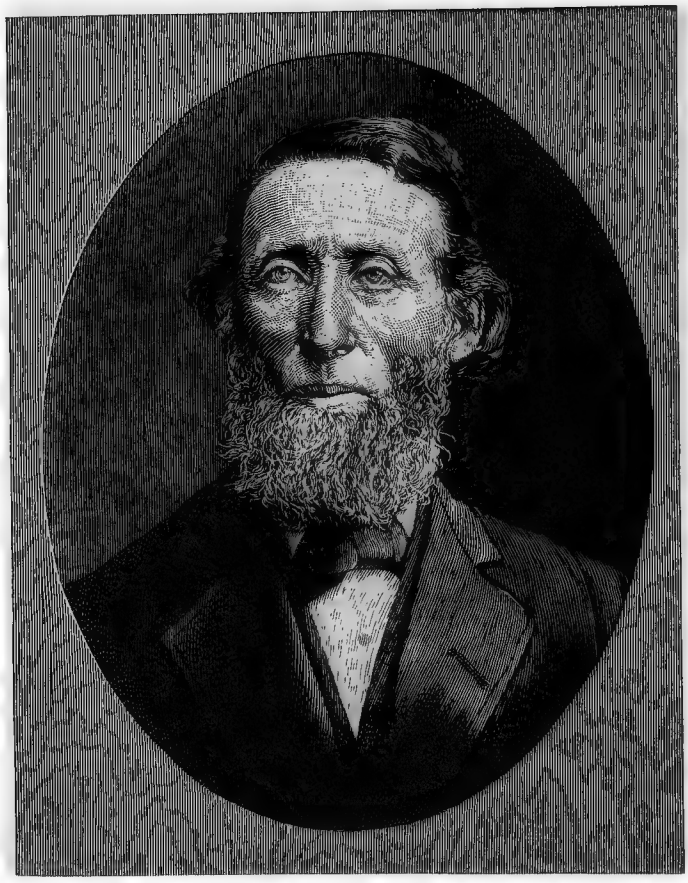
His munificence in establishing the "Home for Little Wanderers" is but one of the many grand and noble acts of his life.

For several terms Dr. Sanders was a member of the Boston School Board, and, despite the exigent demands made upon his time by his extensive practice, he was unfailing in his attendance, and his utterances were always valued for their suggestiveness and practicability. In fact, industrial education has long been with the doctor a favorite study, and he has written some excellent essays on the subject.

He is not, in any sense of the term, a politician, and yet he has always endeavored, from a consideration of the duties of citizenship, to make himself familiar with the ever-varying phases of political life, to thoroughly comprehend the tendency of each political movement and to give his intelligent support to every measure which he has regarded as conducive to the public welfare. His judgment has frequently been appealed to, his influence solicited and nominations to office have been tendered him by appreciative friends; but hitherto his professional tastes and duties have led him to decline to have his name appear in the list of political aspirants.

Within the pale of his profession, however, honors have been thrust upon him, and on the medical platform he has been a frequent and eloquent speaker.

In 1872 he delivered, before the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, a masterly oration on "Progress without Change of Law." In 1875, before the same body, his address on "Dynamization" was pronounced to be an able production; and in 1878, when elected president of the society, his oration on "Homœopathy, the Aggressive Science of Medicine," was received by the audience as a new revelation of



George Sanders Jr.

the triumphant progress of *similia similibus curantur*. He has frequently lectured before the Ladies' Boston Physiological Society, and his lucid expositions of hygienic law were always listened to with marked appreciation; and the records of other medical societies will bear witness to his readiness to contribute his quota of original thought to the medical knowledge of the day. His article on cholera, which appeared in the *Boston Globe* July 5, 1885, is exhaustive of the subject and has attracted much attention.

As a speaker, he is forcible and earnest, and his appearance on a platform is such as to at once win the sympathies of an audience. As a writer, his style is vigorous and terse; and his clear-cut sentences make it peculiarly attractive. If his studies had been so directed, he might have excelled as an orator or obtained a conspicuous place in the ranks of literature.

We give an engraving of his present commodious residence, at 511 Columbus Avenue, Boston, which was finished in 1872. This house, which is his own property, and which was erected at a cost of some hundred thousand dollars, was designed throughout by himself, and seems to indicate that, if he had not been a doctor, he might have become eminent as an architect. The sanitary appliances are perfect, the decorations in excellent taste, the arrangements for comfort and convenience the best possible, and from basement to attic it bears testimony to the high development of the doctor's constructive faculties.

The lion, life-size, which is placed in *couchant* attitude on the corner of the house, and is a conspicuous ornament to the avenue, was carved from a block of granite selected by the doctor himself, and, as a work of art, may compare favorably with the famous lions of Landseer, which adorn Trafalgar Square, in London.

To my own knowledge, the benevolent deeds done by this physician during his residence in the city of his adoption are sufficiently numerous to fill a volume, but in such an outline sketch as this it would be impossible to enumerate them, and I can only say, in closing, that what Dr. Sanders has done for God and humanity is but an example of what other young men may accomplish, if they will only model their lives after his perseverance, self-denial and unblemished habits. "M."

GEORGE SANDERS, JR.

One of the representative agriculturists of this section, whose keen practicality, industry and devotion to that science well deserves more than a mere mention, is George Sanders, Jr. He is a son of George and Polly (Twombly) Sanders, and was born in Epsom, N. H., November 6, 1832. The ancestor of the American family of Sanders was Christopher Sanders, who came from England prior to 1671. We cannot fully trace the line to George, nor tell from which one of the sons of Christopher he is descended.

The great-grandfather of the one of whom we now write was George Sanders, a resident of Rye, N. H., where he passed his days, a quiet and useful citizen. His son John, the pioneer of the family in this town, was born in Rye, and when a young man came to Epsom, married and became a resident. He was a stalwart man, vigorous and energetic, and devoted himself to his farm with all the force of his strong nature, and as a citizen was much respected. About 1850 he removed to Concord, where he resided until his death, March 13, 1870, aged nearly eighty-nine years. George Sanders, Sr., son of John and Anna Sanders, married Polly Twombly, of Barrington. They have had three children,—George and Mary (twins), and John. Mr. Sanders, inheriting the strong physique and hardy nature of his father, became a farmer, and in 1832, shortly after his marriage, he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and by his unremitting labors and constant care he brought the land into such a state of cultivation that it soon became remunerative, and he was able to increase his first ownership in land some hundreds of acres by adding to it at various times, and at present the Sanders family have five hundred and thirty acres in their possession. It is located in different tracts, but the home-farm is considered one of the best farms in the town of Epsom. Mr. Sanders, Sr., has been selectman, and held some minor town offices. His religious convictions are in accord with the Free-Will Baptists, of which church he has been a member about twenty years. He is now living, at the age of eighty-one. Mrs. Sanders died December 22, 1884, aged eighty-one.

George Sanders, Jr., could hardly have consistently followed any other vocation than that of the farmer, having been born and passed his childhood days where everything about him revealed the bounteous gifts of Mother Nature, and also inheriting, in some measure, from his father and grandfather the characteristics of a good agriculturist. He received a good common-school education, supplemented by a term at Pembroke Academy. He has always resided on the old place. He married, January 5, 1875, Nancy A., daughter of David and Mary Ann (Carr) White, of Antrim, N. H., a descendant in the fifth generation from John White (1), of Ireland, whose son, Patrick (2), studied for the priesthood; but renouncing his faith in the doctrine of the Catholic Church, he was obliged to flee to this country, where he made a home. David (3), son of Patrick, married Sarah Dutton, of Peterborough, and when the clarion notes of the trumpet called the brave and the willing to their country's defense, he responded and proved a faithful soldier to his father's adopted land. David (4) married Mary Ann Carr, a descendant of William Carr, a prominent man in the early days of Goffstown. Mr. Carr, in 1787, went to Antrim and built the house and settled on a farm which is now occupied by David White. He married Ann Boyce, of Bedford, and died at the age of eighty-three years;

his wife lived to be ninety-three. Mary Sanders, (twin sister of George) married Nathaniel Twombly, of Barrington. They have four children.

George Sanders, Jr., has always pursued that oldest and most honorable calling among men, farming, and has proved himself the right man in the right place. To be convinced of his wisdom and care, you have only to look on his fields and meadows, his walls and buildings, his barns and stalls, his stacks and cribs. But, with all these cares, he has identified himself with the civil and religious interests of the town, has been selectman for several years, and is an earnest and liberal member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Democratic in politics, he represented Epsom in the Legislature of 1874–75.

This family, for several generations, have been mostly "tillers of the soil," industrious, careful, practical working people, doing their duties well in the sphere of life to which they were called. They have been men of good judgment, active temperament, strong physique, and have performed their share of the public matters of the town, and discharged their social, public and religious duties conscientiously.

CHARLES CURRIER DOE.

Charles Currier Doe was born in Durham, N. H., July 21, 1823. He is the son of James and Patience (Langley) Doe, and grandson of John Doe. His father, James Doe, was a farmer, and when Charles C. was but two years of age removed to the town of Lee, in Strafford County, where he resided ten years. He then spent about a year each in Newmarket and Nottingham, when he removed to Barrington, where he made his home for several years. He then moved to Grafton, and there his wife died (1845). Mr. Doe continued to reside there, making his home with his eldest son, till 1856, when he came to Pittsfield, where he died (1862).

He reared a family of eight children,—

John, married Abby Davis and resides in Pittsfield; has two children, a son and daughter.

Nancy, married John Garland, of Nottingham. They have one daughter.

Drucilla married, first, L. Kimball; no issue. Second, Moses Brown, of Andover. By this marriage she had two children. She is now deceased.

Abigail, married John T. Gilman; resides in Deerfield; has two sons.

Charles C., subject of this sketch.

Gilman L., married Nancy Ellenwood. They reside in Iowa; have three sons.

Mary J., married David Garland, of Nottingham. They have one son.

Hezekiah H., married —— Sleeper; had one son. Hezekiah enlisted in Company B, Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and died in hospital at Nicholasville, Ky., August 31, 1863.

Charles C. Doe, like so many of the sons of the yeomanry of New England, had but limited facilities for obtaining an education, the public school of the town in which his father chanced to reside affording the only opportunity he enjoyed. Being one of a somewhat numerous family, in very moderate circumstances, he had to contribute his share of labor to the support of the family as soon as he was old enough for his services to be of any avail. When he was sixteen years of age he hired out away from home to work on a farm, and from that time till he attained his majority his wages went to the support of his parents. December 15, 1845, he married Mehitable P., daughter of Amos and Nancy (Libby) Davis, of Epsom, N. H., and went to reside with his father-in-law and manage the farm. Mr. Davis lived but a few months after his daughter's marriage. There still remained, however, three old people in the family,—Mrs. Davis, her mother (Mrs. Libby) and a bachelor brother of Mrs. Davis. Mr. Doe took charge of the farm and assumed the care of the old people, a trust which he most faithfully performed to the time of their death.

He has followed farming as his chief occupation through life, and has been successful. In addition to farm labor, however, he has usually employed the winter months in teaming and lumbering; and for many years, while his sons were growing up to manhood, they employed their time at shoemaking and thus added to the family exchequer.

Mr. Doe represented his town in the Legislature during the two years of 1865 and 1866. He has been selectman of his town and has been a member of the Christian Church for more than forty years.

Mrs. Doe's ancestors, both on the paternal and maternal sides, came from Rye, N. H., to Epsom, about a century ago, when this country was almost an unbroken wilderness. Her grandfather, Davis, settled on the spot where Mrs. Doe now resides. The old homestead has never been out of the possession of the family. Her grandfather, Libby, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and her uncle was in the War of 1812.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Doe are,—

Walter C., born November 12, 1846; married Elva Cass, of Epsom; resides in Lynn, Mass.; is a shoemaker by trade.

Amos, born September 11, 1849; married Mellie Hobnan, of Dixfield, Me.; resides in Boston; is by trade a carpenter.

James A., born March 7, 1852; married Augusta Ladd, of Deerfield, N. H.; resides in Manchester; is a surveyor of lumber, etc., in a large sash and blind-factory and lumber-yard.

Sarah A., born November 1, 1854; married Calvin D. Clark, of Barnstead, N. H. He was for four years engaged in the grocery trade in Pittsfield, N. H., but in 1884 he sold out his business and went to reside with his father-in-law on the farm.

George W., the youngest of the family, was born



Charles. C. Doe



David M Philbrick

August 24, 1857; died December 17, 1883; unmarried. He always resided with his parents. He was a young man of bright intelligence and more than ordinary ingenuity in mechanical matters.

Mr. Charles C. Doe is an honest, upright, sincere man; unobtrusive, attending strictly to his own affairs, and of a generous, manly, frank disposition. The world would be better for more such men.

DAVID MORRILL PHILBRICK.

D. M. Philbrick was born August 26, 1823, in the north part of the town of Epsom, N. H. He is the son of Daniel and Polly (Locke) Philbrick, and grandson of Daniel and Ruth (Morrill) Philbrick. His paternal grandfather was a native of Hampton, Rockingham County, N. H., and moved to Epsom when a young man, and when the virgin forest of the "Catamount" and surrounding hills was almost unbroken.

The Philbricks belong to that sturdy, self-reliant and self-contained class of men who have played so important a part in the rise and progress of civilization in New England. In the county of Rockingham, and in other parts of Eastern New Hampshire, the name is a frequent one, and all bearing it show unmistakable evidence of descent from the same common progenitors. They are calm, earnest, industrious, persevering men and women, with the reputation of being law-abiding and just, useful citizens. Daniel Philbrick, Sr., became quite a large land-holder in Epsom. He had a family of twelve children, of whom Daniel was one. Daniel settled on a part of his father's farm, where his son David M. now resides, and was a tiller of the soil all his life. He had a family of eight children, of whom David M. was the only son. The names of the children were Abigail, died in childhood. Ruth, married first a Mason; second a Merrill; has four children. Mary, unmarried, resides with David M. Asenath, unmarried, resides with David M. Abigail (2d), married E. B. Sargent; has four children. Betsy, married Stephen F. Ring; no issue. David M., subject of this biography. Peggy Almira, married George Buffum; has one child.

David M. Philbrick may be fairly said to stand as a representative farmer of his town and section. He has all his life made agriculture his chief pursuit, and by constant and intelligently directed effort he has made it a success. He owns, in various tracts, about six hundred acres of land, a very large farm for New Hampshire. He is probably the largest landowner in town. In the winters, after work on the farm is impracticable, he has employed his time in cutting and hauling wood and lumber.

He is a man who is respected and confided in by his neighbors and townsmen, and was chosen to represent them in the Legislature in 1876 and 1877. He has been selectman of Epsom two years, and surveyor of highways twenty-five years. In politics he is a Democrat.

He married, November 27, 1850, Sarah A., daughter of John and Margaret (Wallace) Stearns, of Deerfield, N. H. Their children are: A babe (unnamed), died in infancy. Clara I., married Frank Buffum, of Berwick, Me.; has five children. Daniel. David F., died aged seventeen. Mary A., married George Giles, of Pittsfield, N. H.; no offspring. John S., Susan M., George H. and Augustus T.

Mrs. Philbrick's grandparents were John and Ruth Stearns, both natives of New Hampshire, and descended from the early Pilgrim stock.

NATHAN BICKFORD.

Nathan Bickford was born in Epsom, N. H., December 2, 1797. He was the son of Thomas and Olive (Haynes) Bickford. Thomas was a farmer, shoemaker and tanner, and at one period of his life was quite a prosperous and successful man; but most of his substance was spent before his death. He had a family of seven children, viz.,—John, Mehitable, Samuel, Nathan, Daniel, Olive and Dearborn.

Nathan was born at the old Bickford homestead, near the present village of Gossville. When he was a lad of sufficient age he went to serve an apprenticeship as clothier with a Mr. Currier. His service expired when he was nineteen, and he then went to Boston, where he remained till his twenty-third year, when he returned to his native town and bought out a clothing and carding-mill on Suncook River. He met with success in this enterprise and continued it for more than a dozen years, when, leasing his mill business to another party, he embarked in the lumber trade. At this he did, for a period of about ten years, quite a large business, rafting down the Suncook and Merrimack Rivers. In the mean time he conducted farming on a considerable scale, having purchased, about 1830, a farm lying adjacent to his mill.

After he relinquished the lumber business he gave his entire attention to his farm, and added to the original tract at intervals during his life. He was a man who was held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen, and he had ample proof of their confidence by the various positions of office and trust in which they placed him. He was selectman of his town for many years and held various minor offices. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1836, and throughout a long and busy life he retained the implicit confidence and sincere respect of those who knew him.

In politics he was an advocate of the Free-Soil party, and upon the organization of the Republican party and up to the time of his death he affiliated with that party.

In religious matters he was a Free-Will Baptist, and contributed largely to the support of that church.

He was a man of large benevolence and generosity, and gave of his means freely and with unstinted hand to all worthy charities.

He married, May 12, 1823, Eliza W., daughter of Robert and Hannah (Osgood) Dickey, of Epsom. They had five children,—

Susan G., born February 25, 1824; married Rev. Jonathan A. Knowles. They have two children and reside in Manchester, N. H.

Salina O., born August 5, 1829; married Captain Arthur C. Locke. One child living. She died June 2, 1877.

Eliza A., born July 25, 1833; died, unmarried, December, 1878.

Morrill D., born October 3, 1836; married Eliza J. Hoyt, of Epsom, November 28, 1862. They have two bright and accomplished daughters,—Susie A. and Addie E. He was elected Representative of Epsom to the State Legislature in 1885. He has always kept up the lumber trade which was started by his father.

Alfred P. married Lizzie J., daughter of William and Maryett Goss, of Epsom. They have four children,—William P., Nathan A., Alfred G. and Harry M. He has always conducted the farm of his father.

Nathan Bickford died January 15, 1879, aged eighty-one. Mrs. Bickford still survives (1885), aged seventy-six.



Nathan Bickford

HISTORY OF LOUDON.

BY HENRY J. OSGOOD.

CHAPTER I.

THE name Loudon is of Scotch origin, and means "Low Hills." The hills in this town are but a few hundred feet in height, and the general configuration of the surface suggests that it is a hilly town. Bear Hill in the southerly, Oak Hill in the westerly and Brown's Hill in the northerly are the highest, with Clough's Hill in the centre of the town. Brown's Hill is the highest of all, and, a few years since, the United States Signal Service erected upon it a signal, to be used in the survey of the State; but its height was not sufficient to be of practical use.

Another reason why it was so called is given as follows: A Scottish landlord, called Lord of Loudon, meaning a low, hilly country in Scotland, was one of the grantors of the town of Canterbury in the year 1727, and when the town was divided, it was suggested that the new town be called Loudon, from the circumstance that it resembled the land in the dominion of this lord. The town of Canterbury originally included all that tract or territory now known as Loudon, Canterbury and Northfield, and was named for the Lord of Canterbury.

Loudon lies upon the northwesterly line of the city of Concord; is bounded by Canterbury westerly, by Gilmanton northerly, and by Pittsfield and Chichester easterly. It is largely an agricultural town, and ranks as the third in the county in the value of its agricultural products. But two towns in the county raise as many bushels of corn, and none as much wheat or produce as many pounds of maple sugar. It is also an excellent grazing town.

Soucook River, running in a southeasterly direction through the town, is the principal stream, and affords water-power, which is improved to some extent by mills at both the north and southerly parts of the town.

The population of the town at the present time is about 1200, having decreased since 1860 from 1638 to 1224 in 1880. It has an area of 28,257 acres, two-thirds of which is improved land. A large amount of lumber has been taken from the remaining land within a few years.

Indian Tribes.—Sabatis, an Indian chief, occupied Sabatis Heights (now called Loudon Ridge) from 1740 to 1750, and it was the capital of the tribe. Individuals of this tribe exist in the vicinity at the present time, although the race is nearly extinct. They are known by the name of Battis, and present the complexion and cast of the Indian, greatly modified by intercourse with the white race. This tribe lived near the "Great Rock" in the pasture of Levi F. Sleeper.

There was another tribe, called the Soucooks, who made their headquarters at the ridge near the "Great Rock" in the field of David J. French, according to the best legendary history to be obtained. Two arrow-heads and a stone pestle have been turned up by the plow upon the farm of Mr. French, and kept as relics. About the year 1750 the chiefs of these tribes were followed and killed while intoxicated, for offenses committed by their tribes upon the white settlers at different times. The persons concerned in this matter were arrested and carried to Portsmouth and lodged in jail. A mob followed, beat down the door of the jail, and, liberating the men, carried them triumphant to their homes.

CHARTER OF THE TOWN BY THE KING.

[L. S.]

"*George, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith—*

"To all the people to whom these presents shall come, *Greeting.*

"Know ye, that of our special knowledge, for the encouragement of settling a plantation, by and with consent of our Council—have given, and by these presents do give and grant in equal shares, unto our beloved subjects, whose names are entered in a schedule, that inhabit or shall inhabit within the said grant, all that tract of land within the following bounds: Beginning at the head of the town of Chichester, and to run Northwest by the town of Gilmanton to the Winnipiseogee Pond; then from the first-mentioned place, southwest, seven miles on the head of the aforesaid Chichester; thence Northwest to the river that comes out of the great Pond aforesaid; then by the river to the second-mentioned bound. That the same be a town corporate by the name of Canterbury. To have and to hold the said land forever, upon the following conditions: *First.* That the Proprietors, within three years, build seventy dwelling-houses and settle a family in each, and clear three acres of land fit for planting or sowing. *Second.* That a meeting-house be built within four years. *Third.* If any Proprietor neglect, he shall forfeit his share of the land. *Fourth.* That a share be reserved for the Ministry of the Gospel, another for a Parsonage, and another for the benefit of the schools in the town.

Provided, that if war break out with the Indians within three years, then three years shall be allowed them after the war, rendering therefore to us or our officers the Annual Rent of one pint of corn in the said town on the first Thursday in March yearly forever, reserving also all mast trees growing on said land, according to the Act of Parliament in that case made and provided. For the calling of the first meeting,

we do appoint Paul Gerrish, Paul Wentworth and John Smith, Selectmen of said town, and that they continue in said office until the third Thursday of March, 1728, when others shall be chosen in their stead. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our Province to be affixed.

"Witness JOHN WENTWORTH, *Lieut. Governor.*

"Given the twentieth day of May, in the fourth year of our reign, Anno Domini 1728.

"By order of his Honor Lieut. Governor,

"RICHARD WALDRON, *Clerk of Council.*"

The Town incorporated in 1773.—The following is a copy of an act to set off part of the town of Canterbury into a distinct parish by the name of Loudon, as passed in the House of Representatives, January 22, 1773:

"*Whereas*, a number of the inhabitants of Canterbury, in the county of Rockingham in this Province, have petitioned the General Assembly to be set off and erected into a distinct Parish agreeable to a vote of said town set forth in said petition, and after due notice thereof being given, no person hath appeared to oppose the same, and the same appearing for the public good. Therefore, be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly, that all that part of the town of Canterbury, beginning at the northeast corner thereof, at the Buckhorn Beech-tree; thence southwest on the head line of Chichester eight miles to the line between Canterbury and Bow; thence on the line between said Canterbury and Bow, five miles; thence across said Canterbury, northeast eight miles, to Gilmanton line; and by that to the bounds first mentioned, be and is hereby set off from said town of Canterbury, and erected into and established to be a distinct and separate parish by the name of Loudon, and that the Inhabitants thereof be invested with all powers and privileges by law invested in any Parish within this Province, and are fully exempt from paying further tax to the town of Canterbury.

"And Nathan Bachelder of said Parish, is hereby Authorized and empowered to call the first meeting of said Parish of Loudon for the choice of Parish Officers, by setting up a notifcation thereof in some public place in said Parish fourteen days beforehand, and to govern said meeting until a Moderator be chosen, and then they are to proceed to the choice of officers as the law directs.

"Province of New Hampshire: In the House of Representatives, January 22nd, 1773.—This Bill having been read three times, *Voted*, That it pass to be enacted.

"J. WENTWORTH, *Speaker.*

"In Council January 22d, 1773.—This Bill was read a third time and passed to be enacted.

"THEODORE ATKINSON, *Secretary.*

"Consented,

"J. WENTWORTH.

"Copy examined by

"GEORGE KING, *Depy. Secretary.*"

First Meeting.—The first meeting of inhabitants of the parish of Loudon was called and held at the house of Abraham Bachelder, Jr., on the 23d day of March, 1773, by a warrant under the hand and seal of Nathan Bachelder. The business to be transacted was as follows:

"1st. To choose a Moderator for said Meeting.

"2nd. To choose a Parish Clerk, Selectmen, Constable and all other Parish officers as the law directs for the ensuing year.

"3rd. To see if the said Freeholders and Inhabitants will agree upon and vote to raise a sum of money this present year for the benefit of the Gospel in said Parish.

"4th. To see if said Freeholders and Inhabitants will vote to raise a sum of money for schooling the present year in said Parish.

"5th. To see if the said Freeholders and Inhabitants will vote that the charges in getting the said Parish of Loudon set off from Canterbury shall be collected by a rate, according to the Polls and Estates in said Parish.

"6th. To see if the said Freeholders and Inhabitants will vote the sum of thirty-two dollars, which his Excellency John Wentworth was pleased to give in when signing the charter of the Parish of Loudon, the same having been worked out on some highway in said Parish.

"7th. To agree upon and see how much money shall be raised this present year for highways in said Parish.

"8th. To see if the Freeholders and Inhabitants will agree upon and vote to fall Twenty acres of trees on the Parsonage lot this present year in said Parish.

"9th. To see if said Freeholders and Inhabitants will agree upon and vote to build two school-houses the present year.

"10th. To see if the Freeholders and Inhabitants will agree upon and choose one set day to hold the Annual Meeting in said Parish, and to transact any other matter or thing that may be thought advisable for the interest of said Parish."

The proceedings were as follows:

"*Chose* Mr. Jethro Bachelder Moderator for said meeting.

"*Chose* Nathan Bachelder Parish Clerk.

"*Chose* Jethro Bachelder, Moses Holman and Jacob Towle Selectmen.

"*Chose* Moses Ordway Constable.

"*Chose* Abraham Bachelder, Gershom Mathes, Lt. Benjamin Sias, Jethro Bachelder Surveyors of Highways.

"*Chose* Samuel French and Dudley Sweasy as Tything men.

"*Chose* Samuel Carter and Stephen Perkins Hog reeves.

"*Chose* Gershom Mathes and Samuel Locke as Field drivers.

"*Chose* Eliphalet Rawlings, Daniel Ladd, Fence Viewers.

"*Chose* Joseph Smith, John Hoyt, surveyors of Lumber.

"*Chose* John Sanborn, Daniel Bachelder, Deer keepers.

"*Chose* Abraham Bachelder sealer of weights and measures.

"*Chose* Joseph Smith sealer of Leather.

"*Chose* Nathaniel Bachelder and John Sanborn to settle the Selectmen's accounts.

"*Voted* To raise fifty dollars for the benefit of the gospel in the Parish of Loudon the year ensuing.

"*Voted* That the thirty-two dollars given by his Excellency John Wentworth be laid out on the highway that leads from Gilmanton to Jethro Bachelder's.

"*Voted* To raise forty-five pounds to amend the highways the ensuing year.

"*Voted* To fall twenty acres of trees on the Parsonage.

"*Voted* To give Benjamin Sias twenty-two dollars to fall twenty-two acres of trees on the Parsonage, to be paid in Corn at Christmas at market price.

"*Voted* That the Selectmen be a Committee to lay out the money for the benefit of the gospel.

"*Voted* To buy two Books for the benefit of the Parish, one for the Clerk and the other for the Selectmen."

A meeting was held this same year at the house of Stephen Perkins, and it was

"*Voted* That Nathan Bachelder and Jethro Bachelder be a Committee to fix upon a place for a Burying-ground.

"*Voted* That the Meeting-House stand on the Southeast corner of the School lot, part or all in the road, as the land may be thought best."

The First Tax-List Committed.—The following province, county and parish rate was committed to Jethro Bachelder, constable for said parish, for the year 1774:

	£	*s.*	*d.*	*f.*
Jethro Bachelder, Esq.	0	15	5	6
Thomas Ward	0	15	10	4
Abraham Bachelder, Jr	0	14	7	2
John Sanborn	0	22	1	2
Abraham Bachelder	0	14	5	5
Joseph Tilton	0	13	4	2
Thomas Drake	0	7	7	0
Stephen Perkins	0	13	8	1
Joseph Smith	0	10	11	2
Eliphalet Rawlings	1	0	8	2
Daniel Ladd	0	14	1	2
Samuel French	0	14	0	5
Moses Morrill	0	7	7	4
James Lyford	0	12	5	2
John Drew	0	13	8	3
Gershom Mathes	0	11	9	2
Abel French	0	12	4	2
Timothy Tilton	1	3	8	3

	£	s.	d.	f.
Nathaniel Bachelder	0	11	10	0
Josiah Rines	0	9	4	3
Jonathan Smith	0	10	5	3
John Sargent	0	9	4	0
Thomas Sweat	0	8	8	2
John Stephens	0	6	6	0
Samuel Carter	0	9	4	3
Samuel Locke	0	12	11	0
Jonathan Clough	0	13	3	5
Hannah Magoon	0	1	0	2
Samuel Dow	0	6	6	0
Jacob Towle	0	17	4	2
Edward Moulton	0	7	7	0
Ezekiel Morrill	0	16	7	0
Masten Morrill	0	5	1	3
James Sherburne	0	6	6	0
Dudley Sweasy	0	8	8	2
Benjamin Sias	0	17	7	1
William Davis	0	12	5	3
William Boyenton	0	8	8	0
Jethro Bachelder, Jr.	0	2	10	2
Paul Morrill	0	1	6	2
Samuel Morrill	0	14	3	3
Isaac Morrill	0	6	8	2
Charles Sias	0	14	7	0
John Glines	0	12	5	2
Thomas Clough	0	5	11	2
John Hoit	1	0	6	0
Samuel Danforth	0	1	6	0
Samuel Chamberlin, Jr	0	10	11	0
Samuel Chamberlin	1	2	0	2
Jethro Bachelder	1	4	8	2
Daniel Bachelder	0	10	11	0
Stephen Kimball	0	2	7	0
William Knox	0	1	0	2
Moses Ordway	0	15	11	2
Moses Ordway, Jr	0	9	5	2
George Barnes	0	14	4	3
Thomas Magoon	0	1	3	0
Nathaniel Moor	0	2	6	0
Oliver Blaisdel	0	6	0	0
Moses Holman	0	4	10	0
Moses Rawlings	0	8	8	0
Stephen Gilman	0	13	1	0
Amount	£31	5	0	0

1774.—This meeting was called at the house of Nathan Bachelder, Esq., March 20th, at twelve o'clock, noon.

"*Article Second* was to choose a clerk and other parish officers.

"*Article Third*, to see if the Inhabitants will raise a sum of money this year for the benefit of the Gospel in said parish and for schooling.

"*Article Fourth* was to see how much shall be raised for highways.

"*Article Fifth*, to see whether the officers of the parish shall be allowed anything for their services.

"*Article Sixth*, to see if the town will vote to build two school-houses and do any other thing thought advisable."

At this meeting John Hoit was chosen moderator, Nathan Bachelder, clerk; Jonathan Clough, Moses Holman and Nathan Bachelder, selectmen; Jethro Bachelder, constable; Samuel Carter and Samuel Lock were chosen tythingmen.

"*Voted* to raise fifty dollars for the gospel and none for schooling.

"*Voted* to raise sixty pounds, to be laid out on the highways at three shillings a day for man and beast.

"*Voted*, the Constable is to have five pence per pound for gathering the rates.

"*Voted* that Lieut. Benjamin Sias and Lieut. Daniel Ladd be a committee to lay out the money for preaching.

"*Voted* to build a Pound this present year, and to set it before Abraham Bachelder, Jr.'s, door.

"*Voted* to lend Mr. Ephraim Blunt six thousand feet of pine boards, if he will give from under his hand that the parish may have the use of his chamber to hold meetings in when wanted.

"*Voted* that the boards be four dollars a thousand, and that the selectmen take security for them.

"*Voted* to take three and one-half dollars from the minister's money for Congress.

1775.—The meeting was held at Colonel Joseph Tilton's. Jonathan Clough was chosen clerk, John Hoit, moderator; Jonathan Clough, Nathan Bachelder and Timothy Tilton, selectmen; John Hoit, constable; Thomas Ward and Charles Sias, tythingmen; Moses Morrill, Jacob Tole and Thomas Drake Howards.

"*Voted* to raise money to buy a book for the selectmen to keep their *accompts* in.

"*Voted* to take the money for preaching and schooling to defray the expenses of the war.

"*Voted* that fifty shillings be laid out in provision for the use of the war.

"*Voted* to buy thirty pounds of powder and sixty pounds of ball out of said money.

"*Voted* that Abraham Bachelder, Jr., and Mr. Ward be a committee to provide the provisions that was voted, and keep the same until called for.

"*Chose* Nathan Bachelder to go to Exeter and stand six months if wanted.

"*Chose* a Committee of Safety for said parish as follows: Ephrahim Blunt, Abraham Bachelder, Nathan Bachelder, Esq., John Hoit, Eliphalet Rollins, Abiah Chamberlin and Jonathan Clough as the committee.

"*Chose* as a Committee of Correspondence,—Jethro Bachelder and Gershom Mathes."

1776.—The meeting was held at Joseph Tilton's. Samuel Chamberlain, moderator; Jonathan Clough, clerk; Nathan Bachelder, Samuel Chamberlain and John Drue, selectmen; Jonathan Clough, constable.

"*Voted* to pay the soldiers that went part of the way to the Concord fight from Loudon two shillings a day.

"*Voted* to take the money out of the minister's.

"*Chose* Nathaniel Bachelder to collect the last year's rates by reason of the old constable being gone in the service.

"*Voted* to raise money to buy hay-seed to sow on the Parsonage."

1777.—Abraham Bachelder was chosen moderator of this meeting; Jonathan Clough, clerk; Nathan Bachelder, Esq., Abraham Bachelder and John Hoit, selectmen; Nathan Bachelder, constable; William Boyenton, tythingman.

The following order for men was received by Mr. Clough:

"*To Mr. Clough, Constable:*

"SIR: This day received orders from Col. Stickney forthwith to warn a parish meeting to call upon the train Board and alarm List to raise eleven able-bodied, effective men, the same to be engaged three years or during the war. This is to warn you to immediately warn the train Board and alarm List to meet at the house of Joseph Tilton, in Loudon, on Thursday, the seventh instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to consult the best way in order to raise the aforesaid eleven men.

"NATHAN BACHELDER, } *Selectmen.*
"JOHN DREW. }

"March 24, 1777."

The parish voted to accept the two men that Nathan Bachelder and Captain Sias hired at Epsom.

"*Voted* To pay the expense they were at in hireing said Soldiers.

"*Chose* the Selectmen, Capt. Benjamin Sias and Lieut. John Sanborn, as a committee to raise the men.

"*Voted* to pay all the cost the committee may be at in raising said Soldiers.

"*Voted* Five pounds per month, with the State Wages, for a certain number of men that started out for Ticonderoga.

"*Voted* fifteen dollars per month for the men that went to Saratoga.

"*Voted* that those men who went to Bennington be brought into a rate.

"*Voted* to give each man that went to Bennington last year forty dollars, with paying back the money they have received.

"*Voted* that William Chamberlin's and Henry Tebbetts' rate for 1777 be taken off for their going to Cambridge.

"*Voted* not to give Ezra Blaisdell the money he lost when he was taken prisoner at Bennington.

"*Voted* to give the Volunteers that go to Rhode Island, if they should not receive enough from the State, sufficient to make them whole, both in horse-flesh and other ways."

The following is a list of the names of the Revolutionary soldiers who went from Loudon:

David Greely, Lieutenant Samuel Chamberlin, Eliphelet Rawlings, Dudley Sweasey, William Chamberlin, Abial Chamberlin, Moses Morrill, Ensign Ezekiel Morrill, George Barns, Joseph Tilton, Ensign Bachelder, Libby Bachelder, Jere. Abbott Blunt, Capt. Benjamin Sias, Thomas Drake, John Sanborn, Caleb Pillsbury, Jacob Sherburne, Thomas Haines, Thomas Bachelder, Henry Tebbetts, John Davis, William Boyington, Isaac Morrill, Moses Ordway, Timothy French, Ezra Blaisdell, John Hoit, Phineas Bachelder, Richard Bachelder, Nathaniel Bachelder, Jonathan Clough.

Beside those who went as volunteers, several others furnished substitutes to fill the places of themselves, as they were liable to be called out as soldiers in the war.

	£.	s.
"Paid Ensign Morrill in part for 1 soldier	9	0
Paid Nathaniel Rawlings in part for 1 soldier	3	0
Paid William Chamberlin in part for 1 soldier	3	11
Paid Samuel Chamberlin in part for 1 soldier	3	0
Paid Jacob Towle in part for 1 soldier	10	12
Paid Libby Bachelder in part for 1 soldier	2	5
Paid George Sherburne in part for 1 soldier	4	10"

1779.—The annual meeting for this year was held at Ephraim Blunt's house. Nathan Bachelder was chosen moderator of this meeting; chose Jonathan Clough clerk, and Nathan Bachelder, Jonathan Clough and Ephraim Blunt, selectmen; Joseph Tilton, constable; Lieutenant John Sanborn and Thomas Bachelder, tythingmen.

"*Voted* four thousand dollars be raised to be laid out on the highways the present year, at eight dollars a day.

"*Voted* three hundred dollars for preaching.

"*Voted* two hundred pounds for schooling.

"*Voted* to give Nathan Bachelder, Esq., fifteen dollars for his services at the convention at Exeter."

1780.—The selectmen for this year posted up a warrant notifying the inhabitants to meet at the meeting-house, to act in conjunction with the towns of Northfield, Canterbury and Loudon in choosing one suitable person for the term of one year to represent these towns in the General Assembly at Exeter, to vote for delegates in the Continental Congress, and "it is also recommended to empower such person to join in calling a convention to settle a plan of government for the State. Each voter to bring in five votes upon one piece of paper." Abial Foster, Esq., was chosen as delegate.

The town was required to furnish to the soldiers necessary clothing and provisions for their subsistence, which consisted of Indian corn, beef and, in some instances, wheat. The town chose, at a town-meeting, several persons, living in the different sections of the town, to receive and convey all such articles to the army. The record contains the following:

"The quantity of Indian Corn to be raised by the Parish of Loudon, for Soldiers going in the present war, and to buy Beef-Cattle for said Parish for the year 1780.

"John Sinclair Gibson to furnish corn	150	Bushels.
Merrill Clements " "	132	"
William Forrest 72 Bushels Wheat equal to	180	of Corn.
A. Potter 48 of Indian & 24 of Wheat "	108	"
Peter Blaisdell to furnish of corn	60	Bushels.
Enoch Bagley " "	90	"
Levi Shaw " "	90	"
Timothy Bachelder " "	50	"
Dudley Swain " "	50	"
"Beef Cattle to		
Isiah Harvey 1 Yoke of Oxen, equal to	120	of Corn.
Joseph Moulton " " "	120	"
John Sanborn " " "	118	"
Capt. Tilton " " "	100	"
Jere Abbott Blunt " " "	90	"
Paul Morrill Yoke Cattle, equal to corn	80	Bushels.

"To pay all expense of getting said Beef to Soldiers, for getting them to the collector and shortage on measure, and collecting loss, or of any being over rated."

Mr. Samuel Chamberlin, who was constable and collector for 1780, is credited by the selectmen as follows:

	Bush.	*Qts.*
"Paid to Captain Tilton corn for beef	100	0
" Enoch Bayley, soldier	20	0
" Joseph Moulton, for beef	35	0
" Joseph Moulton " "	14	20
" John Sanborn, by order of "Tanner John"	22	0
" Peter Blaisdell, a soldier	5	0
" Timothy French, for fish	15	0
" Captain Tilton, for service getting beef cattle and soldiers, and keeping beef cattle	16	0
" For collecting the corn tax	36	0
" Eliphalet Rawlings for keeping oxen	4	0
" John Sinclar Gibson, corn	97	0
" Daniel Feasher's tax given in	6	0
" Charles Sargent's " "	12	0
" Isiah Harvey " "	10	0
" Tanner John Sanborn by Lieutenant Chamberlin	11	0

"Paid Nine Hundred dollars by Samuel Chamberlin, it being for Obadiah Clough's corn tax."

"Received of Lieutenant Samuel Chamberlin twenty-six dollars of the New Emission in lieu of fifteen bushels of corn."

The selectmen paid for soldiers and expense of getting them as follows:

	£	s.
"Paid Ephraim Blunt for going to Epsom to hire soldiers	0	12
Paid Abraham Bachelder, Jr., for horse two journeys after soldiers	0	6
Paid for one Continental soldier	21	10
Paid Nathan Bachelder for four journeys to Epsom to hire soldiers	2	1
Paid Nathan Bachelder for four and a-half days self and horse to Exeter to hire soldiers	1	17
Paid same to Pembroke two days	0	9
Paid Abraham Bachelder one day	0	6
Paid John Hoit for one day hiring soldiers	0	9"

The selectmen paid soldiers that went to Rhode Island forty-nine pounds.

	£	s.	d.
"Paid in part for Continental soldiers	62	14	0
" in part " " "	32	14	0
Paid Captain Sias for soldiers	34	16	0
Paid cash to soldiers	49	4	5
Paid Lieutenant Sanborn for two days after soldiers	1	4	0
Paid Timothy Tilton for money hired for soldiers	30	0	0
Paid Stephen Webster for the soldiers	60	0	0"

So far as is known, but one draft of soldiers ever took place in Loudon. Mr. Philip Brown (now deceased) related the circumstance, he then being a small boy, which took place in the following manner: The men were drawn up in single rank, and each soldier took from a hat a ticket, upon which was written the word "go" or "stay."

Continental Money.—The first issue of this paper as currency was dated April 10, 1775, and the notes went into circulation in August following. The bills passed at their nominal value till the issue exceeded nine million dollars. By the end of the year 1777 seventy-five million dollars had been issued, and the value of the paper dollar had fallen to twenty-five cents in coin. In February, 1779, the quantity issued reached nearly one hundred and fifty million dollars, and the value had fallen to ten cents on the dollar. On May 31, 1779, after three hundred and fifty million dollars had been issued, the Continental bills ceased to circulate as money, their value having fallen to one-quarter of a cent in specie for a dollar in paper, and shortly became worthless, or nearly so. The tax for the year 1780 was made payable in corn, as there was no currency in existence for the purpose of paying bills of any amount, save a small quantity of silver, which was hoarded by those who held it in their possession.

The warrant and tax committed to the constable for collection were as follows:

"*To Samuel Chamberlain, Constable of the town of Loudon for the year* 1780:

"GREETING.—In the name of the Government of New Hampshire—You are required to levy and collect the sum set down in the foregoing list, each man his respective proportion, the sum total being £29,574, lawful money.

"But if either of the Inhabitants or Proprietors, as they are set down in the foregoing list, will pay their respective proportion in Indian corn at sixty dollars per Bushel, to be delivered to Timothy Tilton, Captain Joseph Tilton, Captain Benjamin Sias, Joseph Moulton, Thomas Bachelder and Samuel Chamberlin's, in Loudon, at or before the first day of January next, it is to be received in lieu of said money. But if any of the foregoing persons in the foregoing list shall refuse or neglect to pay the sums set down to them, you are to make distraint as the law directs, and deliver the same to us, the Selectmen of said town, by the 15th day of January next. For your so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant

"Given under our hands and seal this 5th day of December, 1780.

"JOSEPH TILTON, } *Selectmen of*
"BENJAMIN SIAS, } *Loudon.*"

The following list shows the names and amount of tax assessed against several of the tax-payers, as committed to the constable for the year 1780.

	£	s.	d.		Bush.	Qts.
"Joseph Tilton	377	19	0	or corn	21	3
Thomas Sargent	211	17	8	"	11	27
Stephen Perkins	335	14	7	"	18	24
Nathan Bachelder, Esq.	385	14	6	"	21	18
Abraham Bachelder, Jr.	254	2	11	"	14	8
Lieut. John Sanborn	606	1	0	"	32	17
Eliphalet Rawlings	558	7	0	"	30	6
Timothy Tilton	502	7	10	"	27	0
Nathan Tilton	135	13	3	"	7	20
William Tilton	157	3	1	"	8	24
Nathaniel Bachelder	302	17	8	"	16	26
Lieut. Daniel Ladd	403	11	3	"	22	19
John Drew	462	12	0	"	22	9
Samuel French	440	6	9	"	23	26
Moses Rawlings	310	14	2	"	21	9
Abraham Bachelder, Esq.	387	10	0	"	21	20
Benjamin Sias	511	18	0	"	27	17
Timothy French	286	18	4	"	15	30
Archelaus Moore, Esq.	160	14	1	"	8	30
John Moore	192	17	4	"	10	25
Jonathan Clough	435	15	0	"	23	7
John Sanborn	313	4	3	"	20	21
Ezekiel Morrill	601	17	3	"	32	9
Jacob Towle	419	7	0	"	23	14
Mr. Ephraim Blunt	279	2	6	"	15	22
Samuel Chamberlin	382	2	8	"	20	11
Jethro Bachelder, Jr.	309	0	3	"	17	7
Moses Ordway	246	8	3	"	13	26
John Hoyt	483	6	8	"	25	29
Mr. Jethro Bachelder	357	3	12	"	19	30
Thomas Clough	650	13	6	"	35	2

The sum total to be raised in money . . . £29,574
But in corn . . . . . 1643 bushels."

1781.—The tax for this year was to be paid in three payments,—the State tax to be paid in specie, the parish and minister to be paid in Continental money.

"*Paid* Samuel Chamberlin fifty-four new emission dollars, it being for eleven silver dollars lent the Parish.

"*Paid* John Drew for a wolf's head, ten dollars

"*Voted*, To lay two days' work upon a single poll and the Estates in proportion and labor at $40.00 per day.

"*Voted* five thousand dollars for schooling.

"*Voted*, To let out the school and parsonage lots for hard money."

The constable sold thirty-two lots of land for taxes. The conditions of the sale were,—

"If any person refuses to pay down his money that said land is struck off for, he is not to be deemed to be the purchaser; and, furthermore, it is expected that every purchaser will pay for one mug of *flip* for the encouragement of the vandue."

1783.—At a parish meeting held at the meeting-house on the 19th of May, Thomas Bachelder was chosen moderator. Article 2d reads,—"To see if the Inhabitants will vote to choose a man to set in Convention at Concord in June next, and Chose Capt. Benjamin Sias." Also, "To see if the said Parish will vote to receive the Plan of Government as it now stands, with the Amendment made at the Convention at Concord, or reject any article or the whole." Upon this article the meeting voted not to receive it, "As it gives great liberty for Popery and Vice," four voting in favor and fourteen against it.

The article for having a Governor was voted down, eighteen voting against and not one in favor of it. "*Voted* to choose Ezekiel French as Constable in room of Ezekiel Morrill, and to give him seven dollars for the service of said office."

1784.—At the annual meeting in March, Nathan Bachelder, Esq., was chosen moderator, and Jonathan

Clough, clerk; John Sanborn, Joseph Tilton and Samuel Chamberlin, Jr., selectmen.

"*Chose* Nathan Bachelder for Representative.

"*Voted* two days upon a poll and other property in proportion to be laid out on the highways.

"*Voted* to give ten pounds for every wolf's head trapped and killed in Loudon the present year.

"*Voted* to receive Eliphalet Rollins for Constable in the room of Daniel Ladd.

"*Voted* to petition the General Court for relief for the want of money to pay our taxes."

1785.—Nathan Bachelder, Esq., was chosen moderator of the meeting; Jonathan Clough, clerk and Nathan Bachelder, Esq., representative; Benjamin Sias, Joseph Tilton and John Sanborn, selectmen.

"*Voted* to give Jacob Osborne the road that lays between him and Watson's corner, and the reserve to the brook and one rod over said brook, four rods wide, by his giving the town a receipt in full.

"*Voted* to choose two selectmen more, to join the former selectmen. Chose Joseph Smith for the fourth and John Drew for the fifth.

"*Voted* to choose a Town Treasurer, and chose Capt. John Sanborn as the man."

1786.—Nathan Bachelder, Esq., was chosen moderator; Jonathan Clough, clerk; John Drew, constable; John Sanborn, James Thompson and Joseph Smith, selectmen; Stephen Wells and Moses Lovering, tythingmen. Abraham Bachelder, Esq., and Nathaniel Hill were chosen as "a committee to meet at Concord in June with other town committees to join in a petition to General Court for our ports to be opened for a free trade. Also, for a Bank of money so large as to pay our State War debt and the Continental loan office debt, and also to see if there can't be a cheaper way for court charges, or a new method for sueing of debts, and to see about the claims for sixty miles from the sea and General Stark's Petition. *Voted* that any private man may have a quarter of an acre of Land upon the School Lot to build a house upon, for a number of years, if they see fit."

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Taken up on the highway leading from Jethro Bachelder's Mills, in Loudon, to Canterbury, a dark bay mare with a long *tale* and *maen*, nine hands high, about five years old; the owner may have her again by applying to me, the subscriber, proving his property and paying charges.

"TAYLOR LOVERING.

"Loudon, April, 23, 1787."

"A Petition having been presented us, the Selectmen of said Parish, by a number of the Inhabitants of said Parish, representing our public affairs, calls for strict attention in trifling away our privileges for the sake of a little cost, you are hereby notified to meet on the twenty-fourth day of March to See if the Parish will choose a suitable man from said Parish to represent us in the General Court this present year."

It was "*Voted* to buy about thirty acres of Land of Ephraim Blunt, and chose as a committee for this purpose Timothy French and Caleb Pillsbury," and they were to report to the selectmen. The thirty acres afterwards purchased was that land used by the Rev. Mr. Tucker as a parsonage.

1788.—Abraham Bachelder, Esq., was chosen as moderator of a meeting held to choose a delegate to sit in the convention at Exeter, by order of the General Court; and John Drew was chosen. Nathaniel Bachelder, Samuel Piper, Esquire Chamerlain, Nathaniel Hill, Jethro Bachelder, Jonathan Joseph Smith, Moulton, Joseph Tilton and Moses Rawlings were chosen as a committee to overhaul the new plan of government, and give the delegate his instructions.

"*Voted* at an adjourned meeting that Jonathan Smith be the delegate in the room of John Drew.

"*Voted* to have a fast the 12th day of February next.

"*Voted* that the Rev. Mr. Smith of Gilmanton, the Rev. Mr. Haselton of Epsom, the Rev. Mr. Upton of Deerfield, and the Rev. Mr. Colby of Pembroke be chosen to carry on the fast.

"*Chose* as a committee to invite the ministers—Samul Piper, William Boyington and Nathaniel Bachelder."

1789.—At the annual meeting, Nathaniel Bachelder, Esq., was chosen moderator; chose Jonathan Clough, clerk; Chose Jonathan Smith as constable; Chose Joseph Smith, John Moore and Timothy Gleason, selectmen.

"*Voted* to give eight dollars for wolves' heads killed and trapped in Loudon.

"*Voted* that the road may be turned through Esq. Jeremiah Clough's land, going down the hill, without any cost to the town.

"*Voted* to let Jeremiah Sanborn and all his way of thinking have their School-money to lay out for Schooling by themselves.

"*Chose* Jonathan Smith and William Boynton delegates to meet in Convention at Concord."

1790.—At a meeting held in February, 1790, Nathan Bachelder, Esq., was chosen moderator; John Sanborn, parish clerk; and Capt. John Sanborn, Daniel Ordway and John Moor, selectmen. Jonathan Smith was chosen representative by a majority of eight votes. Jonathan Smith, Esq., was chosen constable. George King, of Portsmouth, Col. Nicholas Gilman, of Exeter, Colonel Bartlet, of Kingston, and Colonel Walker, of Concord, were chosen to serve as members of the council.

In the year 1790 the voters were required to ballot for two persons to represent this State in the Congress of the United States for the term of two years. Jeremiah Smith had 81 votes; John S. Sherburne, 74; Abial Foster, 51; and Nicholas Gilman, 3.

The constable also sold twelve lots of land for taxes. Nathan Bachelder was vendue-master, and Joseph Tilton clerk. The last condition in the sale reads as follows: "The Collector gives one mug of *toddy* on each Lot Sold, and the purchaser one *mug* more."

"*Article* 5. To See if said Parish will take into consideration the damage done in said Parish by letting *Rams* run at large at unseasonable times in the year and pass a vote against the same.

"*Voted*, that *Rams* shall not run at large from the first day of September next to the 15th of November, and if any person within said term of time take up any *Rame*, Running at large, he shall advertise said *Ram* three weeks in some public place, and if the owner appears within said term of time, he is to receive one-half the value; otherwise the whole belongs to the person who took him up."

ADVERTISEMENT OF A STRAY HOG.

"Taken up by me, the Subscriber, a Barrow Hog, Supposed to have been Wintered one Winter. He has the top of his right ear cut off, and a piece cut off the end of his tail. The owner may have said hog by applying to the Subscriber and proving his property and paying the charge.

"SAMUEL PIPER.

"Loudon, Oct. 8th, 1788.

"October 10, 1788.—Then Nathan Bachelder, Esq., and John Webster,

being appointed by me to appraise a stray swine, made Solemn oath to act faithfully and impartially.

"Before me

"BENJAMIN SIAS, *Justice Peace.*

"Loudon, October 10th, 1788.—We, the Subscribers, being appointed by the Justice above-named, and having appraised the Stray Swine, taken up by Samuel Piper at one pound lawful money.

"Justice feas, 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Prisers'* feas, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Clerk's feas, 6*d.*

"NATHAN BACHELDER,

"JOHN WEBSTER."

1791.—

"*Voted* to let out the constableship to the lowest bidder, and struck off to Lieut. Thomas Sargent for £4 15*s.*, with his warning out the poor of said town without cost.

"*Chose* Enoch Wood delegate to meet in the Convention at Concord.

"*Voted* the Selectmen call upon Col. Tilton to settle his taxes immediately.

"*Voted* that the Selectmen send a petition to general court in order to obtain some relief for Col. Tilton on account of his certificate rate for 1788.

"*Chose* Lieut. Thomas Sargent Collector, with Col. Tilton's consent, to gather the Col^{s} back rates for the years 1777 & 1778, and he is to receive for collection one shilling and eleven pence on a Pound."

Samuel Chamberlin, Esq., was chosen moderator of this meeting, and John Sanborn parish clerk. John Sanborn, Jonathan Smith and Samuel Chamberlin were chosen selectmen; William Boynton, Moses Rollins, Daniel True and Isaac Dimond, hog-reeves.

1792.—The annual meeting was held March 12th. Nathan Bachelder, Esq., was chosen moderator, and John Sanborn clerk; John Sanborn, John Drew and Samuel Piper, selectmen; Jonathan Smith, representative. The number of votes cast for Governor, then styled President, was eighty-four,—Josiah Bartlet had seventy-five votes and Timothy Walker had nine votes. "*Voted*, that David Hutchins have four dollars for taking care of the meeting-house, and his daughter six shillings for washing the same." A meeting was held in May "to see if said town will accept the constitution with the amendments, or reject any part thereof." This article was given to a committee, consisting of Jonathan Smith, John Sanborn, Abial Chamberlin, John Clough, Mr. Thomas Bachelder, Captain Samuel Piper and Ensign Nathaniel Bachelder, for consideration, and adjourned for three weeks. At the adjourned meeting some of the amendments were rejected.

A third meeting was held in June to choose a constable in the place of Hanson Hoit, who refused to sign the bond to secure the town, and chose Joseph Moulton, and voted him five-pence a pound for collecting the tax. A fourth meeting was held in August to choose electors of President and Vice-President; also to vote on the amendments to the Constitution. The vote for electors was,—Joseph Cilley, forty-three; Thomas Cogswell, forty-six; William Page, forty-three; William Simpson, forty-six; and Daniel Warren, forty-six. The vote on the amendments was thirty-eight votes for and fourteen against them. Archelaus Moore was moderator of this meeting. A fifth meeting was held in November to vote for a representative to Congress. The vote was,—for Pain Wingate, eighteen votes; for Abiel Foster, two votes.

1793.—The town-meeting was called this year by the constable, under a warrant from the selectmen. Nathan Bachelder, Esq., moderator; John Sanborn town clerk; Enoch Wood, John Sanborn and Samuel Piper, selectmen. "*Voted*, to let out the Constable's *birth* to the lowest bidder, and it was struck off to Nathaniel Rawlings for eight pounds and fifteen shillings, and Doctor Silver and Moses Rawlings signed as his bondsmen to the selectmen." The tythingmen chosen were Timothy Gleason, Oliver Blaisdell, Zebulon Winslow and Dimond Furnald; pound-keeper, David Hutchins. "*Voted* for Roads, one and one-half day on y^{e} head and estates in proportion."

1794.—Nathan Bachelder, Esq., was chosen moderator; John Sanborn, clerk; John Sanborn, Joseph Clough and Charles Sargent, selectmen. Mr. Enoch Wood was chosen as representative. Three town-meetings were held this year. At the third it was "*Voted* to make up the wages of y^{e} minute-men to seven dollars per month, with what Congress voted them, while in actual service, and each soldier a good Blanket when called to march, and to each soldier two dollars upon enlistment, also one-quarter of a dollar per day when in exercise, which is expected to be once in a month."

1795—Nathan Bachelder was chosen moderator; Joseph Clough clerk; Captain John Sanborn, Samuel Piper, Esq., and John Clough, selectmen. The constableship was struck off to Hanson Hoit, Esq., for fourteen dollars. The town accepted of Enoch Wood and Eliphlet Rawlings as his bondsmen. The Hon. J. Taylor Gilman received eighty-one votes for Governor.

No other person was voted for.

"*Voted* to build a Bridge below the mills of Jethro Bachelder, agreeable to the report of the committee chosen to examine the case.

"*Voted* to give Enoch Wood one hundred dollars to build the stone-work of the bridge, and to give Caleb Pillsbury fifty-eight dollars for the wood-work and graveling."

1796.—Nathan Bachelder, Esq., was chosen moderator; Samuel Piper, town clerk; Samuel Piper, John Drew and John Clough selectmen; Enoch Wood, representative. The constableship was bid off by Thomas Sargent, at eighteen dollars and eighty-three cents. For a representative to Congress, Jonathan Freeman, Esq., had twenty-six votes.

1797.—Nathan Bachelder, Esq., was chosen moderator, Enoch Wood clerk. "*Voted* to let the Constableship to the lowest bidder. Struck off to Caleb Pillsbury for seven dollars and fifty cents." John Drew, John Clough and Charles Sargent were chosen selectmen. The vote for Governor was: For John T. Gilman, seventy-five; Timothy Walker, Esq., eight. Enoch Wood was chosen representative; Timothy French, Zebulon Winslow, Caleb Pillsbury and Josiah Watson, tythingmen; Dr. William Tenney, Samuel Rollins, John Clark, Nathaniel Smith and Philip

Brown, hog-reeves. The meeting adjourned to the house of Samuel Piper, at seven o'clock P. M. It met accordingly, and as Captain Caleb Pillsbury failed of procuring bondsmen, the collection of taxes was again put up and struck off to Stephen Perkins, Jr., for $11.83. "*Voted* to accept of Thomas Moore and Samuel Ayer as bondsmen." "*Voted* to dissolve the meeting."

The following is an account of the money raised on the polls and estates of the inhabitants of the town of Loudon for the year 1795:

" For the Rev. Jedediah Tucker	$250.00
" Schooling	200.00
" Building a School-House	60.83
" Collecting the taxes	14.00
" Taking care of Aaron Stevens	25.00
" David Hutchens, for care of the meeting-house	3.00
To defray town charges, Drawbacks, &c	60.00
" State and County taxes	212.00
	$824.83 "

Assessed for the year 1797.

" For the Rev. Mr. Tucker	$250.00
" School money	250.00
" taking care of Meeting-house	3.33
" Collecting of Taxes	7.83
" County Tax	22.49
" The Burying-Cloth	12.00
" To Defray charges	33.33
" Poundage agreeable to law	46.92
	$570.50 "

The year 1800.

" For the State and County tax	$263.22
" Collecting taxes	13.50
" Care of the meeting-house	3.33
" Schools	272.00
" Care of James Thompson's child	12.00
" Town charges	50.00
" Rev. Mr. Tucker	250.00
" other charges	18.87
	$882.92 "

1798.—Nathan Bachelder, Esq., was chosen moderator; Enoch Wood, clerk; Samuel Piper, Charles Sargent and Moses Chamberlin, selectmen; John Drew, representative. Stephen Cate bid off the constableship for thirteen dollars.

"*Voted* not to raise any money to defray town charges the present year.

"*Voted* to give Edward Sands five dollars to hire a cow for him the present year.

"*Voted* to make up the wages of the minute-men to ten dollars a month, provided they are called into actual service."

1800.—The selectmen for this year were Samuel Piper, Moses Flanders and Stephen Clark, Jr. Each of the four school classes received $58.39 each. The selectmen bought two record-books for the use of the clerk and selectmen, and paid for them fifteen dollars. They also paid Samuel Piper for rum on bridge $1.58, and Lieutenant Abner Clough for a gallon of rum while repairing the bridge near Nathaniel Maxfield's $1.59.

Town Officers and their Bills for Service to 1800.—John Sanborn was chosen as the first clerk and served for two years. Jonathan Clough was chosen in 1775 and served as clerk fourteen years in succession. He charged for services twelve shillings a year, with the exception of 1776, when his bill was eighteen shillings. During this time he also was chosen selectman for four years. Nathan Bachelder, Esq., was chosen selectman for five years.

	£.	s.	d.
The selectman charged for services in 1776	6	7	0
In the year 1777 the charges were	1	11	0
" " 1778 " "	28	7	0
" " 1779 " "	38	0	0
" " 1780 " "	52	0	0
In the year 1783 Capt. John Sanborn charged	2	18	0
" " " Joseph Tilton "	3	16	0
In the year 1787 James Thompson "	0	12	2
" " 1785 Joseph Tilton "	2	3	6
" " " Benjamin Sias "	2	3	6
In the year 1786 James Thompson "	1	3	7
" " " Joseph Smith "	2	17	3
In the year 1787 Samuel Piper "	0	9	2
" " " Joseph Smith "	0	17	8
In the year 1788 Joseph Smith "	2	13	6
" " " John Moore "	2	12	6
In the year 1789 Joseph Smith "	3	0	0
" " 1790 John Moore "	2	18	0
" " " John Sanborn "	0	8	0
In the year 1791 John Sanborn "	1	4	0
" " " Jonathan Smith "	1	16	0
In the year 1792 Samuel Piper "	4	17	7
" " " John Sanborn "	3	9	0
" " " John Drew "	3	9	0
In the year 1793 Samuel Piper "	2	4	1
" " " John Sanborn "	2	5	0
In the year 1794 John Sanborn "	2	1	9
" " " Joseph Clough "	2	5	0
In the year 1795 John Sanborn "	$12.95		
" " " John Clough "	4.49		
In the year 1796 Samuel Piper "	12.50		
" " " John Clough "	8.15		
In the year 1797 Charles Sargent "	10.00		
" " " John Clough "	10.30		
" " " John Drew "	10.04		
In the year 1798 Charles Sargent "	14.33		
" " " Moses Chamberlin "	8.02		
" " " Samuel Piper "	12.20		
In the year 1799 James Thompson "	3.83		
" " " Stephen Wells "	11.15		
" " " David Eastman "	3.00		
In the year 1800 Stephen Clark "	14.39		
" " " Moses Flanders "	14.43		
" " " Samuel Piper "	18.44		

The number of taxable polls in the town in 1800 was two hundred and forty. As the business of the town increased, the expense of transacting the same was larger; consequently town officers' bills continued to increase in amount after the year 1800.

1801.—The selectmen were Samuel Piper, Moses Flanders and Stephen Clark; Jonathan Rollins collector. Amount of tax commited, $779.09. Paid for services of collector, $12.50. Paid Samuel Piper, services as selectman, $6.30. Paid Moses Flanders, services and agent, $18.60. Paid Stephen Clark, services, $26.51.

HIGHWAY TAX FOR 1801.

Nathaniel Maxfield's List.

Nathaniel Maxfield	$4.15	David Smith	$2.72
John Clark	2.50	Benjamin Smith	1.02
Abner Clough	9.58	Samuel Piper	6.02
Samuel Hill	6.27	John Sanborn	2.00
James Chase	4.57	Jedediah Danforth	1.68
Joshua Wells	2.50	Stephen Maxfield	1.50
Noah Wiggins	4.37	Nat. Wiggins	1.37

Stephen Cate's List.

Stephen Cate	$4.49	Samuel Cate, Jr.	$3.96
Jonathan Lougee	2.97	Abigail Sleeper	4.22
Josiah Watson	2.55	Nat. Smith	3.94
Ezekiel Clough	2.18	Mathias Haines	2.83

Libbey Bachelder's List.

Libbey Bachelder	$2.41	John Lovering	$ .75
William Bachelder	2.82	Timothy Gleason	2.86
Abram Bachelder	4.39	Joseph Kenniston	1.96
Zebulen Lovering	.79	Jonathan Davis	2.04
Moses Lovering	5.83	Leavitt Clough	1.87
Abraham Holden	.93	William Clifford	.75

David Eastman's List.

David Eastman	$4.19	Richard Patten	$1.37
Daniel True	3.49	Joshua Berry	4.08
Edmund Tenney	1.93	Josiah Glines	2.72
Taylor Lovering	2.63	Thomas Stevens	1.26
David Stevens	1.38	Chandler Glines	1.02

Jacob Merick's List.

Jacob Merick	$1.80	Moses Morse	$1.34
Thomas Bachelder	1.29	Jonathan Morse	.75
Philip Brown	1.53	Joses Ordway	4.89
Joseph Baker	1.51	Samuel Ayer	3.17
Joseph Dearborn	5.93	Samuel Wales	1.96
James Palmer	1.30	John Kenney	2.39

Lieutenant Jonathan Clough's List.

Jonathan Clough	$8.20	Thomas Emery	$4.87
Daniel Ordway	5.51	Stephen Clark	1.43
Lemuel Ordway	.75	Nathaniel Emery	4.26
Daniel Ordway, Jr.	1.96	Davis Bachelder	2.85
Amos Currier	2.69	Elijah Moulton	1.53
Nathan Clough	4.93	Levi French, Jr	2.46
Jeremiah Bennett	2.89	John Emery	.75

Thomas Moore's List.

Thomas Moore	$5.17	Willabee Lovering	$2.37
William Wheeler	3.33	Moses Lovering	2.32
Noah Sinclair	1.41	Osgood Lovering	2.68
Joseph Palmer	1.96	John Fletcher	2.65
George Peverly	2.96	Joshua Fletcher	3.18
Jesse Lovering	2.47	Samuel Neal	2.31

Isaiah Harvey's List.

Isaiah Harvey	$3.62	Samuel Currier	$4.70
Moses Rowell	4.68	Bart Winslow	4.37
Joseph Blaisdell	2.22	Jacob Bachelder	2.73
Oliver Blaisdell, Jr	.75	Samuel Currier, Jr	.92

Joseph Clough's List.

Joseph Clough	$5.50	Joshua Sargent	$1.13
Moses Ordway, Jr.	7.35	John Sanborn	2.00
Moses Ordway (3d)	1.16	David Bachelder	.75
Jethro Bachelder	5.45	Willard Fifield	3.96
Jonathan Brown	1.54	John Hoit	9.60

Theophilus Sanborn's List.

Theophilus Sanborn	$4.19	William Gibson	$2.97
Oliver Morrill	1.94	John Philbrick	1.08
Josiah Bachelder	3.25	Chase Osgood	3.45
Jeremiah Brown	2.80	Samuel Osgood	3.40
Jesse Sanborn	2.57	Thomas Sargent	1.78
Jonathan Rowell	2.44	Captain Thomas Sargent	5.09
Enoch Rowell	1.82	Charles Sargent, Jr	1.96
Stephen Perkins	11.91	Daniel Tilton	2.64
Jonathan Gove	2.69		

Captain John Sanborn's List.

John Sanborn	$14.83	Stephen Jacobs	$1.69
Samuel Drew	.93	Stephen Pickering	1.35
Abraham Bachelder, Esq.	1.26	James Palmer	2.01
Thomas Bachelder	2.51	Samuel Haines	1.22
Abel Bachelder	1.22	Samuel Jacobs	.93

Samuel French's List.

Samuel French	$10.02	James Thompson	$2.22
Samuel French, Jr	1.41	John Mathes	4.46
John L. French	3.61	Ebenezer Lowell	4.75
John Drew	9.40	Joseph Drew	.75

Jacob Osborn's List.

Jacob Osborn	$5.87	Benjamin Kelley	$3.85
Elijah Osborn	1.33	Mathias Haines	1.82
Jacob Osborn, Jr.	.75	Moses Rollins	4.11
Elliott Carr	5.71	Samuel Rollins	.83
John Carr	1.49	Nat. Wells	.33

Moses Caverly's List.

Moses Caverly	$3.10	Jonathan Chase	$8.92
Dimond Furnald	4.19	Levi Chase	1.13
Nathan Bachelder, Esq	1.98	Abner Clough	6.96
Ebenezer Bachelder	.89		

Archelaus Moore's List.

Archelaus Moore	$3.64	Moses Flanders	$4.73
John Moore	8.29	Daniel Lowell	3.04
Elkins Moore	3.21	Moses Stevens	3.92
Nathaniel Hill	3.80	Caleb Sleeper	3.31
John Hill	2.34	Benjamin Shaw, Jr.	1.27
Richard Bachelder	3.27	John Stevens	3.52
Josiah Bachelder	.77	Samuel Bagley	1.30
Cornelius Buswell	1.12	Gould Dimond	91
William Buswell	1.53	Phineas Bachelder	4.74

Enoch Wood's List.

Enoch Wood	$10.46	William Tenney	$3.07
John Ladd	2.34	Jonathan Perkins	4.17
John Sargent	3.81	Abraham Bachelder, Jr.	1.12
John Sargent, Jr	1.31	Jonathan Bachelder	1.12
Isaac Sargent	1.69	Jeremiah Clifford	1.12
Jonathan Smith	10.13	Thomas Proctor	6.61
Elisha Buswell	2.74	Samuel Carter	3.74
William Tilton	5.24	Nathan Tilton	4.03
Eliphlet Wood	5.73	Abel French	4.02
Isaac Smith	.75	Jonathan Smith, Jr.	.75
Thomas Sweatt	5.34	John Carter	2.72
Elisha Sweatt	.75	Timothy French	6.75
John Rollins, Jr	5.30	Joshua French	2.44
Charles Sargent	4.62	Nat. Weeks	1.69
William W. Berry	2.02	Stephen Wells	6.55
Daniel Lane	2.40	Eliphalet Rollins	3.48
John Osgood	4.81	Jonathan Rollins	2.90
Abraham Bachelder	5.74	Moses Morrill	4.09
Zebulon Winslow	1.12	John Morrill	1.73
True Palmer	1.16	Daniel Ladd Estate	5.71

1802.—Samuel Piper, John Kenney and Eliphlet Wood, selectmen; Samuel Neall, collector of taxes. Paid John Ladd for rum at Bennett Bridge, $1.62½; collector's services, $15.50.

1803.—Charles Sargent, Moses Chamberlin and John Ladd, selectmen; Jonathan Rollins, collector. Amount of money raised, $878.78. The town at this time became involved in several lawsuits in attempting to collect the tax raised in previous years for the minister's salary, the last one being assessed in 1801, when the law was repealed. Paid this year for carrying on lawsuit, $92. Paid selectmen for services, $42.80. Paid Jonathan Rollins for service in collecting tax, $16. Paid for two quires of paper, forty-six cents. Paid for a chest for use of the town, $2.50.

1804.—The same selectmen were chosen, with Thomas Sargent for collector. Amount of money raised, $1229.40. Paid for carrying on lawsuits with Smith, Bachelder and Sleeper, $92.40. The bill for collecting taxes was $26. Selectmen's services,—Charles Sargent, $17.20; John Ladd, $23.33; Captain Chamberlin, $16.45. Money in the town chest, $35.20. Received on Isaac Smith's execution, after paying Esquire Piper's bill, $23.60.

1805.—Stephen Wells, Samuel French, Jr., and David Eastman, selectmen; Thomas Sargent, collector. Paid Stephen Wells, services, $12.80; Samuel French, Jr., $13; David Eastman, $11.44.

1806.—Paid David Eastman for service as selectman, $16.06. Paid Samuel French, Jr., for services, $15.84; Elkins Moore, $10.72. Thomas Sargent collector. Amount raised, $1170.37. Paid Captain Chamberlin for examining selectmen's accounts, .50. Money in chest, $2.80.

1807.—Samuel French, Jr., Thomas Brown and Elkins Moore, selectmen; Isaac S. Sargent, collector. Money raised, $1012.46. Paid Levi Brown for rum drank while repairing Dearborn bridge, $1.25.

1808.—Samuel French, Jr., Thomas Brown and Moses Flanders, selectmen; Stephen Ordway, collector. Money raised, $1399.92. Paid Jonathan Rollins for providing for soldiers, $5.78. Paid Enoch Wood for a burying-cloth, $7.75. Paid Joseph Baker, for providing for soldiers, $4.08. Paid for powder, $14.40. Paid Enoch Wood for a gallon of rum, $1.34. Paid Esquire Piper for carrying on lawsuit with Isaac Smith, $78.-86. Paid Esquire Brown for service as selectman, $20.29. Paid for paper, .25. Paid Samuel French for providing meats and drink and five pounds powder for soldiers, $34.92. Paid for weights and measures, $47.90. Paid Moses Flanders, services, and Samuel French as selectmen, $34.54. Paid Stephen Ordway for collecting tax, $8. Paid Esquire Piper for expense when settling public accounts, $7.21. Paid Captain Ladd for carrying on lawsuit with Oliver Morrill, $25. Paid Lieutenant Stephen Wells and Dr. Tenney as witnesses in the Smith case, $24.64.

1810.

TAX ASSESSED FOR BUILDING THE ORDWAY SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Samuel Ayer	$8.38	Jethro Bachelder	$13.90
David Bachelder	1.87	Joseph Blaisdell	5.12
Nathan Bachelder (3d)	2.90	Oliver Blaisdell	2.36
Jeremiah Bennett	6.66	Amos Currier	8.01
David Clough	5.48	Jeremiah Clough	13.95
Samuel Clifford	16.96	John Emery	5.63
Dr. J. Eastman	3.33	Thomas Emery	7.74
Isaiah Harvey	8.45	Samuel Haines	3.10
David Harvey	1.99	John Kenney	4.21
Jacob Mirick	5.26	Jonathan Morse	5.52
Moses Morse	.43	Daniel Ordway	7.97
Daniel Ordway, Jr	7.09	Lemuel Ordway	5.93
Joses Ordway	10.59	Moses Ordway	15.64
Stephen Ordway	1.89	Moses Ordway, Jr	6.03
Enoch Osgood	9.72	Capt. Moses Rowell	17.17
Josiah Osgood	1.89	Charles Sargent, Jr	7.52
Bart. Winslow	9.74	William Stevens	2.96

Enoch Wood, John Ladd and Samuel Elliott, selectmen; Jonathan Rollins, collector. Money raised, $1526.28. Paid Captain Samuel Osgood for providing for his company on muster-day, $19.52. Paid Joseph Baker for same, $5. Paid Samuel Elliott for powder, $45.51. Paid Enoch Wood for powder, $13.33. Paid for lawsuits, $147.58. Cash in town chest, $9.59. Paid Jonathan Rollins for building a stone pound, $71.50.

TAX ASSESSED FOR BUILDING A SCHOOL-HOUSE IN DISTRICT NO. 4 (CLOUGH'S HILL).

Ebenezer Bachelder	$1.35	Moses Caverly	$6.61
John Clough	8.04	Levi Chase	15.15
Abner Clough	19.42	Leavitt Clough	4.37
Samuel Cate, Jr	7.23	Jonathan Clough, Jr	21.46
Nathan Clough	9.78	Nathan Clough, Jr	1.17
Stephen Clark	1.17	Josiah Emery	7.52
John Farnum	8.80	Levi French, Jr	5.53
John Gilman	3.74	John Haines	4.00
Mathias Haines	1.17	Mathias Haines, Jr	3.97
Samuel Haines	1.39	Nathaniel Martin	7.56
Moses Morse, Jr	1.17	Jonathan Merrill	1.39
Enoch Morse	2.47	Samuel Piper	6.41
Jonathan Piper	3.78	Benjamin Piper	5.34
Elisha Sanborn	12.90	John Sanborn, Jr	1.17

TAX ASSESSED FOR REPAIRING HOUSE IN DISTRICT NO. 6.

Richard Bachelder	$8.62	William Bachelder	$3.71
Peter Bragg	6.69	William Bragg	1.47
Robert Bragg	2.02	Ephraim Currier	2.28
Jeremiah Clifford	1.38	Isaac Dimond	8.13
Gould Dimond	4.64	Reuben Dearborn	2.30
Nathaniel Flanders	7.00	Moses Flanders	2.02
Thomas Furnald	8.19	David Furnald	1.20
Lewis Flanders	.35	John Hill	1.84
Dudley Leavitt	6.74	John Moore	5.66
Jacob Moore	4.42	John Moore, Jr	1.20
Archelaus Moore	7.19	Elkins Moore	5.21
John Neal	2.81	Caleb Sleeper	11.33
Moses Stevens	7.01	Isaac Smith	6.96
Jonathan Smith, Jr	6.42	Theophilus Shaw	1.56
Charles Sargent	7.03	Benjamin Wells	7 77

Cash in town chest for the year ending 1810, thirteen cents.

1811.—Samuel French, Jr., Nathaniel Martin and Isaac S. Sargent, selectmen; Jacob Perkins, collector. Money raised, $1460.46. Paid for carrying lawsuit with Isaac Smith, $58.26. Paid for powder, and delivering it to soldiers in quarters, $33.00. Paid for soldiers' rations on muster-day, $36.18. Paid Enoch Wood for services as town clerk, and for horse lost, $5.68. Paid Nathaniel Martin for services, $16.55. Paid Samuel French, $15.95. Paid Isaac S. Sargent, $12.40. Cash in town chest, $97.34.

1812.—Jedediah Tucker, John Ladd and Samuel Elliott, selectmen; Jacob Perkins, collector. Money raised, $1234.05. Paid Samuel Elliott for powder, $53.67. Paid Enoch Wood for services as town clerk, and for a book, $10.00. Paid Jacob Perkins, services as collector, $4.00. Paid Samuel Elliott, services selectman, $12.53. Paid John Ladd, $14.67. Paid Jedediah Tucker $12.40.

1813 —Selectmen, Jedediah Tucker and John Ladd. Stephen Cate, Jr., collector. Amount of money raised, $1377.28. Paid Captain Cate for his services as collector, $6.36. Paid Esquire Wood for his services as clerk, and for a chest, $9.75. Paid Mr. Tucker, services, $17.54. Paid John Ladd for money and services, $140.22.

1814.—Selectmen, Jedediah Tucker, Captain Shadrach Cate and Nathaniel Martin; Collector, Stephen Cate. Amount of taxes, $991.64. Master Henry Jackson was chosen town clerk, and was paid for services, $5.00. Paid for twenty-nine soldiers at Portsmouth, $100.62. Paid Eliphlet Wood, as agent in the Smith

cause, $18.00. Paid Isaac Sargent for spirit for his soldiers at Canterbury, $1.07. Paid John Kenney for services in the Smith cause, $14.67. Paid for six soldiers at Portsmouth, $21.65. Paid Captain Shadrach Cate for services as selectman, $7.84. Paid Nathaniel Martin, $15.25. Paid Jedediah Tucker, $18.67. Paid Stephen Wells, services in the Smith cause, $20.40. Paid George B. Johnson and Nathan Tilton, services as soldiers at Portsmouth, $6.66. Paid Daniel J. Smith and Jonathan Smith, Jr., services as soldiers, $5.59.

1815.—Jonathan Rollins, Joseph Baker, John Ladd, selectmen; Henry Jackson, town clerk; Thomas Sargent, collector. Amount of tax, $1606.11. Paid Captain Cate for meats and drinks for soldiers, $34.48. Paid expenses in the Smith cause, $81.20.

1816.—John Ladd, Jonathan Rollins and David Clough, selectmen; Jonathan Bachelder, collector of taxes. Money raised, $2269. Paid Joseph Baker for meats and drinks for soldiers, $28.64. Paid for expenses in the Smith lawsuit, $48. Paid Henry Jackson, services as town clerk, $10. Paid Jedediah Tucker, for note against town, in part, $663.68.

1817.—Jonathan Rollins and Samuel French, Jr., selectmen; Jonathan Bachelder, collector of taxes. Tax raised, $1384.08. Paid the collector for serving two years, and summons for jurymen and other services for the town, $9.75. Cash in town chest, $19.10.

"We, the subscribers, having been appointed a committee to examine the selectmen's *accompts*, find them, in our opinion, correct.

(Signed) "JOHN SANBORN,
"WILLIAM TENNEY,
"CALEB SLEEPER."

1818.—Isaac S. Sargent, collector. Amount of tax committed, $1470.81. Selectmen, Jonathan Rollins, Isaac Smith. Paid Jonathan Rollins for plank, surveyors' warrants, paper, quills, etc., $6.84. Paid Samuel French, Jr., for services as selectman, $25. Paid collector's services, $5.50. Paid Nathaniel Martin for services as town clerk, $10.

1819.—Jonathan Rollins and Samuel French, Jr., selectmen; Isaac S. Sargent, collector. Amount of taxes, $1591.14. Paid Captain Sargent for providing for soldiers, $33. Paid Samuel French, Jr., for services as selectman, $23.25. Paid same for services as town clerk, $6.

1820.—Israel Davis, collector. Money raised, $1518.77. Nathaniel Martin, Richard Brown and Philip Brown, selectmen. Paid Major Zephaniah Bachelder for victualing soldiers, $12. Paid Cyrus Tucker for services as town clerk, $6. Paid Richard Brown for services as selectman, $28.14. Paid Philip Brown, $23.94.

1821.—Jonathan Rollins, Philip Brown and Richard Brown, selectmen; Israel Davis, collector; Cyrus Tucker, town clerk. Money raised, $1401.68. Paid town clerk's services, $5. Paid for victualing soldiers, $28.

1822.—Josiah Sargent, collector; Eliphlet Wood, John Rowell and Jonathan Rollins, selectmen. Voted to raise in money this year $1736.84. Paid Gideon Ladd, for making a coffin for Samuel Johnston, $1.25. Paid Jonathan Rollins for doctoring the town poor, $8.50.

1823.—Nathan Bachelder, Eliphlet Wood, selectmen; Josiah Sargent, collector. Paid Cyrus Tucker, for services as town clerk, expense at his house while settling accounts, and for two days on west of Oak Hill road, $11. Paid selectmen for services, $70.55. Paid collector for service, $5.91. Paid for doctoring the poor in town, $6. Whole amount of money paid out, $1957.27.

1824.—The same officers were chosen as last year. Paid Colonel Rollins for building Wales bridge, $200. Paid Jonathan Wood for spirit on Oak Hill, 70 cents. Paid selectmen for services, $108.27.

1825.—John Rowell, Eliphlet Wood and Samuel French, Jr., selectmen. Paid for services, $91.38. Paid Jonathan Bachelder for supporting the town poor which were sold at auction, $150. Paid Ira Osgood, for teaching school in No. 1, $81.22. Captain John Carr was chosen collector. The whole amount of tax committed was $1951.63. Paid for his services, $6.80.

1826.—John Rowell, Nathaniel Martin and Lewis Flanders, selectmen; Thomas Sargent, collector; Cyrus Tucker, town clerk. Paid Jonathan Rollins for supporting the poor, $119.78.

1827.—Jonathan C. Perkins, collector. Amount of tax, $1759.23. Lewis Flanders, Jonathan Rollins and Russel Wheeler, selectmen. Paid John L. French, Jr., for keeping school in No. 5, $29.83. Paid Jeremiah Kenney, for keeping school in No. 1, $73.76. Paid Israel Davis, for supporting the poor, $107.60. Paid for one quire of paper, used in settling with collector, 25 cents.

1828.—Jonathan Bachelder, collector. Amount of tax, $1580. Selectmen same as last year. Paid Philip Brown, Jr., as school committee, $13.50. Paid Eliphlet Wood, for same, $13.50. Collector's services, $13.40.

1829.—Richard Brown, Philip Brown, Jr., and Moses Rowell, selectmen; Thomas Sargent, collector. Seselctmen's bill of service, $95.37. Paid David Clifford, for supporting the poor, $100.

1830.—The Rev. Enoch Courser and Elder Dyer were chosen as school committee. Bill for services, $25.00. Richard Potter was chosen as the third committee, and charged for services, $10. Stephen Cate, chosen collector; Richard Brown, Philip Brown and Moses Rowell, Jr., selectmen. Bill for services, $96.65.

1831.—Philip Brown, Jr., Richard Brown and John Clough were the selectmen; Moses Morse, collector. Services, $18.75. Paid David Clifford, for support of the poor, $177.18, in 1830. Paid Samuel French, Jr., for same, in 1831, $284.62. Paid Nathaniel Martin, services as town clerk, $6. Paid Samuel

French, Jr., for betterments of the poor's clothing, $6.01. Paid Enoch Courser, services as school committee, $16. Paid selectmen's services, $83.75.

1832.—Nathaniel Flanders, Ira Osgood and Jeremiah Kenney were the selectmen; Zephaniah Bachelder, collector. Paid soldiers' rations, one hundred and forty-eight men, 31 cents each, $45.88. Paid James B. Abbott and Jonathan Garland $5 each for services as school committee. Jonathan Garland, town clerk. The parsonage and school lots were sold this year, and the interest of the money divided among the Congregational, Free-will Baptist, and Methodist societies in the town, amounting to $64.46. Paid selectmen for services, $76.25.

1833.—Jonathan Bachelder, collector; selectmen same as last year. The town purchased the Eliphalet Wood farm for a town farm, and paid as the first payment, $519.30. Elijah Osborn, Colonel Zephaniah Bachelder and Nathaniel Martin were chosen as the committee to purchase the same. John L. French was school committe. Bill for services, $5.

1834.—Ira Osgood, Nathaniel Martin and Moses Rowell, Jr., selectmen; Jonathan Bachelder, collector. Paid the second payment for the town farm of $565. Gardner T. Barker and John L. French, school committee. Bill for services, $21.

1835.—Moses Rowell, Jr., Jonathan Garland and Solomon Caverly were the selectmen; Miles H. Cate, collector. Paid Ebenezer Bachelder for two barrels of cider for the poor, $3.50. To cash paid for testaments for poor on the town farm, 86 cents. Collector's services, $23. Selectmen's services, $126. John L. French, school committee. Services, $6.

1836.—Jonathan Garland, Solomon Caverly and Luther Haines, selectmen; Gideon L. Sargent, collector. Paid Challis D. Carr for support of Widow Nancy Rollins and funeral charges, $24.50. Paid Jeremiah Wilson for the privilege of burying same on his land, $1.

1837.—John Bachelder, Luther Haines and Ruel Walker, selectmen. Services, $96.75. Paid Rev. Henry White, services as school committee, $6.50. Paid John K. Cate for same, $2. Paid the Boston and Concord Boating Co., $14.20.

1838.—Joseph Clough (3), Gideon L. Sargent and Stephen Chase, selectmen. Services, $112.50. Bradley H. Kenney, collector. Taxes committed, $2589.34. Theophilus B. Martin, town clerk. Paid John P. Hale for services in road matters, $16.66. Paid Cyrus Tucker, as agent for the surplus revenue money received, $14. Paid Samuel D. Bell for counsel in road matters, $10. Paid Daniel, Tilton, Jr., for damage done by boys belonging to the town to syrup and kettles, $4. Paid for four barrels of cider for the poor, $7.17.

1839.—Ira Osgood, Gideon L. Sargent and Stephen Chase, selectmen; Jonathan Bachelder, collector. Amount of taxes, $1903.32. Theophilus B. Martin, clerk. Selectmen's services, $121.92. Balance of money on hand at the close of the year 1839, $33.74.

1840.—Stephen Chase, John L. French and Winthrop True, selectmen. $128.25 charged for services. Elliott Carr, collector of taxes. Amount, $2207.12. Services for collecting, $19.25. Paid Ira Osgood's services and expenses as town agent, $90.91. Paid Ira A. Eastman, Amos P. Tuck and Samuel D. Bell as counsel for the town, $93.

1841.—John L. French, Winthrop True and John K. Cate, selectmen; Elliott Carr, collector. Selectmen's services, $104. Paid John L. French for two barrels of cider for town farm, $3.

1842.—Ira Osgood, John K. Cate and John Bachelder, selectmen; Jonathan Bachelder, collector. Amount of taxes, $2405.17. Services for collecting, $20. Jonathan Chase, town clerk. Selectmen's services, $115.42. Paid Theophilus B. Martin and Abial M. Caverly, services as school committee, $9. Balance of money on hand, $65.55.

1843.—John Bachelder, John L. French and Theophilus B. Martin, selectmen. Services, $88.50. Jonathan Chase, town clerk. Ira Osgood and John K. Cate, school committee. Services, $10. Zephaniah Bachelder, collector. Services, $19.75. Money on hand, $275.99.

1844.—Ira Osgood, Theophilus B. Martin and Hiram Ordway, selectmen. Services, $111.75. John S. Rollins, collector. Paid Franklin Pierce, services as counsel, $5.

1845.—Ira Osgood, Hiram Ordway and Benjamin Cate, selectmen. Services, $110. John S. Rollins, collector. Amount of tax committed, $3352.41. Jonathan Chase, town clerk. Ezekiel Dow and Jeremiah Clough, school committee. Services, $19.50. Cash on hand, $99.82.

1846.—Moses Rowell, Benjamin Cate and Joshua Emery were chosen selectmen; John S. Rollins, collector of taxes. Amount of money committed, $2470. Paid John L. French, True Brown and John K. Cate, services as school committee, $21.50. Joseph C. Harper, town clerk. Services, $10. Paid selectmen, services, $135.

1847.—Moses Rowell, Joshua Emery and John S. Rollins, selectmen. Paid for services, $120. John S. Rollins, collector of taxes. Services, $22. Amount of tax committed, $3254. Joseph C. Harper, clerk. Services, $14. True Brown and J. T. Clough, school committee. Paid services, $20.75. Paid Pierce & Fowler for counsel, $117. Received for sale of old pulpit in meeting-house, $3.02.

1848.—Theophilus B. Martin, John S. Rollins and Joshua Emery, selectmen. Services, $143. Joseph C. Harper, clerk. Services, $12. True Brown, T. B. Martin, school committee. Services, $29. Harmon E. Bachelder, collector. Money committed, $2818.

1849.—Theophilus B. Martin, Joseph C. Harper and Samuel P. Calef, selectmen. Services, $126. School committee, Zebina C. Perkins, J. T. Clough and

Henry J. Osgood. Services, $30. Benjamin F. Neal, collector. Amount of tax committed, $2782. Paid for collecting, $20.

1850.—Joseph C. Harper, Elliot Carr and William K. Holt, selectmen. Services, $97. John Fellows, clerk. Services, $10. School committee, E. F. Abbott, T. N. Jones, William A. Sargent. Charges, $36. Gould Dimond, collector. Tax committed, $2550.

1851.—John L. French, William K. Holt and Gould Dimond, selectmen. Services, $106. John Fellows, clerk ; Gould Dimond, collector. Tax committed, $2709. Services, $30. E. F. Abbott, T. F. Jones and William A. Sargent, school committee. Services, $38. Indebtedness of town, $178.49.

1852.—Ira Osgood, Luther Haynes and George W. Neal, selectmen. Services, $155. Joseph B. Sanborn, clerk. Services, $11. Jeremiah Clough, collector. Tax committed, $2776. Cash on hand, $336.28.

1853.—Ira Osgood, Benjamin F. Neal and Ozni P. Hamblet, selectmen. Services, $128. Joseph B. Sanborn, clerk. Services, $13. School committee, Theo. B. Martin, True Brown and Henry J. Osgood. Services, $40. Jonathan Bachelder, collector. Tax committed, $2045. Cash on hand, $48.85.

1854.—Hiram French, Elliot Carr and Harmon E. Bachelder, selectmen. Services, $157. David Putnam, clerk. Services, $15. School committee, T. B. Martin, True Brown and Henry J. Osgood. Services, $49. Collector, Jonathan Bachelder. Amount committed, $3395.

1855.—Luther Haynes, Jeremiah Clough and Joseph C. Ordway, selectmen. Services, $219. School committee, Zebina C. Perkins, Nathaniel Shannon and John B. Moore. Services, $53. Theo. B. Martin, collector. Tax committed, $3361. Cash on hand, $247.

1856.—Selectmen, Benjamin Cate, Jeremiah Clough and Joseph C. Ordway. Services, $200. Robert S. Perkins, clerk. Services, $20. Theo. B. Martin, collector. Tax committed, $3732.

1857.—Benjamin Cate, Joseph B. Sanborn and E. H. Robinson, selectmen. Services, $176. Henry J. Osgood, clerk. Services, $15. Nathaniel Shannon, school committee. Services, $45. Jeremiah Clough, collector. Tax committed, $3977. Cash on hand, $7.96.

1858.—Benjamin Cate, Joseph B. Sanborn and E. H. Robinson, selectmen. Services, $167. Henry J. Osgood, clerk. Services, $15. Nathaniel Shannon, school committee. Services, $45. Collector, Jeremiah Clough. Tax committed, $3882. Indebtedness, $586.64.

1859.—Joseph B. Sanborn, E. H. Robinson and Timothy F. Smith, selectmen. Services, $150. Orrin D. Kimball, clerk. Services, $15. John W. Morrill, collector. Amount committed, $3524. Silas Green, E. G. Knowles, school committee. Services, $46. Indebtedness of town, $271.15.

1860.—Ira Osgood, Timothy F. Smith and Samuel B. Lovering, selectmen. Services, $164. Orrin D. Kimball, clerk. Services, $23. School committee, Silas Green, E. G. Knowles and John B. Moore. Services, $53. Indebtedness of town, $58.83. John W. Morrill, collector. Amount committed, $4217.

1861.—Ira Osgood, Perley W. Rowell and Levi F. Sleeper, selectmen. Services, $153. J. T. Clough, clerk. Services, $16. John W. Morrill, collector. Amount committed, $4367. Cash on hand, $183.50.

1862.—Ira Osgood, Levi F. Sleeper and Samuel D. Morrill, selectmen. Services, $146. Abraham B. Sanborn, clerk. John B. Moore and William Emery, school committee. Services, $55. John W. Morrill, collector. Amount committed, $4082. War account: the town borrowed money to hire soldiers amounting to $14,792.79, which is indebtedness.

1863.—Theophilus B. Martin, Samuel D. Morrill and Jeremiah Blake, selectmen. Services, $159. William W. Cate, Moses C. Stevens and Alvah H. Bachelder, school committee. Services, $51. Levi F. Sleeper, collector. Amount committed, $5864. Cash on hand, $2124.07.

1864.—Theophilus B. Martin, Jeremiah Blake and John Wheeler, selectmen. Services, $277. William W. Cate and Moses E. Stevens, school committee. Services, $56. Collector, Levi F. Sleeper. Tax committed, $8094. Whole indebtedness of town, $47,780.10.

1865.—Jeremiah Blake, John Wheeler and Henry J. Osgood, selectmen. Services, $311. Alvah H. Bachelder, clerk. Services, $30. William S. Collins, Moses E. Stevens and C. Frank Cate, school committee. Services, $74. Elijah B. French, collector. Tax committed, $10,367.32. Actual indebtedness, $46,232.61.

1866.—Jeremiah Blake, John Wheeler and Henry J. Osgood, selectmen. Services, $308. C. Frank Cate, clerk. Services, $25. Actual debt of town, $46,283.85.

1867.—Jeremiah Blake, John Wheeler and Henry J. Osgood, selectmen. Services, $327. C. Frank Cate, school committee. Services, $26.75. Elijah B. French, collector. Amount committed, $9749.38. Actual debt, $38,714.29.

1868.—Benjamin Cate, Alvah H. Bachelder and E. B. French, selectmen. Services $286. True W. Center, town clerk. Services, $30. Tax committed, $9956.90. Actual debt, $38,679.73.

1869.—Benjamin Cate, Alvah H. Bachelder and E. B. French, selectmen. Services, $315. True W. Center, clerk; Samuel Neal, collector. Amount committed, $9248.33. Actual debt of town, $39,775.18.

1870.—Jeremiah Clough, John Jones and Jacob D. Osgood, selectmen. Services, $219. William S. Collins, school committee. Services, $75. James F. Nelson, clerk. Services, $35. Samuel Neal, collector. Amount of tax, $8916.63. Actual debt, $41,720.25.

1871.—Selectmen, Jeremiah Clough, John Jones

and Jacob D. Osgood. Services, $230. Charles E. Sanborn, school committee. Services, $82.75. Samuel Neal, collector. Amount of tax, $7738.58. Debt, $39,710.54.

1872.—Jeremiah Blake, Nathan C. Clough and Samuel Neal, selectmen. Services, $265. Nathaniel D. Clough, collector. Tax committed, $9120.78. Actual debt, $30,74.63.

1873.—Jeremiah Blake, Nathan C. Clough and Samuel Neal, selectmen. Services, $296. Abial H. Clough, clerk, $35. William W. Cate, school committee. Service, $40. Collector, Nathaniel D. Clough. Tax committed, $8629.53. Actual debt, $30,366.85.

1874.—Henry J. Osgood, Cyrus Bachelder and Nathaniel D. Clough, selectmen. Services, $281. Albert A. Adams, collector. Tax committed, $8411.84. Actual debt, $31,202.12.

1875.—Henry J. Osgood, Cyrus Bachelder and Nathaniel D. Clough, selectmen. Services, $271.80. Samuel Neal, collector. Tax committed, $9202.19. Actual debt, $30,175.77.

1876.—Moses E. Stevens, Abial H. Clough and James F. Nelson, selectmen. Services, $235.80. John Jones, collector. Tax committed, $9042.44. Debt, $29,039.36.

1877.—Moses E. Stevens, Abial H. Clough and James F. Nelson, selectmen. Services, $233. John Jones, collector. Tax committed, $8545.67. Actual debt, $27,736.65.

1878.—Abial H. Clough, Cyrus Bachelder and John L. Buswell, selectmen. Services, $246. John Jones, collector. Tax committed, $8584.21. Actual debt, $26,058.76.

1879.—Cyrus Bachelder, John L. Buswell and Rinaldo B. Foster, selectmen. Services, $221.75. John Jones, collector. Tax committed, $7463.59. Actual debt, $25,346.89.

1880.—John L. Buswell, Rinaldo B. Foster and Jeremiah A. Clough, selectmen. Services, $228. Charles D. Carr, collector. Amount committed, $6670.64. Actual debt, $25,748.62.

1881.—Rinaldo B. Foster, Frederick E. Copp and Jeremiah A. Clough, selectmen. Services, $225. Challis D. Carr, collector. Tax committed, $8911.49. Actual debt, $22,453.74.

1882.—Rinaldo B. Foster, Frederick E. Copp and Jeremiah A. Clough, selectmen. Services, $246. Newell W. Lovering, school committee. Services, $35. Frank E. Robinson, clerk. Services, $35. Challis D. Carr, collector. Tax committed, $9450.33. Actual debt, $18,485.57.

1883.—Rinaldo B. Foster, Jeremiah A. Clough and William W. Cate, selectmen. Services, $285. Nathaniel D. Clough, collector. Tax committed, $8077.55.

1884.—William W. Cate, John F. Ordway and Elbridge G. Sargent, selectmen. Services, $280. Alvah L. Morse, clerk; Annie M. Osgood, school committee. Services, $55. Nathaniel D. Clough, collector.

1885.—William W. Cate, Horace F. Fletcher and Elbridge G. Sargent, selectman; Alvah L. Morse, town clerk; Henry J. Osgood, school committee; Nathaniel D. Clough, collector.

The Religious History of Loudon.—The same year in which the town was incorporated measures were taken for the building of a meeting-house. At a meeting of the parish held in November, 1773, it was "*Voted* to build a meeting-house, and that it stand upon the southeast end of the school lot, part or all in the road, if the land is best." At a meeting held November 10, 1777, "*Voted* to set up a meeting-house by a rate or tax;" also "*Voted* to get the timber and haul it to the spot this winter, and that labor be three shillings per day." Eliphalet Rawlings, Abraham Bachelder, Nathaniel Bachelder, Ezekiel Morrill, Jethro Bachelder, Moses Ordway and Jonathan Clough were chosen for the committee to build the house. "*Voted* to have the house the same size of the Epsom house;" also "*Voted* seven hundred dollars to get the frame to the spot, and frame it." December 4, 1778, "*Voted* to add six feet in length and two feet in width." In the year 1779, "*Voted* to raise one thousand dollars and lay it out in labor at eight dollars per day," also "*Voted* to sell the pew privileges at auction to the highest bidder, and that the purchasers of the privileges be allowed twelve months after the house is raised, boarded, shingled and clapboarded, and the lower floor is laid, to build their pews in, and that those who do not build in that time, their privilege shall return to the parish." "*Voted* to buy two barrels of rum for the raising." The selectmen's account shows that they paid Josiah Bachelder for rum one hundred and eight dollars, and paid Reuben Greeley for two quarts of snake-root, for the raising, twelve dollars. "*Voted* to leave the finding of the supper to the committee." "Paid the Rev. Mr. Noble, for ministerial services at the raising, one dollar and fifty cents; also paid Mr. Blunt, who lived in the old "Martin house," for the trouble to him at the raising." The parish bought of Mr. Blunt a strip of land in front of the meeting-house in order to have better accommodation. The first meeting held in the house was a parish-meeting for town business. August, 1789, "*Voted* to build two porches, one on the east and one on the west end of the house;" also "*Voted* to put in joist, lay a rough floor and put up the finish in front of the gallery before the ordination of Mr. Tucker." The house was lathed by Jonathan Smith, plastered by John Sargent and finished in the year 1797; the posts in the lower part still bear the figures on the top as painted in 1797. An article was, in 1795, inserted in the warrant to paint the outside, but failed to pass in the meeting. The house appears to have been used for religious meetings as soon as it was boarded and shingled. The plan of the house was very peculiar. The pulpit was built upon the back side of the house and was elevated at least six or seven feet from the floor of the room, and was reached

by ascending a flight of eight or nine stairs. It was finished with pine wood and displayed the best of skill and workmanship. The minister, while speaking, stood upon an elevation of about seven inches, and the Bible in front of him was at that height, that he could swing his arms above it when speaking with earnestness. Above the pulpit and over the minister hung the sounding-board, which was built in an octagonal shape, and was at least six feet across it, and was suspended from a large beam in the roof by an iron rod, one and one-half inches square. The workmanship displayed in the finish of this sounding-board was of the highest order. When taken down at the time of making the alteration, in 1845, it required the strength of about ten men to lift it. The deacon's seat or pew was directly beneath and in front of the pulpit, with a half-round table at his right, constructed in such a manner that when not in use it dropped down, and was held by hinges to the top rail of the pew. Upon the left of the pew was a smaller stand or table of the same form and supported the same, which was used to hold the tankard of wine and the wine-cups. The pulpit and surroundings were painted of a lead color, while the tables were painted a dark brown.

The pews were square in form, and the outside row next the wall around the house were elevated to the height of three steps from the floor. Seats were placed upon the four sides and were hung with hinges, and during prayer were turned up to prevent any one from sitting during that very important part of the service. A walk extended in front of each around the house. Upon the floor below this row were placed four other groups of pews with four in a group, with an entrance from the walk mentioned. Upon the right and left wings, and almost in front of the pulpit, were built long, narrow seats, which were used and known as the "anxious" seats in time of revival. When not thus used, they were occupied by persons who were unable to purchase or own pews. One side of the aisle was used only by the men, the other by females.

The gallery extended around three sides of the room, with pews corresponding in form and location to those beneath. The singers' seats were in the gallery, and were situated directly in front of the pulpit. The entrance to the gallery was only by the porches upon either end of the house, which consisted of several flights of stairs, winding around upon each of the four sides. The frame was of the strongest and best of timber, the posts being of white oak; the beams are of old growth pine, and were hewed fourteen and sixteen inches, while the roof is self-supporting, the rafters being double-trussed. In the year 1845 two stories and two rooms were made by extending the gallery over the whole of the upper story, which is used for a meeting-house, while the lower story is used for town and other purposes. A belfry was added, in which hangs a bell, the gift of Captain Solomon Caverly to the society worshiping in the upper story.

For a long time this house convened all the people in the town. There was but one creed and belief in religious matters in all the town, and that was known as Congregationalism. The church and state were one and inseparable. The laws of the State compelled people to support the gospel and the ministry, and the selectmen of the town raised and assessed upon property of the inhabitants sums as large as were thought to be expedient and necessary. In the year 1774 there was raised by the town the sum of fifty dollars, and the same in the years 1776; and in 1777, "*Voted* one hundred and fifty dollars." In 1779, "*Voted* three hundred dollars for preaching." In the year 1780 the article in the warrant was, "To see if said Parish will vote to raise a sum of money for the use of preaching and how much: and if voted, to see if they will vote to pay it in corn or grain next fall." And it was "*Voted*, to take the money the Parsonage was let for preaching." In 1781, "*Voted* to hire preaching for only eight Sabbaths." In 1782, "*Voted* not to raise any." In 1783, "*Voted* to raise thirty pounds." Previous to this year no person had been settled as minister. The Rev. Mr. Blydenburg had preached more than any other one, he at that time being the owner of a lot of land lying and adjoining the parsonage and school lot upon the north. A minister tax was assessed for the first time, the list embracing the names of ninety-one of the tax-payers of the town.

The Rev. Israel Day was given a call to settle with the people at this time; but, upon examination, his belief upon certain doctrinal points was not in accordance with that of several of the people, and he declined the call. The following, taken from the records of the town, had some effect upon the matter, probably:

"LOUDON, March 15, 1784.

"By these Lines, we, the subscribers, do enter our dissent against Mr. Israel Day being settled as a preacher in Loudon.

"Garshom Mathes, Abel French, Joshua (his X mark) Rawlings, Ens^{n} Josiah (his X mark) Rines, Philip Brown, Nathan Bachelder, John Drue, Moses Morrill, Daniel Ladd, James Silver, Joseph Smith, Charles Sargent, Jr."

Mr. Day, in his letter, says,—

"Another difficulty that is flung in my way in this affair is the church to which I belong have declined to give me a dismission and recommendation, for sufficient reasons, as they suppose.

"Dated this first day of May, 1784.

(Signed) "ISRAEL DAY."

In the year 1785 thirty pounds was raised. In 1786, "*Voted*, to lay out the back money, and to hire the Rev. Mr. Cummings three Sabbaths." In 1787 no money was raised, as appears by the town records. Several difficulties arose within the parish upon local matters, which divided the people, and from the frequency of holding town-meetings it may be concluded that much unpleasantness of feeling existed. These difficulties were, in part, the feeling caused by the letter and course pursued by the Rev. Mr. Day,

and a further division came up in regard to the location of the meeting-house. Several meetings were held in order to change the location and build the house near the south part of the town, but all such propositions were voted in the negative. Then a meeting was called "To see if the town will vote to Set off all the southwest corner of the town, and have the same annexed to Concord or Canterbury, as may be most convenient, commencing at the town line and running southeasterly to the mouth of Pine Island Brook, and then follow the river to Bow line." This was voted in the negative. In the year 1788 the Rev. Jedediah Tucker commenced preaching to the people of the parish. At a town-meeting held the 17th day of January, it was "*Voted* to give the Rev. Mr. Tucker a call, and chose a committee, consisting of Joseph Tilton, Nathaniel Bachelder, Stephen Wells, Jeremiah Clough and Daniel Ordway, to agree with Mr. Tucker and report at the next meeting."

At a meeting of the parish, held on the 14th day of February, "*Voted* to give the Rev. Mr. Tucker that piece of land bought of Mr. Blunt for a settlement in Loudon." Also, "*Voted* to give him the income of the parsonage during his ministry in Loudon, with the privilege of cutting his wood with prudent usage." Also "*Voted* to give him sixty pounds for the first year, sixty-five for the second, seventy for the third, and seventy-five for the fourth year of his ministry." Also, "*Voted* that he shall have three Sabbaths yearly to visit his friends."

"LOUDON, June 22nd, 1789.

"By these lines, we, the subscribers, do enter our dissent against Mr. Tucker being settled in the ministry in Loudon.

"Daniel Smith, Levi Chase, Dimon Furnald, James Morrill, Nathaniel Rawlings, Isaac Lowell, Samuel Jacob, Joseph Drue, Robert Drue, Abial Chamberlin, Nathan Clough, Ebenezer Parker, Jonathan Wiggins, Jonathan Clough, Jonathan Chase, Moses Rawlings, John Clough, Samuel Morrill, Samuel French, Captain John Sanborn, John Drue, Jacob Tole, Samuel Hill, Reuben Collings, Stephen Cate."

At a meeting in September, 1789, "*Voted* to choose a Committee of seven to join Mr. Tucker in appointing a day for Ordination. And chose Nathan Bachelder, Esq., Moses Ordway, Thomas Bachelder, Abraham Bachelder, Joseph Moulton, Timothy French and Nathaniel Bachelder." This committee appointed the 21st day of October following, to be the day. Also, this committee chose the following gentlemen to compose the council:

Rev. Mr. Adams, of Stoughton, Second Church; Rev. Mr. Howard, of Stoughton, First Church; Rev. Mr. Robins, of Milton; Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Loudon; Rev. Mr. Thatcher, of Dedham; Rev. Mr. Upham, of Deerfield; Rev. Mr. Colby, of Pembroke; Rev. Mr. Evans, of Concord; Rev. Mr. Smith, of Gilmanton; Rev. Mr. French, of Andover; Rev. Mr. Babcock, of New Andover; and Rev. Mr. Merrill, of Plaistow.

The selectmen paid the expenses of the ordination, and Mr. Tucker continued to preach for nearly thirty years. He also was the practicing physician and surgeon for the parish, making no charge for such service within its limits.

"We, the Subscribers, Inhabitants of Loudon, hereby notify the Congational Society in said Loudon that we consider it both illegal and unconstitutional for any society whatever to lay a tax on any person or persons by the authority of a majority of a Town or Society vote. And we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that we are determined to pay no more ministerial taxes for the purpose of the support of any preaching or minister whatever in that way after this date.

"Loudon, March 14, 1803.

(Signed)

"Stephen Pickering, James Palmer, Isaac Smith, Archelaus Moore, Jonathan Smith, Jr., Eliphalet Swain, Thomas Bachelder, John Carter, Elisha Sweatt.

"A true copy. Attest.

"ENOCH WOOD, *Town Clerk*."

Mr. Tucker, as minister of the gospel, united nearly all the people in town who were married, commencing in 1795. The records of the town show that he married two hundred and thirty-two couples, with one or both of the parties living in Loudon.

In the years 1812 and 1813 he also served as chairman of the Board of Selectmen for the town. In looking at the record books of the town, one may gain an impression of the man, particularly in the boldness of the signature of his name, which is imitated by no other person. It seems that after his dismissal he gave his attention more to public business and to the practice of medicine. The reason for the vote of dismissal is unknown. It might have been at his own request or from other causes. Just before the vote of dismissal the following dissents are recorded:

"This is to let you know that I do not believe in paying minister rates to Mr. Tucker.

(Signed) "DANIEL LOVERING.

"March 19, 1804."

"I do enter my dissent against paying taxes to Mr. Tucker, as I do not belong to his Society.

(Signed) "JOHN CATE.

"March 9, 1804."

"I do hereby enter my dissent against paying a Minister tax to Mr. Tucker.

(Signed) "JONATHAN LOUGEE.

"April 15, 1805."

"I do hereby enter my dissent against paying a Minister tax to Mr. Tucker.

(Signed) "NATHAN MAXFIELD.

"March 31, 1808."

After the dismissal of Mr. Tucker, in 1810, by vote of the town, the Rev. Enoch Courser was ordained as minister, in 1816, and continued as such for a number of years. The Rev. Samuel B. Dyer and the Rev. Enoch Courser both continued to preach to the churches of Loudon for nearly thirty years. They lived in the same neighborhood, and as the sectarian strife which had grown up in the parish continued to increase, unkind feelings existed between the two men. Both were strong and powerful men, of large and well-proportioned bodies, unyielding in disposition, and the consequent result was that feelings of the most bitter animosity, as individuals, existed between them, which extended to the churches over

which they were the pastors. The Rev. Mr. Dyer was a member of the Legislature from the town of Loudon in the year 1818. While at Concord he boarded with one Mr. Davis, with fifteen others, four of whom were ministers. On Friday noon a convention was held at the boarding-house, Mr. Dyer, chairman, and it was "*Voted* that we will not drink any ardent spirits till the session closes."

The law which authorized the selectmen to tax the citizens for the support of the minister was very distasteful to many of the tax-payers. The town became involved in lawsuits in consequence of it. The case of Isaac Smith was one of expense. The largest tax assessed against him in any year was $1.60, which he positively refused to pay in any manner. He was arrested and put in jail for one day and released. The town carried on the lawsuit for some years, until the expenses in the case amounted to two hundred and seventy-five dollars, after which the law was repealed.

The hardness of feeling growing out of the workings of this law led several persons to organize a society, to be known as the first Free-Will Baptist Society in Loudon, which was done by John Sanborn, Jonathan Clough, Abner Clough and Nathaniel Martin, in the year 1807, and held meetings one-fourth part of the time in the old meeting-house, with the Rev. Samuel B.Dyer as minister.

In May, 1823, one-half of the old meeting-house was given up to the Free-Will Baptist people. The Congregational Society made a renewed effort in 1826 to build a new house, to be located nearer the south part of the town, and the following year erected a new one at the village. This led to an unhappy division. Mr. Courser preached the dedicatory sermon, but declined further services. In 1837 the condition of the society became discouraging; he was dismissed and left the town after twenty years of labor. The rapid rise of the Free-Will Baptists was its first shock. A severer one was from its own division, attended by the personal difficulties of Mr. Courser with some of his church members. Both the churches for several years were supplied by several preachers for short periods of time. In the year 1839 a new church edifice was erected near the old one, at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars. The Rev. Cyrus W. Wallace was the first minister. The church and society failed in settling him, for want of pecuniary means. Parker Pillsbury followed, and further divided the church upon the question of slavery. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Le Bosquet, followed by Rev. Ezekiel Dow, Jonathan Ayres, E. F. Abbott, Jarius Ordway, Rev. Mr. Caswell and finally the venerable Rev. Mr. Courser returned and preached for one year or more, which was the close of his life-work in the gospel ministry. The Second Church at the village has had but two ordained pastors,–the Rev. Henry White and the Rev. Thomas N. Jones. Other supplies, such as Calvin White, Henry Wood and the Rev. Charles Willey, have preached to this people. In the year 1883 the Rev. C. Roper was the pastor of this people, and largely by his efforts the church was repaired. The Methodists have had a church for several years in this place, and the Rev. Silas Green, during some years, was the preacher of both the Methodist and Congregational Churches. Since, the preachers have been of the Methodist order, and at this time, 1885, no preaching is sustained by either.

About the year 1847 the Free-Will Baptists, by a vote of the town, obtained control of the old meeting-house for meeting purposes, by altering and making an upper story, which they have occupied as a place of worship, at a cost of one thousand dollars. The Rev. John Norris was called as the pastor of this people after the alteration. He was succeeded by William A. Sargent, who was ordained as a minister. During the stay of Mr. Sargent a meeting was held for several weeks under the labor of Elder Phinney, of Maine, in which the Rev. E. F. Abbott, of the Congregational Church, joined, which resulted in large accessions to either church. Elder Sargent was followed by the Rev. E. G. Knowles, Rev. Josiah P. Stinchfield, Rev. S. S. Brooks; and the Rev. John George was ordained and remained three years. After his removal the church was thoroughly repaired, and alterations made upon the inside, a new pulpit and furniture purchased. At the same time Captain Solomon Caverly, a former citizen of the town, presented the society with a church-bell. The house was rededicated, and Carter E. Cate, a townsman and graduate from Dartmouth College, was engaged and ordained as a minister of the gospel by the Free-Will Baptist denomination, and remained for one year. He was followed by the Rev. Charles E. Hurd, who remained four years, and was succeeded by Rev. D. I. Quint, who is the present minister in the year 1885.

MARRIAGES BY REV. JEDEDIAH TUCKER.

1790.—Abiel Wood and Sarah Moulton, Benjamin Prescott and Sally Cate, Benjamin Hall and Lydia Chesley.

1791.—William Moulton and Judith Ladd, Samuel Crossman and Lois Chamberlain, Caleb M. Sanborn and Judith Ingalls, Nathaniel Greely and Dorothy Smith, Christopher Rowell and Merriam Lovering.

1792.—John Rawlings and Sarah Sargent, James Thomson and Anna Bennett, James Rawlings and Sarah Palmer, John Sargent and Polly Sanborn, Daniel Smith and Mary Winslow.

1793.—Enoch Moore and Judah Moulton.

1794.—Samuel Jacobs and Abigail Sanborn, Jonas Ames and Jemima Stevens.

1795.—Edward Knight and Betsy Worth, William Horn and Susannah Worth, Willard Fifield and Rebecca Drew, Trueworthy Palmer and Love Perkins, Daniel Lowell and Betsy Tilton.

1796.—Jeremiah Bennett and Alice Currier, Simeon Cass and Nancy Flanders, Joshua Ingalls and Sukey Sleeper.

1797.—James Ware and Polly Ladd, Jonathan Rawlings and Judith Palmer, Daniel Moulton and Merriam Taylor, Pearl Kimball and Dolly Eastman, John Carter and Mary Busell, James Thompson and Sally Smith, John Thompson and Lois Palmer, Josiah Bachelder and Polly Blake, Abiel Eastman and Sally Thompson.

1798.—John Randlet and Rose Rogers, John L. French and Sally Clough, Samuel Clough and Rhoda Carr, Thomas Bachelder and Martha Tilton, Jonathan Sanborn and Dolly Winslow, John Boulton and Betsy Tilton, Isaac Smith and Nelly Bolton, Asa Kimball and Polly Gibson, Joshua French and Rachel Sargent.

1799.—Chase Hilliard and Hannah Sanborn, William Bennett and Olive Mirick, Elisha Buswell and Abigail Perkins, Charles Sargent and

Sally Osgood, Joseph Baker and Anna Bachelder, William Brown and Huldah Bachelder, Dudley Chase and Sukey Bachelder, Nathaniel Ingalls and Polly Haines, George Peverly and Sally Sherburn, Isaiah Dow and Anna Osborn, Benjamin Thompson and Eunice Sargent, Joshua Seavey and Nancy Stevens, John Briar and Berthia Garland, Winthrop Bagley and Sally Bayley, John Morrill and Nancy Yell, Love French and Hitty Maxfield, William Lougee and Peggy Cate, William Bussell and Elizabeth Rawlings, Joshua Fletcher and Betsey Chase, Isaiah Chase and Nabby Bachelder, Harvey Blaisdell and Anna Winslow, Thomas Brown and Sukey Emery.

1800.—Reuben French and Ruth Maxfield, Samuel Neal and Hitty Perkins, Nicholas Smith and Sally Berry, John Carr and Sally Brown, John Ladd and Lydia Sanborn, Thomas Sargent and Polly French, Stephen Hall and Nancy Lougee, Josiah James and Sarah Tilton, Samuel Mudgett and Mary Morrill, Jonathan C. Bean and Judith Thompson, JohnLeavitt and Polly Emery, Valentine Hill and Polly Thompson, Nathaniel Morrill and Hannah Rowell.

1801.—Nathan Bachelder and Nancy Rollins, Byley Lyford and Lois Lyford, Henry Tebbetts and Polly Beck, Lemuel Hill and Betsey Drew, Benjamin Fifield and Sally Bachelder, Mathias Haines and Polly Furnald, Benjamin Brown and Peggy Beck, Chandler Glines and Betsey Davis, Abraham Bachelder and Hannah Kelley, Jeremiah Clifford and Nancy Rollins.

1802.—Levi French and Betsey Clough, John B. Blake and Polly Maxfield, Jacob Carter and Betsey French, David Ingalls and Sally Furnald, Charles Glidden and Ruthy Hall, Jonathan Worth and Eliza Taylor, Charles Cate and Dolly Bachelder, William Sanborn and Peggy Cross, Peter Wadleigh and Alice Smith, Levi Chase and Sukey Clough, Benjamin Wells and Abia Moore, John Glines and Sukey McDaniels.

1803.—Daniel Perkins and Hannah Davis, Josiah Sargent and Hannah Smith, Josiah Bachelder and Dolly Sargent, Caleb Gilman and Judith Harvey, Samuel Haines and Hannah Bachelder, Benjamin Thompson and Abigail Rollins, Stephen Gale and Abigail Dimond, Jonathan Greely and Hannah Bachelder, Jacob Gerrish and Sally Ames, Samuel Odiorne and Comfort Tasker, Benjamin Palmer and Polly Jacobs, Thomas Holden and Elenor Willey, Daniel Jones and Sophia Parkinson, Daniel Blanchard and Ester Parkinson, Joseph Greely and Nancy Wells, Samuel Moor and Rachael Briar, Samuel Perkins and Sally Bennett, David Foster and Sally Dearborn, David Bachelder and Hitty Lang, Samuel Currier and Sally Blas.

1804.—John Clark and Polly Currier, Samuel French and Sukey Tilton, Charles Beck and Sally Sargent, Joshua Wallard and Polly Langmaid, John Peverly and Betsey Sanborn, Samuel Elliot and Eunice Sargent, Stephen Hobbs and Lydia Perkins.

1805.—Joseph Thomas and Polly Osgood, Joshua Thompson and Fannie Bachelder, Richard Palmer and Susannah Perkins, Daniel Hoit and Sally Flanders, Shadrach Cate and Rebecca Chamberlin, Benjamin Rowell and Merriam Clifford, John Philbrick and Nancy Avery, Aaron Stevens and Sally Glines, Joseph Hoit and Betsy Buswell, James Ingalls and Louisa Wheeler, Josiah Emery and Betsey Osgood, William Munsey and Jemima Barton.

1806.—Samuel Follinsbee and Kitty Clifford, John Hill and Rachel Haines, Theodore Ring and Betsy Blake, Nathaniel Greeley and Sally Holden, John Avery and Hannah Eaton, James Bachelder and Polly Wheeler, David Harvey and Nancy Thompson, William Tenney and Peggy Flanders, Ebenezer Bean and Deborah Dow, Josiah James and Deborah Goss.

1807.—Benjamin Munsey and Sally Haines, John Moore and Catharine Blaisdell, James Maxfield and Hannah Bachelder, Dodavah Bunker and Mary Bachelder, William Berry and Abigail Brown, Charles Furnald and Statira Ayers, Samuel Elliott and Judith Chamberlin, Jonathan Morse and Theodate Emery, Joshua Berry and Polly Bachelder, Phineas Danforth and Nabby Grant.

1808.—Anthony Sherman and Sally Piper, Benjamin Jones and Sophia Gleason, Phineas Weeks and Lydia Rogers, Moses Kimball and Cynthia Eastman, Jonathan Cate and Charlotte Blanchard, Samuel Carter and Rachel French.

1809.—Timothy French and Polly Towle, Paul Twombly and Sally Weeks, Daniel Colby and Sally Bachelder, James Osgood and Sally Bachelder, Ebenezer Parker and Abigail Fernald, Paul Winkley and Abigail Rollins, Thomas Marstin and Polly Rowell, Moses Morrill and Eleaner Osgood, Zebulon Winslow and Patience Brown, Jacob Bachelder and Dorothy Garland, William Jackman and Debby Osgood, Timothy Hilliard and Anna Sleeper, Gideon Ladd and Polly Osgood, Samuel Morrill and Sally French.

1810.—Levi Brown and Polly Morse, Jonathan Hutchinson and Susannah Kenney, Nathaniel Flanders and Polly French, Joshua Sargent and Betsy French, Enoch Gerrish and Ruth Clough, Josiah Drake and Nancy C. Winslow, Jeremiah Emery and Lydia Morse, Joseph Bachelder and Sukey Tilton.

1811.—David Rollins and Lydia Stevens, Timothy Mireck and Judith Wells, Thomas Potter and Susannah Tilton, Stephen Wells and Eliza Tilton, Bennett Ackerman and Eunice Ring, David Sargent and Polly Page, Abraham Bean and Sally Clough.

1812.—Lewis Flanders and Betsy Piper, John Emery and Abigail Osborn, John Cummings and Mary Lovering, Reuben Lovering and Betsy Bachelder, Theophilus Norris and Rhoda Dimond, John Sargent and Betsy Brown, Isaac Virgin and Susannah Bachelder, Timothy Brown and Dorothy Bachelder, Levi Swain and Rachel Bennett.

1813.—Philip Brown and Sally True, Nathaniel Sherburne and Jane Piper, Alexander Bragg and Sally Eaton, John Merrill and Hannah Osborn, Thomas Hackett and Sarah Lovering, Timothy Tilton and Susannah Osgood, Richard Brown and Mehitable S. Rollins, Joshua Dwinell and Comfort Durgin, Bradley Shackford and Betsy Barter, Daniel J. Smith and Joanna French, Johnson Lovering and Mary Ruord, John Lougee and Lucy Wells, Ambrose Starbird and Eunice Berry.

1814.—Benjamin Winslow and Betsy French, Theodore Ring and Betsy Maxfield, Philip Brown and Anna Wedgwood, Jewett Sanborn and Judith Bachelder, Joseph Tasker and Polly Quint, Jesse Sanborn and Charlotte Bachelder, John Messer and Sally Stevens, Manly Bachelder and Nancy Gleason, Jonathan Bachelder and Lois Wells.

1815.—Jeremiah Towle and Susannah Maxfield, Phineas Healy and Polly Barter, Nathan Clough and Hannah Kenney, Osgood Ring and Sally Brown, John Moore and Betsey Holman, Peter French and Lydia Starbird, Ephraim Huse and Sally Runnells.

The foregoing were all married by the Rev. Jedediah Tucker, from 1790 to 1815, amounting to two hundred and thirty-two marriages.

Schools.—The town voted to raise for schooling, in the year 1776, ten pounds, lawful money. From 1776 to 1779 the school money was used for war purposes. In 1779, "*Voted* to raise two hundred pounds for schooling." In 1781, "*Voted* to hire a school-master for six months, and voted to raise five thousand dollars for schooling." In 1782 no money was raised. In 1786 it was "*Voted* to raise forty pounds for schools." Also "*Voted* to build four school-houses by a Parish rate to be paid in specie, and that said houses shall stand, one about half-way between the pound and Mr. Caleb Pillsbury's; the second to stand at the mouth of Esq. Sias' mill-road; the third to stand at the mouth of Bear Hill road; the fourth to stand near Isaac Pillsbury's house." These divisions were known as classes. It was also "*Voted* that the four classes have the privilege of sending scholars from one class to another upon town money." For a number of years the town voted sixty pounds annually for schooling. In 1792 one of the school-houses was burned, and the parish voted to build a new one, and for the selectmen to build it at vendue.

In the year 1796 "*Voted* two hundred dollars for schooling." About 1780, Timothy Gleason came to this country from Scotland, he being of Irish descent, and followed the occupation of school-teaching. It seems that he taught the four classes in town for a number of years. He was a most excellent penman, and was employed by the selectmen to make the record of taxes and town proceedings, and for a century no person has equaled him in skill, clearness and beauty in this fine art. Mr. Philip Brown taught school for a number of years after Mr. Gleason; also Dr. Benjamin Kelley, of Gilmanton, Henry

Jackson, John Bachelder and others. In 1809 the town "*Voted* to number the school districts. The easterly class to be No. 1; the class near Moses Ordway's to be No. 2; the new south district to be No. 3; the class near Samuel Piper's to be No. 4; the Timothy French class to be No. 5; the class near John Moore's to be No. 6; Thomas Moore's to be No. 7; Elliot Carr's to be No. 8." Amount of money raised this year for schooling, five hundred and thirty-two dollars.

In the year 1810 a school-house tax of $56.23 was raised in No. 1 for repairs; also in No. 2, $52.41 was raised for the same purpose. The school money continued to be more each year, until at the present time the selectmen raise and pay to the different school districts about fourteen hundred dollars. School-teachers formerly were males. It was the custom for young men to attend school until they were twenty-four and twenty-five years of age, and it was not uncommon in some of the largest districts for as many as ten or fifteen of this class of scholars to attend school, the teacher having no laws or regulations to aid but his own. The labors of all such were heavy, requiring men of strength and power to meet the emergencies required. Those who followed the business soon became tyrants to an extent in their school duties, and often made them irritable and vexatious in other duties. The school laws of our State are ancient as they now exist. The school-district system is the same as nearly a hundred years ago. At different times efforts have been made to revise and change them in some of their aspects, but nothing has been effected until the present year.

Intoxicating drinks.—The custom of drinking liquor was in practice for many years, and was common. The records state several instances where rum was furnished by the selectmen upon different occasions. At the raising of the meeting-house a barrel of rum was bought, and paid for by the selectmen. The selectmen also paid for the rum used when bridges were built. Constables advertised that at the sale of land for taxes each sale would be followed by a drink of flip or toddy. It was considered as one of the important things in settling the township, to set out an orchard of apple-trees, which soon produced fruit bountifully. The chief use of them was to make cider. Almost every farm had its cider-mill, and large quantities of it were made and placed in the cellars, to be drank. Not unfrequently fifty barrels, and sometimes more, were made in a single year. The custom of using liquor was so general that it was not regarded as among the bad habits indulged in. Ministers drank it, and the old decanter was placed upon the table whenever they visited their parishioners. Fast days, Thanksgiving days, the birth of children and the visits of relatives were some of the great occasions when it was used, and often to excess. It is said that the Rev. Mr. Tucker, by this habit, lost his usefulness as a minister, and that it was one of the causes of his leaving the ministry in town.

In the year 1795 a law was enacted requiring any person that sold liquor to obtain a license from the selectmen of the town. In this year Jonathan C. Perkins, Enoch and Abner Wood, Philip Brown, Nathaniel Bachelder, Jr., and Nathaniel Rollins were licensed. In 1797, Samuel Piper, Daniel Lowell and Wm. Stevens were licensed. In 1800, J. Bachelder, Wm. Stevens, J. Dearborn, Moses Rollins, Philip Brown, David Eastman, Nathaniel Hill, William Brown, Daniel Lowell, Benjamin Kelly and Stephen Perkins were licensed. In 1801, Joseph Dearborn, Jethro Bachelder, Samuel Piper, Philip Brown, Samuel Osgood, Enoch Wood, Brown & Ladd and Daniel Lowell were licensed. In 1803, Philip Brown, Timothy Barnard, Samuel Osgood, David Eastman, Moses Chamberlin, Samuel Piper, John Ladd, Moses Flanders and Samuel Elliott were licensed. In 1805, Philip Brown, Samuel Osgood, David Eastman, Levi Dearborn, Daniel Lowell, Enoch Wood, Samuel Wales, Samuel Elliott and Gould Dimond were licensed to sell at their dwelling-houses by the one-half pint and gill. Several of these men were licensed as inn-holders, or taverners, for the purpose of putting up and providing food and all the accommodations for the large teams which were employed in drawing goods and groceries from Portsmouth and Newburyport to towns north as far as Laconia. Large teams of oxen, as well as horses, were used in the transportation, and the amount thus drawn was large.

As early as the year 1777 the parish took some action in relation to the use of liquor. At a parish-meeting, held to vote for five persons as members of the council, the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That no person be allowed a seat in the council or assembly who shall, by himself or any other person for him, before said choice, treat with Liquor any Elector with the apparent view of gaining their vote, or afterwards on that account. Elected Mr. Samuel Chamberlin as Representative of said Parish for one year, and he is to vote for delegates to the Continental Congress."

It is generally conceded that the use of alcoholic drink as a beverage has decreased since the organization of the township, in 1773.

Carriages and Customs. — The introduction of carriages with wheels was of a more recent date. At first journeys were made on horseback. A family of four could comfortably ride in this manner, the husband and father sitting in the saddle, with the wife upon a pillion behind, carrying a child in her arms, while the father took one before him in front of the saddle. The wife maintained her position by holding with one arm the body of her husband. Horseback-riding was the custom in practice by all who owned a horse. Women in 1700 rode with skill and grace, and were more healthy and robust than at the present time. Horse-blocks were placed at public places for the purpose of mounting the horse. In front of the meeting-house one was made of a large log, hewed square, and elevated sufficiently so that one could mount with ease. At the White School-House, which was used largely for meetings on the Sabbath, there

was a large stone placed at the southeasterly corner of the house, which was known and used as a horse-block. The first vehicle used for riding was seen on the old Canterbury road, and consisted of two poles fastened to the saddle or girt of the horse, while the large ends dragged upon the ground, and were fastened together by a cross-piece, upon which a seat was fastened for those who rode. Sleighs were made and used in the winter, and were of wood principally, heavy and cumbrous to the horse, and affording but little style to the rider.

The first chaise used in Loudon was bought in Newburyport, Mass., by Mr. Enoch Wood. It is related, in regard to this chaise, that upon its first appearance on the Sabbath, as Mr. Wood and his family rode to the meeting-house, the people came out and gazed with astonishment as it was driven up to the door. Afterwards Mr. William Tilton and Mr. Stephen Wells each bought and used one, and in a few years they became quite common. Their cost was nearly two hundred dollars each. Carriages with four wheels soon afterwards came into use, they being made without springs, with the body setting directly upon the axle. The seat was movable, and was so arranged upon wooden springs that the force of the jolt of the rough ways and roads was somewhat modified to the rider. A great improvement was made in the use of a leather thorough brace, as it was called, and a still greater, when the steel elliptic spring was invented and became general upon nearly all carriages. Cart-wheels were made largely of wood, the rims or felloes being wide and heavy, and at first with no iron or tire. Later, strip or streaked tire was used. This was wide iron cut into strips and spiked upon the outside of the rim. It was claimed that tire thus used was more durable than when used whole.

Other implements used in farming have greatly improved, while some have become obsolete; new and better inventions have taken their place. Mr. Elkins Moore, of Loudon Ridge, was a plow-maker; also Oliver W. Morrill and Mr. James Osgood. These men built wood plows, with the plow-share of iron. The mould-board was worked out from a tree with a winding or twisting grain in order to give the furrow taken and cut a right turn. Cast-iron plows have been in use for nearly fifty years, and have superseded the wood-plow entirely. Like every invention, the cast-iron plow had its opposers, who thought it would prove worthless from the great liability to break. Shovels have been changed from wood with an iron edge to cast-steel; hoes from iron with a steel edge to all steel. Forks of all kinds have changed in the form and material from which they were formerly made. Mowing-machines take the place of the hand-scythe, and horse-rakes have taken the place of the old hand-rake.

Buildings.—The old proprietors, when settling in town, built, generally, very large, two-storied, double dwelling-houses; and, in most instances, upon the top of some eminence or high hill, and then made a way or road to the same, so that the old highways were mostly very hard and hilly. Many of these large houses were built at the close of the year 1790, and up to 1800. It was a very popular, as well as a fashionable idea, to build a large house, and if the expense was too heavy, a two-story half-house, as they were called, was built first, and the other half added whenever able. There are now standing about thirty of these ancient and honorable landmarks. These large houses required a large amount of lumber to finish them, while the timber in the frames is very large and heavy. Most of them had but one chimney, which was in the centre, resting upon a strong foundation of stone-work beneath, which was often ten feet square at the base. The old-fashioned barns were built long and narrow, with two floors, and were cold and inconvenient to both the farmer and his cattle. No cellars were ever built, and probably were never thought of. Mr. Joseph B. Sanborn has recently built, at a great expense, the most thorough and best constructed barn now in town, and it is a marked contrast to those of 1700.

About the year 1820 the stove in the meeting-house was purchased, and was the first one ever used in the town. This stove remained in the town-house and was in use until the winter of 1884—a period of over sixty years. There was no way of warming this large house for thirty years previous, upon any occasion or in any weather, save a small box or foot-stove, as it was called, which was about seven by eight inches, and was made of tin, and inclosed in a wood frame, with a bail or handle for carrying, and inside was placed a basin which was filled with hot coals from the fire. This utensil was used more especially to give warmth to the feet, and was used chiefly by the women. Cooking-stoves were introduced several years later. There was at first a strong feeling against the use of them, and it required much effort and persuasion to induce a person to buy one. The kind first in use was called the "Moore Cooking-Stove." After several years the prejudice existing against their use subsided, and they gradually came into use.

All cooking had previously been done over the fire-place and in the large brick oven. A change took place in both the manner and kind of food used. Indian corn and rye, which had been chiefly used for bread, were used in less quantities, and wheat became more common. Potatoes were but seldom used, and but few were raised. The large families of children were fed largely upon the old-fashioned dish of bean porridge, which was both palatable and healthy. The olden-time utensils in use were the heavy iron pots and kettles and the long-handled frying-pan, in which pancakes and flap-jacks were fried. Much skill and labor was practiced in frying for a large family of children. These cakes were made of rye meal which had been bolted or sifted, and made

into a thin batter and poured into the pan until the bottom was well covered, when it was placed over the fire and well shaken to prevent burning. When ready to turn, a smart shake and a toss did the business without taking the pan from the fire, and the skill consisted in tossing over the crane while being turned.

Cloth and its Manufacture.—In connection with the subject of food and the different methods of raising and preparing the same for use, may properly be mentioned the mode of manufacturing cloth and some other of the most necessary articles which were used and especially needed. Wool and flax were the chief resources from which the people made all kinds of cloth. Wool was raised by the farmer, and it was carded and spun by the housewife, and wove in a hand-loom, colored and made ready for use by the same person. Cotton was used but very little, the cost of goods manufactured from it being so great that but few purchased it when first introduced. A calico dress was a fashionable fit-out for any woman, and was prized nearly as high as silk. Articles of bedding, table linen and clothing were made from flax, every farmer sowing the seed and raising his required amount. The process of getting the linen from the raw material was one requiring much care and hard labor. After the process of rotting it, certain men used to make it their business in the winter season to go from place to place and work the flax into tow and linen, ready to be spun. Most of the farmers had in their barn an apartment, or room, called the flax-room, and in it were placed the flax, break, swingle-block and flax-comb. The process was extremely dusty and disagreeable to the person engaged in it. The article called tow was the coarser part of the material, and was spun upon the large wheel, while the linen was that part saved by combing thoroughly upon the flax-comb, and was spun upon the small wheel and made into thread, table-cloths and other articles which were necessary. It was not uncommon for women to spend the afternoon in visiting each other, carrying their small wheel with them, and, while talking, spin a quantity of linen for some family use. These linen wheels are now but seldom seen; if one is found, it is preserved as a curiosity and a relic of "ye olden time."

Boots and shoes were made by hand also, and from stock which required a year at least to properly tan the same. It was called a good day's work for one to make a pair of shoes, and it took two days to make a good pair of boots. In almost every neighborhood some one made and mended boots and shoes, which was, of course, his trade. In the easterly part of the town Newell Sanborn was the shoemaker; in the other parts were Samuel Haynes, William Rines, Daniel Blaisdell, Deacon Tilton, with some others who were the shoemakers of the town.

The Town Constable was an officer of great importance. His duties consisted in collecting the State, town and minister taxes, which were committed to him for that purpose, and he also paid out all the money received. The selectmen's account upon the record-books was made through the constable, he being credited with the bills paid and charged with all money received. In all the records of the town, only one person, while performing the duties of constable, was in any manner found to be dishonest. In the year 1795, Ensign Hanson Hoit was chosen to the office of constable, and an entry appears for that year, under the form of a certificate, signed by the selectmen, John Sanborn, Samuel Piper and John Clough, that the said Hanson Hoit refused to account for $375.54, which was in his possession as money belonging to the town.

The town purchased, for one dollar, a cane, which was known as the "Constable's Cane," which was carried by each successively, during their term of office, as the ensign of their authority, and the pointing of it to any disorderly person upon public occasions produced quiet and order at once. The duties of tythingman were somewhat similar to those of constable, so far as disorder was concerned. Their duties were upon the Sabbath-day, and they often removed from the house persons who disturbed the meeting by whispering or laughing; also, they were required to arrest any one seen traveling, if he were a stranger, upon the Sabbath, and have him fined.

Respect for Titles and Titled Men.—In all the records of the town, for a period of more than fifty years, it is a very noticeable fact that great respect was shown the business men of the town, as well as all who were connected with the militia, and the title was invariably used in addressing them, and also in writing their names upon the tax-list and all matters of town affairs. The following instances are examples: Esquire Ephraim Blunt, Captain John Sanborn, Ensign Samuel Piper, Quartermaster Smith, Lieutenant Ladd, Colonel Jonathan Rollins, General Richard Brown, Major Bachelder, Esquire Archelaus Moore. This respect and honor given and practiced by these ancient worthies toward each other was intended as a mark of true worth to the individual thus addressed, as everything to them partook of, and was built upon that noble and great characteristic and principle of their nature,—honesty of purpose. This feeling of respect was taught to their children, and when they arrived at manhood the parental restraint and advice often continued for a long time afterwards. The boys were taught to take off their hats and make their bow to respected men whenever they chanced to meet in the street. Scholars were taught to rise in their seats and stand during the entrance of the committee, or minister, and to perform the same act of courtesy upon their departure.

Burying-Grounds.—The first person who died in Loudon was a man who was a stranger, and being taken suddenly sick, died, and was buried in front of the old Dr. Tenney house. The building used

as the office of Dr. Tenney, when he resided in town, covers the grave. At that time no burying-ground was laid out. In the year 1773, Mr. Nathan Bachelder and Mr. Jethro Bachelder were chosen as a committee to lay out the burying-ground. Two and one-half acres were laid out at the southeast corner of the parsonage lot, and some years afterward it was inclosed with a stone wall, and upon the front side long hewed timber was laid upon the wall, and covered with boards, which were painted black. There was but one entrance to the ground, and that was through a door about six feet wide, in front. This door was painted black, and was hung upon stone posts upon either side, with a stone cap-piece connecting them at the top. The first person buried in the yard was a very tall man, the grave being at the right hand of the entrance and is now visible. The name of the man is not known.

One acre was reserved in the original laying out for future use, which was inclosed recently.

A few years after the laying out of the ground at the Centre, the town bought of Philip Brown a piece of land at the village, for the burial of any who might wish, in that part of the town. This land was conveyed to the town for a public burying-ground by a deed from Philip Brown to the town of Loudon, which is recorded at the register of deeds' office at Concord. These are the only public grounds in the town, and are repaired at the expense of the same. These two grounds contain the remains of nearly all the first and oldest settlers of the parish, several of whom were noted townsmen. Mr. Stephen Moore has recently given attention to the convenience and care of the dead, by laying out a ground at the village and the building of a tomb. Mr. Moore has made a very desirable and pleasant location, which in after-years will be filled, probably, with those of the present generation. There is also, besides, the Wells burying-ground. At the northerly part of the town is a new one, in a pleasant location and tastefully laid, and it contains some costly and elegant monuments.

There are at least twenty-three burial-grounds in the town, and a large part of them are in the westerly portion. The public ground at the Centre was originally one of the most gloomy and dreaded places in town. The high stone wall on the front, and made still higher with large timber lain on the top, and painted black, with its high, gallows-like posts, and narrow, black door through which no carriage ever entered for more than fifty years, certainly made it a terror to the children by day, as well as to men by night. The custom of beautifying these ancient "cities of the dead" is most excellent and commendable. At the village there is also a new and very pleasantly laid-out ground, adjoining that of Stephen Moore, which contains many valuable and costly monuments of marble, among which are several of the Bachelder family, the descendants of Jethro Bachelder, one of the original settlers of the parish.

The Laying of the Lots in Loudon.—The lots in the town were laid in two divisions, called first and second division of hundred-acre lots. The first division includes that part of Loudon taken from Canterbury, and contains forty whole hundred-acre lots. The second division includes the north and easterly parts, and contains one hundred lots of one hundred acres each, besides several parts of lots. These lots were laid one hundred and sixty rods long and one hundred rods wide, and each contained one hundred acres of land. The settlers who first came into the town pitched upon certain lots for their farms, and such lots were called pitched lots. There are thirty-two of this description, and they were situated near the White School-house and upon Clough's Hill, and are those now owned by J. T. Sanborn, Benjamin Bachelder, C. H. Osgood, C. B. Green, G. Mason, J. M. Ladd, H. Johnston, Abner Clough, H. J. Osgood and others. Besides these, there were several granted lots (so called), which were given for some service rendered in the laying of lots or highways. In the southerly part of the town the lots were laid smaller, and contained but thirty-eight acres, and were called common lots. The laying of the lots were full measure, and most of them include one or more ranges, either upon the side or end, and if it were not for the pitched lots, would be parallel and regular in form.

Highways.—In the year 1761 a committee was chosen from the town of Canterbury to lay out a road from the Canterbury meeting-house the nearest way to some sea-port town. This was the first road laid, and was called the old Canterbury road. In the year 1774, Jethro Bachelder and Jacob Towle, selectmen, laid the road from Moses Ordway's, over Bear Hill, to Chichester line. The same year the road from the meeting-house to Samuel Morrill's corner was laid; also one leading from Captain Sias' mill to John Moore's corner. In 1778, Nathan Bachelder and Ephraim Blunt, selectmen, laid the road from Gilmanton line to Quartermaster Jonathan Smith's. March 22, 1774, Jethro Bachelder and Jacob Towle, selectmen, laid the road leading from the meeting-house southeasterly to the Raccoon road (so called).

"DURHAM, July 26, 1779.

"This may sartify, hoom it may concern, that I have given a road the Selectmen have laid out throw one corner of my hundred-acre lot, No. 109, by me, in Loudon, per me.

"JONATHAN WOODMAN, *Juner.*"

"LOUDON, June 24, 1796.

"This day received a range-way at the west end of Lot No. 200, the whole width of said Lot and no further, in full satisfaction for the road that leads from my house to Bachelder's mills.

(Signed) "LIBBE BACHELDER."

"August 24, 1796.—Samuel Piper and John Clough, Selectmen, this day laid out a road from Lieut. Abner Clough's corner, by John Clough's, to John Moore's. *Whereas*, the above road runs through land of Jonathan Chase, John Clough, Moses Caverly, Dimond Furnald, we, the selectmen, agree to give them in compensation the following Ranges: Jonathan Chase to have the Range across his Lot, and no further; also, one-half of the Range across his Lot No. 137. John Clough to have the other half of the range across Lot No. 137. Moses Caverly to have the range across his Lot No. 129, and no further. Dimond Furnald to

have the range across his Lot No. 128, and no further. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands.

(Signed) "JONATHAN CHASE,
"JOHN CLOUGH,
"MOSES CAVERLY,
"DIMOND FURNALD.

"SAMUEL PIPER, } *Selectmen.*"
"JOHN CLOUGH, }

"June 17, 1794.—This day we, the Selectmen, laid out a road beginning a little northerly from the crotch of the road that leads from Bachelder's mills to Moses Lovering's and Canterbury line.

(Signed) "JOHN SANBORN, } *Selectmen.*"
"CHARLES SARGENT, }

"*Whereas*, a number of persons have signified their desire to have a public Road laid out and established from Loudon to Canterbury meeting-house, which will not only convene the public in general, but will be much shorter than the other south road; Now, for the encouragement of the same, and that so good an undertaking may not be frustrated, but pursued, We, whose names are underwritten, do severally promise to yield up, surrender, and forever quit-claim three rods of land for said road in width, Said road to begin at the Crotch of the road west of Bachelder's mills, running through part of Lieut. Abraham Bachelder's land, Noah Sinclair's and Mr. Philbrick's, and north of Mr. Durgin's, as the Selectmen may think best.

"November 27, 1797.

(Signed) "ABRAHAM BACHELDER (3d),
"GEORGE PEVERLY,
"JOSEPH PALMER,
"EDWARD PHILBRICK,
"THOMAS MOORE.

"A true copy. Attest:

"ENOCH WOOD, *Town Clerk*."

"March 9, 1796.—John Sanborn and Samuel Piper, selectmen, this day laid out a road beginning at Loudon line a little easterly from Leavitt Clough's dwelling-house; thence running to Moses Lovering's house, laid three rods wide."

"September 9, 1799.—Stephen Wells and David Eastman this day laid out a road three rods wide leading from Stephen and Nathaniel Maxfield's to the road that leads from Henry Beck's to Samuel Hill's."

The return of this road reads as follows:

"We allow this road to be as much profit as it is damage to the owners of the land it goes through."

"LOUDON, July 28, 1779.—This day the Selectmen laid out a road through my hundred-acre lot, No. 109, and I, the subscriber, have given said road to the parish of Loudon, per me.

(Signed) "ABRAHAM BACHELDER, ESQ."

"LOUDON, July 28, 1779.—This day received fifty dollars for a road the Selectmen laid out through my land from Abraham Bachelder's to the Voted road. I say received in full by me.

(Signed) "LEFT. JOHN SANBORN."

"July 8, 1779.—Ephraim Blunt and Jonathan Clough, Selectmen, laid out the road from Canterbury line to Otis Hills."

"November 16, 1784.—John Sanborn, Samuel Chamberlin and Joseph Tilton laid out the road from Jacob Osborn's to Gilmanton road."

"June 17, 1790.—John Sanborn and John Moore laid the road from Canterbury line, by William Wheeler's, to the road leading from Lovering's mill to Libbe Bachelder's house."

"LOUDON, March 21, 1800.—We, the present Selectmen of Loudon, agree with Leavitt Clough, of Canterbury, to give the said Clough the range at the west end of the Lot No. 100, beginning at the lower end of the pond, and to extend northerly to the line between Loudon and Canterbury, in exchange for the road that goes by said Clough's house, and I, the said Leavitt Clough, do agree to take the above range as full compensation for said road.

(Signed) "LEAVITT CLOUGH.

"STEPHEN WELLS, } *Selectmen.*"
"DAVID EASTMAN, }
"JAMES THOMPSON, }

"June 23, 1806.—Samuel French, Jr., David Eastman and Elkins Moore, Selectmen, laid out a road beginning two rods south from Mr. Philip Brown's Well, southerly to Mr. Dearborn's house; thence north to the easterly abutment of the stone Bridge over the Soucook river, near the tail of said Dearborn's saw-mill, to the road that leads to Concord and Canterbury."

The highway leading from Buswell's corner to Howarth Mills was laid as follows: One of the owners of the land through which this road was to be laid became offended at the proceedings of some neighbor who was interested, and, as a matter of revenge, gave the selectmen one gallon of rum to lay it in the worst place they could find; and they did accordingly.

The laying out of most of the highways in town is generally on record, giving the location, distance and width laid out.

CHAPTER II.

LOUDON—(*Continued*).

THE GENEALOGY AND BIOGRAPHY OF MANY OF THE CITIZENS AND FAMILIES OF THE TOWN.

The Bachelder Family.—REV. STEPHEN BACHILOR,[1] the founder of the family in this country, was probably from the southern part of England, as he certainly preached at a village a few miles north of South Hampton, in the county of Hants, England. The town of Hampton, N. H., was so named at his request. Rev. Stephen lived in Holland a number of years, and sailed from London to Boston, Mass., in 1632, and went directly to Lynn, where he planted the first church. His daughter, Theodate, wife of Christopher Hussey, also lived at that place. He lived at Lynn until 1636, and went from there to Newbury, Mass., and from there to Hampton, in 1638, and then to Portsmouth, about 1647; lived there until 1650, and went back to England about 1655, and died at Hackney (now London), in 1660, in his one hundredth year. His third wife, Mary ——, whom he married in 1650, was a bad investment, and he could not live with her. She was a widow, whose real character he did not understand. This third wife, Mary, petitioned court for a divorce soon after, upon the ground that he had married a fourth wife, which there is no evidence of whatever, as he was ninety-four or ninety-five years of age when he went back. His son Nathaniel had three wives and seventeen children; was a man of prominence for many years; in fact, he held a leading position until his death, in 1710. The woman whom Mr. Bachilor was justified in leaving was soon convicted of immorality that brought a sentence of thirty lashes and marking her with the letter A.

There were at least six Bachelders who settled in Loudon, and with families, and were descendants of the Rev. Stephen Bachilor, of England,—1st, Josiah, born in January, 1767, who was son of Deacon David, of Hampton Falls; Deacon David was son of Josiah, of Hampton Falls; Josiah was son of Nathaniel, Jr., of Hampton; Nathaniel, Jr., was son of Nathaniel, Sr., of Hampton; and Nathaniel, Sr., was a grandson of the Rev. Stephen Bachilor.

[1] The name Bachilor was changed to Bachelder in spelling it by all the descendants of the Rev. Stephen, who settled and have since lived in Loudon.

MAJOR NATHAN BACHELDER was born October 25, 1734, and was son of Deacon Ebenezer, of East Kingston. Deacon Ebenezer was son of Deacon Nathaniel, Jr., of Hampton. Nathaniel, Jr., was son of Nathaniel, Sr., the grandson of Rev. Stephen Bachilor. Major Nathan was a brother to Richard. Richard was born October 5, 1736. Nathaniel, brother to Major Nathan, was born February 21, 1740. Abraham and Jethro were sons of Jethro, Sr.; Jethro was the son of Nathaniel, Jr., who was the son of Nathaniel, Sr., who was grandson of the Rev. Stephen Bachilor. Abraham and Jethro were cousins of Major Nathan, Richard and Nathaniel. Major Nathan settled at Loudon Ridge, N. H., where are living some of the descendants of this line. After the Major came to Loudon he took the name of Esquire Nathan in all the business matters of the town. The descendants of the Bachelders who reside in Loudon are noted for being good citizens, are public-spirited, firm in their principles and honest in their purposes and aims.

ABRAHAM BACHELDER, ESQ., and Jethro, his brother, came to Loudon (then Canterbury) near the year 1760, as Abraham Bachelder was chosen as constable in 1765 in the town of Canterbury.

Abraham Bachelder, Esq., was a man of large business capacity; was a surveyor of land and was engaged in laying out the town of Loudon in lots. Also, he served as one of the selectmen of the town, and laid out and made the return of a large number of the highways. Abraham Bachelder settled on land near the White School-house, he having, while traveling in the locality and looking for meadow-land with his son Abraham, Jr., found the swell of land bordering upon the pond, covered with a most beautiful growth of birch, oak and white ash, and, at the earnest request of his son, concluded to settle at this place. They built a log house just north of the one upon the Ira Osgood farm, and the land in the southeasterly direction towards the school-house, was the first cleared. Afterwards Abraham, Jr., built the northeasterly half of the old red Bachelder mansion, as it now stands.

This lot of land was called a pitched lot, and contained one hundred acres. It was afterwards divided by the highway leading to Gilmanton, and that part lying westerly of said road passed into the ownership of another person. The irregularity of the line of the boundary of some of the adjoining lots is caused by the pitching of the owner. Several other lots were pitched upon in the same manner. During the first years of clearing the land many privations had to be endured. In the first year they were short of food for bread, and Mr. Bachelder was obliged to cut some of his rye before it was ripe, dry it as much as possible, and carry it upon his shoulder to Canterbury for grinding, a distance of several miles. The corn raised and used for bread was pounded in a wooden mortar into meal. This same mortar is still in existence, and consists of a maple log about two feet long, with the bark still on, standing upon one end, while in the other is a cavity, made by burning out the wood by fire, in which corn or salt was placed and pounded with a wooden pestle. The mortar may be seen by examining the attic of the old mansion.

JETHRO BACHELDER located at the village then known as Bachelder Mills. He was a large land-owner, the proprietors giving him four hundred acres as an inducement for him to build mills upon the privilege at that place. The land given embraced that tract now owned by Joseph P. Bachelder, and also the Cate farm. Mr. Bachelder built the first house at the village, and it is known as the Captain P. Robinson house. He was the ancestor of the race of Bachelders at the south part of the town, and Abraham was that of the line living at the Centre. The line of descent from Abraham was Abraham Bachelder, Jr., born in 1744. His wife, Anna Judkins, was born in 1750, married in 1772. Their children are Nathan Bachelder, born in 1773; Abraham and Josiah Bachelder (twins), born in 1775; Hannah Bachelder, born in 1776; Josiah Bachelder (2d), born in 1779; Philip Bachelder, born in 1781; James Bachelder, born in 1783; John Bachelder, born in 1785; Sally Bachelder; Jonathan Bachelder, born in 1790; Judith Bachelder.

JONATHAN BACHELDER married Lois Wells and had a family of twelve children,—Abraham, Mary Ann, Stephen W., True, William T., Nathan, Nancy G., Sarah S., Hannah E., H. John, John (2d) and Benjamin.

Benjamin Bachelder married Mary E. Bachelder, of Meredith, N. H., and has a family of two children, named Martha E. and John. He resides upon the farm and occupies the original house in part that was built by Abraham Bachelder, Esq., his great-great-grandfather. He has held the office of postmaster at Loudon Centre, N. H., for a number of years.

CYRUS BACHELDER, who was the son of James, brother of Jonathan, lived in Loudon, and had two children, named James K. P. and Georgia, who married the Rev. Warren Applebee. Mr. Bachelder has been elected to the office of selectman, has held that of town treasurer and has represented the town in the Legislature.

JETHRO BACHELDER was born in 1723, married Abigail Lovering and had a family of eight children, named William, Abram, Jethro, Daniel, Libby, Nathaniel, Jacob and Aaron.

Mr. Bachelder was at one time the largest tax-payer in the town, but from some reason lost and consumed his property, until he was in his old age provided for by his children, who built a small house upon the hill near Mr. Abram Bachelder's, where he died, and was buried in the old village burying-ground.

LIBBY BACHELDER and Esquire Nathaniel lived in Loudon and had large families, and were men of note in their day.

CAPTAIN ABRAHAM married Betsy Bachelder. She

was born in 1759, and they had a family of eleven children, named Smith, born 1785; Zephaniah, born 1786; Olive, born 1788; Nathaniel, born 1790; Gardner, born 1792; Betsy, born 1793; Asa, born 1795; Lois, born 1797; Enoch W., born 1798; Joseph, born 1800; and Clarisa, born 1802.

ZEPHANIAH BACHELDER married Mary Eastman and had seven children, named Harmon E., Abraham G., Mary, Arvilla, Genette, Martha and Louisa.

ABRAHAM G. BACHELDER married Rebecca Fifield, and had five children, named Fred., Frank, Charles, Asa and Frank. Mr. Bachelder is a good representative of the family; is a man of ability and judgment, and is often applied to for advice and assistance in public as well as private life. He has acquired a good property, and has been successful in the profession which he has chosen for a living.

DEACON HARMON E. BACHELDER married Clarisa Sanborn and has one daughter, who married Samuel M. True, and she has three children, named Nellie, Blanche and Mary. Mr. Bachelder resides upon the homestead of his father, Colonel Zephaniah, and is a large farmer, and is deacon of the Congregational Church at Loudon village.

GENETTE BACHELDER, daughter of Zephaniah, married William T. Wheeler and has no children. Mr. Wheeler is engaged extensively in farming, and has been successful in his avocation.

GARDNER BACHELDER married, first, Clarisa Bradley, and, second, Nancy Young, and had a family of sixteen children, named Nathaniel S., Emory B., Judith, Stephen, William, Abby, Henry F., William, Winthrop, Abram and other infant children.

HENRY F. BACHELDER married Lydia S. Rogers, and has three children, named Marion, Emma and Hellen. Marion married Fred. Lawrence and has one son, named Henry B. Emma married Frank E. Robinson. Hellen died in 1883. Henry F. Bachelder has been a trader in groceries and dry-goods for a large number of years and has acquired a good property. He has held the office of postmaster at Loudon for twenty-four years. His life has been marked in his dealings with others by integrity and uprightness, and he is a respected citizen of his town. His business is now carried on under the firm-name of Bachelder & Robinson, and they are extensively engaged, in addition to their trade, in lumber business, and at present are the largest business firm in the town.

ABRAM BACHELDER married —— Whitney, of Canterbury, and they have one child, named Ivy.

ASA BACHELDER, brother of Zephaniah, married, in 1795, Rachel True, and had a family of seven children, named Augustine, Abram, Roscoe G., Ancie and three others, who died in infancy.

ANCIE BACHELDER married Joseph Wiggin, and had two children, named Nattie and Gertrude. Mr. Wiggin married, first, Eliza Walker, daughter of Ruel Walker, and had four children, named Eddie, Willie, Gertrude and ——. Mr. Wiggin commenced the business of a tanner when a young man with Mr. Walker, and afterwards married his daughter. He soon became the owner and has since carried on an extensive business, and is a prominent and valuable citizen.

ASA C. BACHELDER, son of Abraham G., married Jennie Badger and has a family of five children, named Edwin, Emory, Kate, Genette and Lillian.

NATHAN BACHELDER married Margaret Bean, April 8, 1756, and had a family of seven children, named Richard, born December 8, 1756; Phineas, born November 16, 1760; William, born March 19, 1762; Joseph, born January 2, 1764; Ebenezer, born October 2, 1769; Dolly, born February 13, 1772; Josiah, born January 24, 1775. Esquire Nathan settled at Loudon Ridge.

WILLIAM BACHELDER, son of Richard and grandson of Esquire Nathan, married Mary Sargent, of Canterbury, N. H., and had a family of six children, named Mary E., Jeremiah, Nettie P., William N., Sarah A. and Park B.

NATHANIEL BACHELDER had the following children: Betty, born February 10, 1783; Sally and Fanny (twins), born November 23, 1784; True, born July 20, 1794.

LIBBE BACHELDER had the following children: Nabby, born June 19, 1779; Peter, born August 2, 1781; Dolly, born March 23, 1784; Polly, born September 28, 1786; Sukey, born March 8, 1790; Manly and Betsey (twins), born August 10, 1793.

WILLIAM BACHELDER had the following children: James, born March 18, 1784; John, born July 25, 1786; William, Jr., born May 28, 1791; Hazen, born April 16, 1793. (See Biographical Department for Joseph Batchelder).

MOSES LOVERING came from Exeter, N. H., and settled in Loudon in 1787. He married Nellie Taylor, of Exeter, and had a family of thirteen children, named Willabee, Nellie, Osgood, Taylor, Nancy, Moses, Jesse, Mary, Zebulon, John, Daniel, William and Sarah, all of whom lived till from forty-five to ninety years of age, and were married and raised families of children. He came with nine children on horseback, and drove one cow, upon which depended the sustenance of the family in a large degree. The country through which he had to travel, when near Loudon, was a wilderness, and the settlers in those towns below furnished him aid in getting through. He moved into a log house between the dwelling of S. B. Lovering and the highway near the saw-mill. Zebulon had a family of eleven children; nine of them lived, and were named, Samuel B., True, Almira, Annis J., Sarah B., Louisa, Laura L., Abigail and Alonzo B.

SAMUEL B. LOVERING married three times and had a family of ten children, named Nancy A., James B., Harlan P., Abigail M., Clara A., Frank O., Clara A. (2d), Frank O. (2d) and Edward E.

The Lovering families settled the adjoining land, and owned at one time nearly five hundred acres. Samuel B. Lovering married, first, Mary S. Rogers; second, Lucy Grace; third, Lavina Hoyt. He owns and has run a saw-mill for fifty years, besides being a thrifty farmer. He has represented the town in the Legislature in the years 1866–67, and been a justice of the peace for forty years.

ELIPHALET WOOD married Elizabeth Tilton in 1788. Their children were named Eliphalet, Betsey, William, Sophia, Harry, Mary, Jonathan and Julia. The Rev. Harry Wood was a minister of the gospel and editor of the *Congregational Journal* at Concord, N. H. During the administration of President Pierce he received an appointment as minister to one of the eastern countries.

ENOCH WOOD, brother of Eliphalet, was a trader at the old Wood place, near the Dr. Tenney corner. He was a fine penman, and was chosen to the office of selectman and clerk for several years. The records of the town, while kept by him, present a handwriting that is very plain and distinct.

SAMUEL MOORE was born in Canterbury, and had two wives and a family of ten children, among whom was Thomas, who was born in Canterbury, and married Comfort Perkins, and had a family of nine children, named Polly, Samuel, Joanna, Alexander, Samuel, Sophronia, Comfort, Thomas and Myra. Thomas Moore was chosen constable for the town, and was chosen as one of the committee to form school districts.

STEPHEN MOORE was born in Loudon in 1799 and married Mary Q. Greeley, of Gilmanton, and had a family of eight children, named Joseph, Albert, Ann Maria, Andrew G., George L., infant son, Caroline A. and Mary R. Mr. Moore married for his second wife Mary Bean, of Deerfield, by whom he had no children. Mr. Moore has devoted the last years of his life in fitting up a new cemetery, he having provided a suitable spot and expended a large amount of labor and money in improving the same.

ANDREW G. MOORE married Laura A. Bachelder, daughter of Colonel Zephaniah, and had a family of two children, named Charles L. and Herbert G. A. G. Moore resides upon the farm owned by his father, Stephen, and is the one cleared by Thomas Moore. Charles L. Moore married Ida Jameson, of Fisherville, N. H., and has no children. Herbert G. died in 1884.

LIEUTENANT ABNER CLOUGH came from Epping, N. H., and settled first in Canterbury. He married Sally, daughter of Leavitt Clough, of that town, and had a family of three sons, named Leavitt, Abner and Jeremiah. Lieutenant Abner soon afterward exchanged land with the Shakers, who then owned the land upon Clough's Hill, where Mr. Clough's descendants now reside. The Shakers located first in Loudon, and held meetings upon this hill, they being few in numbers at that time.

LEAVITT CLOUGH married Hannah Sargent, and had three children, named Leavitt, Jr., David S. and Sally.

ABNER CLOUGH married Sarah Haselton, and had three children, named Lucy, Abial H. and Jeremiah A.

JEREMIAH CLOUGH married Polly Hook and had one daughter, named Adaline. He married the second time and had no children.

GENERAL RICHARD BROWN was born in Gilmanton in 1787, and was the youngest child of Job Brown, of that town. Richard was a descendant of John Brown, who was born in Hampton in 1589, and is of the sixth generation. He married three times, and had a family of seven children, named Sarah A., John S. R., Jane S. R., Mehitable, Elvira W., Adeliza and Huldah M. General Brown was a distinguished military man in Loudon, in which he took much pride. He was a strong and respected citizen, and was esteemed for his great force of character and firmness of principle.

DEACON JOHN S. R. BROWN was born in Loudon in the year 1819, and married Achsa A. Mills, and had a family of seven children, named Anna E., Clara J., Abby M. P., Richard H. P., Hamlin D., John P. M. and Mary A. Deacon Brown was the only son, and upon the decease of his father came in possession of the homestead farm, where he has resided and given his attention largely to that branch of business. He is a man of a deep religious cast of mind, and at one time in his life was chosen as colporteur for the American Bible Society. He was chosen as one of the deacons of the First Congregational Church, which office he has filled acceptably and discharged the duties with fidelity. He is strongly identified with the common-school interests and is a citizen much respected, and is found upon the side of progress and reform. His Christian life and example is undoubted by his townsmen. Mrs. Brown is an educated and intelligent woman, and is the author of several poems, which have been read in public frequently and were well received and commended.

The Osgood Family.—WILLIAM OSGOOD, of the first generation, was born in England in 1609, and came to this country in the year 1638. He sailed from Southampton, in the ship "Confidence," April 11th.

CAPTAIN CHASE OSGOOD came to Loudon from Epping in 1794. He had a family of twenty children. He died in 1807 at the age of eighty-eight, and was interred in the burying-ground at the Centre.

EBENEZER OSGOOD, ESQ., came from Raymond in 1803, and had a family of eight children, named Enoch, James, Polly, Bradley, Ira, Lamila, Nancy and Ebenezer.

IRA OSGOOD, ESQ., was born in Raymond, N. H., in 1799, and came to Loudon when four years of age. He married Sally B. Parsons, and had a family of

seven children, named Henry J., Ebenezer P., William P., Charles H., Annie M., Mary E. and Martha E. Ira Osgood was fitted for college at the Gilmanton Academy, after which he commenced teaching school, and taught a large number of terms both in and out of town. He was chosen, and served for several years, as one of the selectmen of the town, and afterwards was chosen representative for two years. He was a man of great firmness in all his undertakings and prosecuted them to the end. He devoted several of the last years of his life in compiling the genealogy of the Osgood family, which consisted of the descendants of eight generations. He died in April, 1877.

HENRY J. OSGOOD married Hannah E. H. Bachelder, and had a family of three children, named Mabel, Herbert and Henrietta, and was born in 1825, and by whom the present history has been written.

EBENEZER P. OSGOOD married Ann Randall, of Laconia, and has one child, named Charles H.

WILLIAM P. OSGOOD married Paulina R. Clifford, of Loudon, and has two children, named Jennie M. and George B.

CHARLES H. OSGOOD married, first, Augusta A. Clough, of Loudon, and the second time, Ann Lamprey, of Gilmanton, and has no children.

ANNIE M. OSGOOD (unmarried) is a school teacher of considerable note and lives at the homestead.

MARY E. OSGOOD married, first, Charles C. Clough, of Canterbury, and the second time, Rev. A. D. Smith, of Laconia.

MARTHA E. OSGOOD married Charles H. Bean, of Lawrence, Mass., who is a large and extensive dealer in lumber in that city.

JOHN MOORE came to Loudon from Canterbury and bought several lots of land at the Ridge. He was one of the selectmen of the town for several years, and assisted in the laying out of the town into lots and also several of the highways. He had a family of eleven children, named Hannah, Jacob, Archelaus, Elkins, John, William, Abia, Betsey, Patty, Polly and Sally.

ARCHELAUS MOORE, ESQ., son of John, had a family of ten children, named Abigail, Archelaus, Jr., Lucinda, Abia, Climena, Hannah, Lydia, David, Julia and Jefferson. The Hon. Joseph Moore, editor of the *Manchester Union*, is the son of David, and was born in Loudon.

ARCHELAUS MOORE, JR., married a daughter of Joseph Clifford, of Gilmanton, N. H. His son, Daniel L. Moore, resides upon the homestead of his father, and has been married twice, having two children living. Mr. Moore married, last, Mariana Sleeper, of Loudon, and has one child. He has a large interest in the new cemetery at Loudon Ridge, in which he has erected a family monument which is both costly and beautiful in appearance and design. Mr. Moore has added many improvements to his farm and buildings, and is a man of fine culture and taste. He devotes his time and attention largely to farming, and is very successful. He is a prominent and respected citizen, and possesses the characteristics which have made the Moore family somewhat noted throughout each generation, one of which is an aptness for action upon any sudden emergency, without any effort or apparent consideration.

The Carr Family descended from ROBERT CARR, who lived in Salisbury, Mass., and had a family of fourteen children, named John, Sylvanus, Joseph, Benjamin, Nathan, Joanna, Abigail, Martha, Elliott, Susanna, Nancy, Betty and Mary.

ELLIOTT CARR married Hannah Dow, and had a family of seven children, named John, Nathan, Hannah, Betty, Nancy, Rhoda and Sally.

NATHAN CARR married Elizabeth Chase in 1812, and was born in Salisbury, Mass., in 1781, and came to Loudon, in 1790, with his father, Elliott Carr, and settled upon the farm now owned by Challes D. Carr, and afterwards bought the adjoining farm of Henry T. Carr. This tract of land was part of the five-hundred-acre lot laid out and given to His Excellency Governor John Wentworth, and is called, in the return of the laying of lots, the Governor Wentworth farm.

Nathan Carr had five children, named Challes D., Elizabeth, Nancy, Martha J. T. and Sarah M.

CHALLES D. CARR was born in 1813, and married Hannah B. Prescott. He had a family of three children, named Georgiana F., Challes F. and Samuel M. Challes D. Carr was born, and lives upon, the homestead of the Carr family. He is a thorough and practical farmer, has been successful in acquiring property and is an honorable and respected citizen of the town.

CAPTAIN JOHN CARR was the brother of Nathan, and married Sally Brown in 1800, and had eleven children, named Edmund, Elliott, Jemima, Clarissa, John, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Henry T., Hannah and Mary.

HENRY T. CARR married Jemima Osborn, and had a family of five children, named Ann Genette, John, Mary, Jane and Sarah. This branch of the Carr family retain all the strong and substantial traits of their ancestor, and are very firm and sanguine in all their undertakings and principles. John Carr has been engaged at the New Hampshire Insane Asylum for several years, holding a position of trust and responsibility, and is held in high esteem by the institution.

The Sanborn Family.—The ancestor of this family was Captain John Sanborn, who married Ruth Rand, 1774, and was born in 1747. His wife was born in 1751.

Captain Sanborn's ancestry is unknown, and the foregoing is from the town record. He was among the distinguished citizens of the town, and took an active part in the organization of the same, and held several offices of importance at several times. He had a family of eight children, named Elisha, born November 1, 1775; Lydia, born June 3, 1777; Betty, born March 24, 1779; Thomas, born June 8, 1781; Sarah, born July 17, 1783; John, Jr., born August 29, 1785;

Edmund, born July 21, 1788; and William, born June 5, 1791.

ELISHA SANBORN married —— Ladd, of Epping, N. H., and had a family of seven children, named James, John, Nathaniel, Eliza, Sally, Mary and Ruth. Of this family, James went to Iowa, John to Massachusetts, and Nathaniel settled in Loudon. He married Nancy Lougee, and had one child, named Charles E.

JOHN SANBORN married Judith Blake, and had a family of six children, named Stephen, Jane, Judith, Edmund, Almira and Joseph B. Stephen Sanborn went South and died. Joseph B. resides in Loudon, upon the homestead of his father, and is a citizen of influence in his native town, having held the important offices of the town. He is a thorough and practical farmer, has acquired a good property and succeeded well in his purposes and efforts. He married Sarah Ann Sanborn, the grand-daughter of Jesse and daughter of Jonathan Sanborn, and has two children, named Joseph E. and Jennie M. His son, Joseph E., married Lizzie Adams, of Pittsfield, N. H.

EDMUND SANBORN married Ruth Griffin, and had a family of nine children, named William, Sally, Daniel L., Clarissa, James S., Jeremiah C,. Eliza J., John and True H. The sons of Edmund nearly all settled in Loudon.

DANIEL L. SANBORN married Ada Moore, and had a family of five children, named Jacob O., Ruth J., Joseph T., Charles E. and Mary E. Of Captain Daniel Sanborn's family, Jacob O. is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and has become an eminent school-teacher; Joseph T. married Fanny Peverly, of Canterbury, N. H., and resides upon his father's farm, having no children. He is an important and respected citizen of the town, having held important offices in the same.

WILLIAM SANBORN married Susan Haines, and had two sons, named Richard P., who resides in Concord, and William H., a resident of Loudon.

JAMES S. SANBORN married Mary E. Yeaw, of Rhode Island, and has three children, named John B., Hattie B. and Byron. He has represented the town in the Legislature, and is a man of wealth. He resides upon the homestead, which was given him by his father.

JEREMIAH C. SANBORN married Betsy French, of Gilmanton, and has one daughter, named Ida B., who married James S. Tilton, son of Daniel Tilton, and has one daughter, named Maud.

JOHN SANBORN married —— Thorndike, of Pittsfield, N. H., and resides at Laconia, N. H.

TRUE H. SANBORN married Adaline Green, and has a family of five children.

The Sanborn family have been among the most numerous of all the families of the town. They have been successful in the acquisition of property, and have principally settled in their native town; are good citizens, and largely a religious and devoted people.

MOSES MORSE, SR., was born in Methuen, Mass., in 1749, and married Abigail Lovejoy, of Andover, Mass., who was born in 1755 and came to Loudon in 1787. Mr. Morse bought this land of Ezra Blaisdel, which has always remained in the Morse name to the present time. They had a family of ten children, named Abigail, Jonathan, Persis, Moses, Lydia, Moses, (2.) Deborah, Persis, (2.) Levi and Isaac. Mr. Morse endured many of the hardships, in common with other settlers who came to Loudon.

MOSES MORSE, JR., was born April 13, 1788; married Sally Emery in 1815, and had three children, named Harris E., Alvah L. and Julianna P. Mr. Morse learned the trade of carpenter and wheelwright, at which he worked in connection with farming. He held several important offices in the town.

HARRIS E. MORSE married Sarah A. Eaton in 1842, and had five children, named Mary A., Sarah A., Harris F., Mary E. and Alvah L. Mr. Morse has filled positions of honor and trust—represented the town in the Legislature and served as sheriff for a number of years.

ALVAH L. MORSE married Della M. Pritchard, and has one child, named Myrtie M. He resides upon the Morse homestead, and is of the fourth generation. He has held positions of trust.

ELISHA BUSWELL was born November 10, 1757; married, January 15, 1799, Abigail Perkins, born March 10, 1762, and had a family of four children, named William, Moses, John and Nancy. Moses Buswell married Betsey Jones, and had three children,—John L. and two others who died in youth.

JOHN L. BUSWELL married Mary E., daughter of Captain Daniel L. Sanborn, and has a family of two children, named Frank J. and Abby J. Mr. Buswell has held important town offices and is a respected citizen in the town. He is a practical farmer and has secured a fine property, with a pleasant location.

ISAAC DIMOND was born in 1767, and married Sally Shaw, and had a family of ten children, named Betsy, Isaac, Sally, Polly, John, Abigail, Andrew, Gould and Ruth.

GOULD DIMOND married Sally, daughter of Jonathan Rollins, of Loudon, and had a family of four children, named Isaac P., Lucy M., Mary E. and Jonathan M.

JONATHAN M. DIMOND married Maria Peaslee, and had three children, named Ardena M., Saddie B. and Inez P.

LUCY M. DIMOND married John B. Moore, of Gilmanton, N. H., and had a family of four children.

MARY E. DIMOND married Nathan C. Clough, and had a family of two children, named Minnie E. and Alice. Mr. Clough is located at the north part of the town, and has been a resident of the same for twenty or more years. He has held the office of selectman and has represented the town in the Legislature. He is a firm and reliable citizen, as well as a man of excellent judgment.

NATHAN TILTON, born February 2, 1755, married

Susannah Gail, born March 8, 1761, and had nine children,—Betty, born June 30, 1781; Timothy, born May 3, 1783; Susannah, born September 4, 1785; Daniel, born November 14, 1787; Nathan, born July 15, 1791; Stephen, born September 29, 1793; Newell, born October 20, 1795; David, born July 1, 1798; Joseph, born March 4, 1801.

JOSEPH TILTON, SR., married, the second time, Coziah Bagley, October 20, 1783, and had three children,—Anna, born October 3, 1784; Dolly, born August 6, 1787; Timothy, born November 6, 1791. His first wife died April 20, 1783. She had two children—Joseph born April 19, 1781, and Martha, born March 6, 1783.

William Tilton's Family.—Eliza Tilton, born July 24, 1788; William J., born May 9, 1790; Timothy, born July 22, 1792; Hannah, born August 9, 1794; Patty, born December 17, 1796; Amos.

WILLIAM TILTON, JR., married Abigail Brown, and had a family of two children, named Louisa A. and Charles S. Louisa A. Tilton married Jeremiah Blake, Esq., son of Enoch Blake, of Pittsfield, N. H., and had a family of four children, named Mary, Ellen, Warren and Alvah. Mr. Blake is a prominent man in the town, and has been extensively engaged in managing and executing the business of the town for many years, and his counsel and advice is often sought and followed. He has held several offices in the town and commands the respect and esteem of its citizens.

MAJOR DANIEL TILTON had a family of eight children, named Sally, Nathan, Harriett, Newell, Joseph, Mary A., John S. R. and Samuel.

DEACON DANIEL TILTON had a family of five children, named Nathan F., born April 20, 1797; Shuah, born May 28, 1779; Abigail, born August 19, 1801; Betsey, born May 13, 1804; Daniel, born July 26, 1805.

DANIEL TILTON, JR., married Olive Sargent, and had a family of five children, named Charles S., Daniel, John, James S. and Olive E. James S. married Ida B. Sanborn, daughter of Jeremiah C. Sanborn, of Loudon.

PHILIP BROWN married Elizabeth Bachelder, January 16, 1775, and had a family of nine children,—Thomas, born November 27, 1775; William, born January 7, 1778; David, born December 3, 1779; Joanna, born April 30, 1782; Levi, born November 7, 1784; Philip, Jr., born April 8, 1787; Timothy, born October 17, 1789; Asa, born July 22, 1793; Eliphalet, born December 31, 1796. Philip Brown, Jr., married Abigail True, and had a family of two children, named True, and a daughter who married David Putnam, of Penacook, N. H.

TRUE BROWN married Eliza C. Kelly, and had three children, named Charles K., Nellie S. and Mabel T. Charles K. resides upon the homestead of his grandfather, Philip Brown.

THOMAS SARGENT, SR., married Abigail Blaisdel in 1772, and had nine children, named Dolly, born October 28, 1772; Charles, born September 2, 1774; Thomas, born September 18, 1778; Josiah, born November 7, 1780; Sarah, born February 11, 1782; Susannah, born February 12, 1785; Timothy, born November 27, 1786; David, born January 11, 1789; John, born December 5, 1791.

THOMAS SARGENT, JR., had a family of five children,—Hannah, Amos, Maria, Susan and John.

AMOS SARGENT married——Beck, and had a family of four children, named Elbridge G., David S., Albert B. and Mary A. Elbridge G. has acquired a good property, and has been chosen to the office of selectman of the town.

DR. NATHANIEL T. CLARK came to Loudon in 1828, married Clara L. Bond, and had one child, named C. Blanche. He studied medicine at Brookline, N. Y., and has had practice in New London, Bradford and Manchester, N. H.

DR. WILLIAM TENNEY came to Loudon in the year 1793, and married Abigail Rollins; married, the second time, Peggy Flanders, and had four children, named Abigail, Richard P. J., William D. B. and Joseph J. M. Dr. William Tenney practiced medicine for a long time in town, and at his decease Richard P. J., having studied medicine, commenced his practice in his father's place, and continued until the year 1846, when he located at the enterprising village of Pittsfield, N. H. He had a large practice and was extensively known as a physician. After his removal he was chosen as a member of the Governor's Council, and filled other places of honor and trust, and died at Pittsfield in 1879. He married Hannah A. Sanborn, and had one daughter, named Abby.

J. J. M. TENNEY, after having spent some years in travel, settled upon the Tenney homestead and devoted the last of his life to agriculture, and died in 1876.

MOSES ROWELL, SR., was the son of Christopher Rowell, of Amesbury, Mass., and was born June 11, 1764. He married Alice Currier, of Amesbury, and moved to Loudon in 1791, and located upon Bear Hill (so called), where he died November 4, 1846. He married, the second time, Nancy Leavitt, of Chichester, N. H., and had a family of ten children, named Captain John, Moses, Jr., Nancy, Micajah, Ruth, Asa T., Harris, Cyrus, Rufus and Sally L. Mr. Rowell was engaged for some length of time in teaming from Newburyport, Mass., to Salisbury, N. H.

MOSES ROWELL, JR., was born March 21, 1793, and married Sophia French, daughter of John Leavitt French, of Loudon, and had three children, named Perley W., John F. and Sarah Ann.

PERLEY W. ROWELL was born December 22, 1823, and married Caroline Clark, of Pittsfield, N. H., March 28, 1869, and have a family of two children, named Sarah W. and George W. Mr. Rowell lives upon the homestead of his father, and is a useful and highly-respected citizen of his native town.

JOHN F. ROWELL was born January 6, 1826, and is unmarried. He commenced his education at the common school in Loudon, and afterwards attended at Weare, Lee and Pembroke, N. H., and graduated at Haverford College, Pennsylvania. He was eminently fitted for a teacher, which avocation he successfully followed for many years in his immediate locality. Afterwards he was called to the Friends' School in Providence, R. I., and remained for twenty years. In 1875 he retired from this school, and, wearied with the duties of a teacher's life, went to California, and is extensively engaged in agriculture, together with the manufacture and sale of lumber, of which he has purchased a large and valuable tract. He is an enterprising and deserving man, and has, by his own efforts largely, acquired the position which he has so ably filled. The Rowell family are noted for intellect, ability and great firmness of principle, and are citizens who are interested and active in everything that advances and elevates the human race.

NATHANIEL MARTIN, ESQ., came to Loudon and was first taxed in 1808. He was twice married and had a family of nine children, named Rue, Jane, Elizabeth and Hannah (twins), Mary, Abigail, Nancy, Sally and Theophilus B. Esquire Martin was engaged often in town business, and was an important and useful man of the day in which he lived. His name appears often upon the town records as having been chosen to discharge some public duty, which was carefully and satisfactorily performed.

THEOPHILUS B. MARTIN, ESQ., married Sally L. Rowell, and had a family of four children, named Nathaniel (who died), Mary E., Abby and Nathaniel E. But few men have ever lived in town who have been so frequently chosen to positions of trust as Esquire Martin. He has represented the town in the Legislature, and been chosen as county treasurer, besides performing a large amount of probate and private business as a justice of the peace. He early engaged in the calling of a school-teacher, and continued in it until the middle age of life with success. He was a member of the church, and was deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare and best interest of the public. He moved with his family to Concord, N. H., where he died.

NATHANIEL E. MARTIN, his son, obtained his education at the Concord High School, and afterwards studied law with William E. Chase, Esq., after which he opened an office in Concord, and is now connected with the firm of Albin, Tappan & Martin. That success has attended his efforts which is always the reward of labor and diligence in every calling in life.

The Cate Family in Loudon descended from STEPHEN CATE, who came from Deerfield, N. H., in 1784. He had seven children, named Shadrach, born August 10, 1779; Charles, born January 2, 1781; John, born March 29, 1783; Stephen and Jonathan (twins), born March 3, 1785; Sally, born April 1, 1787; Meshach, born July 6, 1789.

STEPHEN CATE settled upon the farm now owned by William W. Cate, where he built a log house for himself and family of two children, the eldest being two and one-half years and the youngest but eighteen months old. He rode from Deerfield, N. H., on horseback with his wife, each carrying one of the children in their arms as they rode upon the same horse. The following year Mrs. Cate, whose name was Anna, gave birth to the twins, Stephen and Jonathan, whose weight at birth was twenty-two pounds, who lived and grew to very large and strong men, looking so nearly alike as hardly to be distinguished from each other. Three of these boys settled in Loudon,—Shadrach, John and Stephen.

SHADRACH CATE had a family of eleven children, of whom eight lived, named, Hiram and Hannah (twins), Rebecca, Eliza, Sally, Judith, Shadrach and Moses. He married Rebecca Chamberlin, an intelligent and estimable woman. Of this family, Shadrach studied medicine and is a skillful practitioner as well as a gentleman of influence and culture, in the city of Washington, D. C.

JOHN CATE settled upon the home farm; married and had a family of four children; the eldest died at birth. The others were named Nancy, Miles and Benjamin. At the birth of Nancy Cate, John, her father, planted an elm-tree, which has been growing seventy-six years and measures seventeen feet in circumference at the base.

BENJAMIN CATE was born March 23, 1814, and married Eliza A. Wells, daughter of Stephen Wells, of Loudon, and has two sons, named William W. and Carter E. Cate.

He was a man of large ability and when a young man was often given places of trust. His public life and influence were extensive, and he became one of the leading men of the town in which he resided. He was chosen to various town offices and represented the same in the Legislature. He was a man of genial turn and manner to every one, and his assistance and counsel were sought and obtained by his neighbors and friends in time of need. He was every man's friend. His life was noted for the integrity and uprightness of character which he ever maintained. His religious principles were firm and deeply fixed, from which there spread an influence that shaped and guided the thoughts and acts of those with whom he associated.

WILLIAM W. CATE lives upon the homestead of his father, and he is of the fourth generation of the Cate family. His early life was largely devoted to the cause of education, and he engaged in school-teaching to quite an extent, his efforts being attended with good success. After the death of his father he engaged in agriculture, and sustains a high and influential position as such among the citizens of his native town.

He has been elected to, and discharged the duties

of, several offices in town with care and fidelity. His advice and assistance are largely sought in matters of probate, and he is a man of strong influence in private and public business. His religious principles are strongly fixed, and his life thus far well marked by exemplary conduct and sincerity of purpose.

CARTER E. CATE was born August 26, 1852. He fitted for college at Tilton, N. H., and entered the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., in 1872. After two years he went to Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, where he graduated in 1876. He afterwards attended the Boston University, and in June, 1878, was ordained as a minister of the gospel by the Free-Will Baptist denomination, at Loudon, N. H., where he engaged as pastor and remained one year. During his stay with this, his own church and native town, an unusual and deep-felt interest was manifest throughout the whole town in attending divine worship upon the Sabbath, such as had not been experienced for a generation. His preaching was marked with great simplicity and sincerity, which held the mind and attention of his audience from the beginning to the end of his discourse. He engaged at Lake Village, N. H., afterwards, and remained three years; then went to Lowell, Mass., and remained one year; then married Electa Dunavan, and moved to Lewiston, Me.

Mr. Cate inherits from the Cate family the characteristics which are so noticeable in the biography of the family. He is pleasant and affable in appearance, firm in his principles, deeply imbued with respect for Christianity and all its ennobling and elevating principles.

His success in life has been most excellent, and a brilliant future seems to await him in the choice of the great calling that he has engaged in as a life-work.

The Stevens Family.—MOSES STEVENS, SR.'S, family of six children were named Joseph, Jonathan C., Elizabeth, Hannah, Eliza and Andrew.

ANDREW STEVENS married Lucinda Sargent, and had a family of three children, named Moses E., John and Hannah.

MOSES E. STEVENS married Nettie P. Bachelder, daughter of William Bachelder, and has a family of two children, named Winnie M. and William G.

Mr. Stevens is the last representative of the large Stevens family in Loudon and possesses the strong characteristics which have made them so useful as citizens in the town. He is a man of ability and influence, and has held positions of trust conferred upon him by the citizens of the town.

The Ordway Family in Loudon descended from Abner and James Ordway, who came from Tower Hill, in England, to Newbury, Mass., about 1640. Abner settled in Watertown, Mass., and James in Dover, N. H. Abner married, August 15, 1656, Sarah, daughter of Stephen Brown, of Newbury, Mass., she being the widow of Edward Dennis, of Boston, Mass. No descendants of Abner are found. James married, November 23, 1648, Ann Emery, whose father came from England some years before, and had a family of ten children, named Ephraim, James, Edward, Sarah, John, Isaac, Jane, Hannaniah, Annie and Mary, which were the second generation. The third generation descended from John, son of James. The fourth from James, son of John, whose children were Moses and James.

MOSES ORDWAY was one of the first settlers in the town, and married Anna Huntington. He was born in Amesbury, Mass., April 11, 1721. His wife was born March 16, 1716, and they settled near the Yellow School-house, where some of their descendants have resided from that time. One of the attractions to this locality were the meadows in the immediate vicinity, from which they cut hay for their cattle. Moses, Jr., married his cousin Persis, the sister of Joses, and had eight children, named Persis, born June 1, 1776; Moses (3d), born January 1, 1779; Betsey, born March 1, 1781; Stephen, born August 24, 1784; Betsey (2d), born March 12, 1787; Amos, born January 15, 1790; Aaron, born February 19, 1792; Hammond, born June 10, 1795.

DANIEL AND JOSES ORDWAY were descendants of James. Daniel Ordway married, first time, Deborah Lougee, and came from Andover, Mass., where he had two children born,—Daniel, born September 2, 1773; and Isaac, born February 6, 1775. There were born at Loudon,—Lemuel, October 12, 1776; Alse, born November 12, 1778; Isaac (2d), born December 25, 1780; Hazen, born April 15, 1783; Polly, born May 21, 1785. He married, the second time, Ruth Moulton, and had Hiram, Chlora, Statira, Eneas, Justus, Jairus and Ruth Ann, making a family of fourteen in all.

JOSES ORDWAY, brother of Daniel, had a family of seven children,—Lucy, born January 1, 1795; Lois, born October 1, 1796; Sophia, born January 1, 1799; Abial, born May 3, 1800; John C., born November 3, 1801; Sukey, born February 21, 1803; Harriett, born April 10, 1808.

ABIAL ORDWAY married Clarissa French, and had four children,—Martha S., Abial C., John F. and Mary J.

JOHN F. ORDWAY married Georgianna, the only daughter of Samuel Huckins, of Loudon, and had a family of four children, named Della P., Effie L., Lillian M. and Cora F.

HIRAM ORDWAY married Sally Blaisdell, and had one child, named Myra E., who married Joseph W. Blaisdell.

Captain Hiram Ordway was an important and respected citizen of his town. He was a carpenter by trade, which avocation he followed for several years. He held important offices in the town and was elected to the Legislature. He was of a most genial and quiet disposition, and his influence was large in his native town, in religious as well as in public matters.

JOSEPH C. ORDWAY married Martha S. Ordway and had a family of seven children,—Nellie, Grace, Walter, Henry, Georgianna, Lilla and one infant that died.

JOEL S. ORDWAY married M. Jane Wiggins. He resides upon the farm of his father, Lemuel Ordway, and has one child, named Horace F.

Daniel and Joses Ordway were soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Joses served in Captain John Abbott's company, in Major Gage's regiment, and Daniel in the foot company raised in Methuen and Andover, Mass. After the war they came to Loudon, and settled with their cousin, Moses Ordway.

STEPHEN ORDWAY married Rachel Clifford, and had three children, named Mary, Joseph C. and Benjamin (twins).

JOHN CASSEY ORDWAY was the son of Moses Ordway (3d), and married Ruth Sanborn. He had three children, named Eliza, Augusta A. and Benjamin F. Ordway.

The trials and suffering of the first of the Ordway settlers were the same as those of others. Upon one occasion Mr. Moses Ordway, Jr., went to Amesbury, Mass., and brought home one bushel of corn upon his back, it being a year when the crops were cut off by frost, and his family subsisted upon the ground-nut while he was gone. A glass bottle of curious device was brought from England by one of the two brothers that first came, and bequeathed to one Moses, upon the condition that it remain in the family of some descendant whose name was Moses throughout all succeeding years. Moses Ordway, the third, was the last Moses, and it is now in the possession of John C., whose father was the last.

The number of children in some of the families who have lived in Loudon is here given, with their names:

Moses Rollins had a family of eleven, named Samuel, Anna, Thomas, Moses, William, Eliza, Sarah, Abigail, Jonathan, John and Dorothy.

Deacon Samuel Sleeper had a family of fourteen, named Hannah, Susannah, Elizabeth, Molly, Molly (2d), Anna, Stephen, Samuel, Chase, Gilman, Sarah, Sarah (2d), Mahala and Abigail.

Timothy Gleason had a family of ten, named John, Edmund, Polly, Timothy, Sophia, Moses, Nancy, Charlotte, Jeremiah and Warren.

Timothy French had a family of seven, named Betty, Joshua, Betty (2d), Mary, Timothy, Rachel and Joanna.

Enoch Osgood had a family of eleven, named Sally, Molly, Nabby, Deborah, Elanor, Josiah, Dolly, Nancy, Samuel, Clarissa and Betsey.

Zebulon Winslow had a family of eleven,—Moses, George, David, Sleeper, Elizabeth, Lucy, Mary, Zebulon, Clarissa, Almira and Ann.

John Stevens had a family of ten, named Edna, Abel, Elizabeth, Martha, Dolly, John, Charity, Richard, Jesse and David.

Isaiah Harvey had a family of nine, named Molly, Judith, David, Hannah, Sally, Jonathan, Susannah, Patty and Chase.

Colonel Jonathan Rollins had a family of ten, named Joanna, Huldah, Sophronia, Judith, John, Sally, Jeremiah, Ai, Judith (2d), and Trueworthy.

Joshua French had a family of seven, named Sally, John, David, Timothy, Sally, Daniel and Charles.

Nathaniel Martin had a family of nine, named Rue, Jane, Elizabeth, Hannah, Mary, Abigail, Nancy, Sally and Theophilus.

John Stevens had a family of nine, named Harriet, Polly, William, John, Jonas, Parmelia, Betsey, Ruth and Jemima.

Thomas Proctor had a family of eleven, named Lydia, Fanny, Sally, Thomas, Rebecca, Peter, Joseph, William, James, Benjamin and Priscilla.

Nathaniel Maxfield had a family of twelve, named Betsey, Stephen, Eliphalet, Mehetable, Ruth, Nathaniel, James, Joseph, Nathan, Elle, Hannah and Samuel.

Isaac Dimond had a family of ten, named Isaac, Betsey, Isaac (2d), Sally, Polly, John, Abigail, Andrew, Gould and Ruth.

Samuel Drew had a family of nine, named Hitty, Joseph, Judith, John, Stephen, Samuel, Sally, Nathan and Altazera.

Caleb Pillsbury had a family of nine, named Nathan, Ruth, Sarah, Judith, Elizabeth, Mary, Caleb, Benjamin and Martha.

Thomas Sargent had a family of nine, named Dolly, Charles, Thomas, Josiah, Sarah, Susannah, Timothy, David and John.

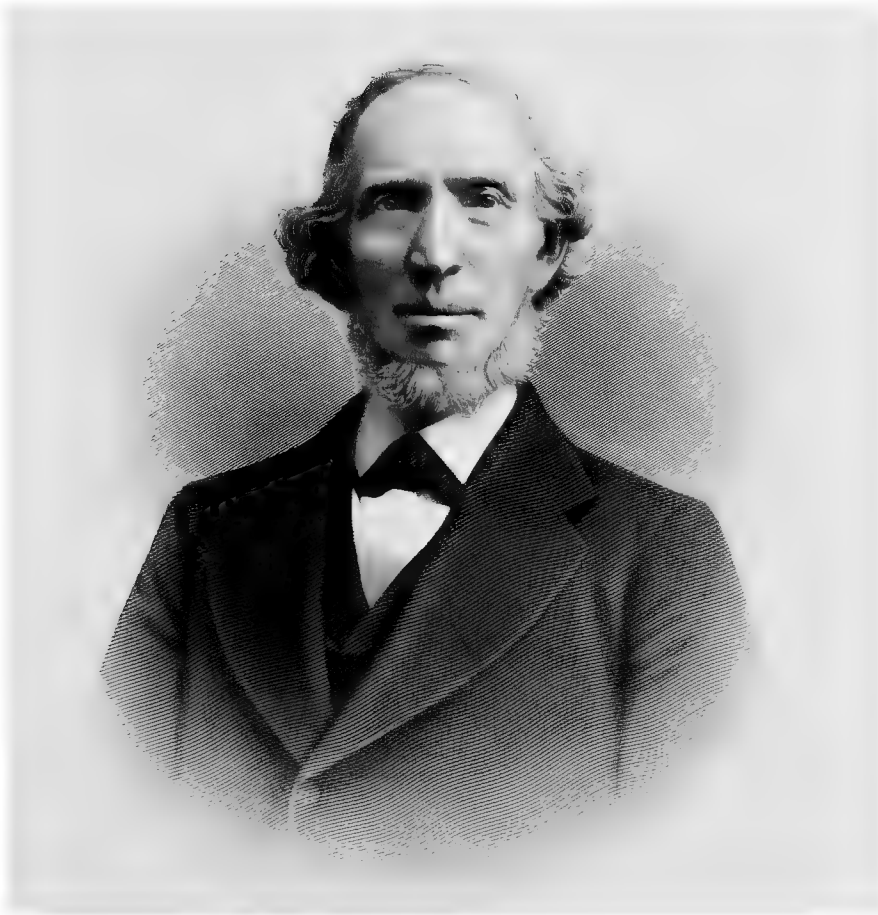
Philip Brown had a family of nine, named Thomas, William, David, Joanna, Levi, Philip, Jr., Timothy, Asa and Eliphalet.

Samuel Piper had a family of nine, named Jonathan, Benjamin, Sally, Jane, Betsey, Samuel, David, Elisha and Enoch.

Jeremiah Bennett had a family of nine, named William, Betsey, Elsa, Sally, Rachel, Jeremiah, Leavitt, Mary and Amos.

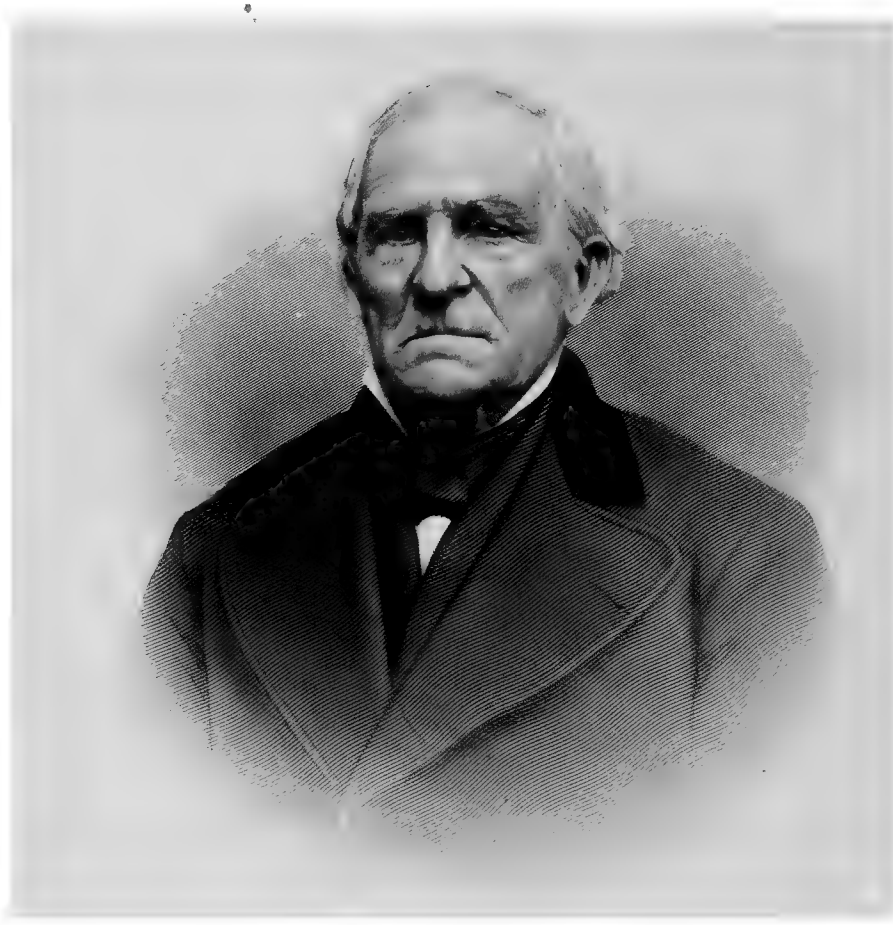
Dimond Furnald had a family of fifteen, named Sarah, Polly, Nabby, Thomas, David, Robert, Josiah, Comfort, Rachel, Eunice, Susa, John, Dimond, Chase and Charlotte.

The change of the name and absence of many of the old residents is a very noticeable fact in the history of the town. The large families of the name of French, Wood, Rollins, Tucker, Martin, Clifford, Furnald, Moulton, Hutchins, Proctor, Lowell, Gleason, Holt, Tenney, Sweatt and Mathes, none are living in town; and instances might be mentioned among some of them where there is no heir to their honored and respected names. Others of equal importance, such as Buswell, Sleeper, Morrill, Dimond, Stevens and Young, have but one left in each family to perpetuate the name. The interest which these families manifested, and the labor performed by them, both in establishing and providing for their descendants a



Engd by A.H. Ritchie.

Stephen Weeks



Jeremiah Clough

government political and religious, as well as educational, which might be perpetuated to all succeeding generations, was worth enduring the toil and hardship through which they lived and labored.

War of the Rebellion.—The following is a list of the names of those who served in the War of the Rebellion:

Jeremiah Brown, Jr., Roswell M. C. Hilliard, Moses Sargent, Tristram B. Stevens, Orrin Ray, James H. Berry, Nathan Drew, Charles H. Sargent, Charles W. Smith, David B. Mason, Andrew M. Heath, Frank L. Hillsgrove, John F. Hillsgrove, Justin S. Bachelder, Charles H. Willard, Joseph S. True, Warren Lamprey, Augustus M. Westcott, Hiram W. French, John E. Locke, James A. Pettengill, Benjamin H. Ordway, Nathaniel Copp, John T. Bachelder, Harrison B. Berry, George W. Whidden, Stephen W. Newton, Samuel Small, George H. Abbott, John H. Willey, Roby M. True, Samuel Runnels, George W. F. Goldsmith, Stephen M. Maxfield, Luther C. Copp, Charles E. C. Tucker, Joseph E. Clifford, Jr., Charles A. Locke, Benjamin F. Wells, Albert H. Hillsgrove, Joseph M. Hillsgrove, Joseph W. Dickerman, Erlon V. Dillingham, Charles H. Abbott, Amos K. Copp, Ransom D. Pettengill, Asahel G. Whidden, Luther C. Whidden, John Q. A. Sargent, John C. Whidden, Samuel C. Whidden, Charles C. Rogers, Henry I. Sargent, Caleb Brown, Frederick S. Morse, Lyman A. Hamblet, Alfred W. Maxfield, Asahel Burnham, Abial B. Brown, George L. Moore, Ira J. Hutchinson, Alfred Dearborn, James T. Minard, James H. Chase, Frank M. Gay, Daniel F. Moses, Charles F. Mason, Charles F. Smith, Horace B. Carr, Francis Henshaw, Reuben B. Baynes, Charles H. Leavitt, John A. Cutler, John Nixon, John H. Pingree, Seth W. Saltmarsh, Amos C. Dickerman, John Hastings, George Strong, Joseph S. True, Jefferson Rogers, Wyman Pettengill, Joseph A. Sweatt, William Sanborn (second), Charles Nixon, Samuel E. Johnston, Frederick E. Copp, True C. Brown, Edward Smith, William H. H. Watson, Hiram F. Flanders, Stephen W. Bachelder, Zara V. Hilliard, John A. Smith, Oliver Hutchinson, George W. Smith, George H. Johnston, Joseph C. Haynes, George E. Leavitt, Joseph W. Blaisdell, Frank Locke, Jeremiah H. Smith, Samuel A. Holt, Albert L. Bachelder, William E. P. Willey, John O. Connell, Alexander Morse, Arthur Burns, John A. Kimball, Harrison Griffin, Stephen Sweatt.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DEACON STEPHEN WEEKS.

Deacon Stephen Weeks was the son of Stephen and Betsey (Weed) Weeks, of Gilmanton, N. H. and came to Loudon near 1843. He married, first, Mary A. Stevens, who died in a short time after her marriage. Mr. Weeks married, the second time, Elizabeth W. Haines, of Canterbury, who was an intelligent and accomplished woman. The second marriage of Deacon Weeks resulted in a family of six children, named Adaline, William H., Martha, Abby, Mary J. and Dora V.

Deacon Weeks, during his early life, taught several terms of school during the winter, while in other seasons of the year he bought and sold cattle. Afterwards he bought a farm and gave his attention to farming as a pursuit. Having been successful in this calling, several years ago he purchased the farm upon which his family reside, refitted the buildings and prepared it for his permanent home. During his residence of about forty years in the town he succeeded in laying up property amounting to over twenty thousand dollars by diligence, labor and economy. He regarded the interest of the town as a citizen, and gave his influence always in that direction which he considered as right and just. He was liberal in his charity to others, whenever called upon for aid and assistance, often bestowing without invitation whenever and wherever his feelings prompted, and never was known to turn one away empty. His advice was safe and well matured whenever applied for. He was of a deep religious cast of mind, a member of the Free Baptist Church and for many years was one of its deacons. His interest in his church was large and sincere, for which he labored ardently and constantly, being one of the large and ready supporters of the gospel in all its wants. He was a constant attendant, with his family, upon public worship and the Sabbath-school. His last acts in life were of beneficence. He died in January, 1885, a worthy and esteemed citizen of the town, and will be cherished in the memory of many for the good which he has accomplished.

REV. JEREMIAH CLOUGH.

Rev. Jeremiah Clough was born in Loudon, N. H., February 3, 1792, and was the eldest of the five children of Jonathan and Betsey Clough. His grandfather, Jonathan Clough, Sr., moved from Salisbury, Mass., to Loudon about the year 1771, with five children, and located on that tract which has been known as "Clough's Hill,"—then a wilderness. He was born in 1724, and married Elizabeth Thompson in 1756. His children were named Joseph, Nathan, Sarah, Jonathan, Jr., and Love. Mr. Jonathan Clough, Sr., was a man of large business capacity, and was chosen clerk of the parish for seventeen years and selectman for four years. He was a blacksmith by trade, working both iron and steel. He married three times, but had no children that lived by either of the last two marriages. Jonathan Clough, Jr., married Betsy Clough, of Epping, N. H., and had five children, named Jeremiah, Joseph and Benjamin (twins), Jonathan and Sally.

Rev. Jeremiah Clough married Sabrina Clough, daughter of Leavitt Clough, of Canterbury, in 1813, by whom he had a family of eight children. Six of them died in infancy and before maturity. The two youngest were named Jeremiah L. and Charles C. Mr. Clough married, the second time, Deliverance Hodgdon, of Northfield, N. H., September 10, 1840. They had one daughter, named Christiana, who is the only living representative of the nine children born to the Rev. Mr. Clough. After his first marriage he moved to Canterbury, with his wife's father, and was, for several years, a large and successful farmer. He acquired a large property, and was an industrious and robust man. He was early taught to labor, and during his whole life was industrious and economical in all his purposes.

In 1819 he professed religion, and was licensed as a preacher of the gospel in 1835. He was ordained in 1838, and preached as an evangelist, for ten years, the doctrine of the Free-Will Baptist denomination. He was chosen pastor of his own church in Canterbury in 1848, and continued in this relation until the year 1872, when he suffered a partial shock of paralysis, and retired from the active labors of the ministry. During his labors with this church a large number were added to it, and it became one of the strongest in the Quarterly Meeting. In the mean time a new and commodious church edifice was erected, to which Mr. Clough was a large contributor. It was dedicated about the year 1853, Rev. Mr. Clough preaching the ordination sermon. He was a most devout man, and his life-work was full of success as a gospel minister. He was a man of great natural ability, and possessed fully the characteristics required in a man of so strong purposes. He was widely known as an humble and Christian man, devoid of all ostentation and display. His Christian life was above reproach, while he had the most profound reverence for the house of God and all its ordinances, making his worship at all times spiritual and full of devotion. He was full of Christian charity, zeal and unending love for his church in Canterbury; for Christian ministers, making large donations to destitute churches, aiding in building houses of worship; the cause of education and missions; and was always a true friend of the destitute and needy. His word was never doubted or his veracity questioned.

He was a man of large social qualities, possessing true affability of manners, which made his home social, agreeable and always pleasant to his family, and full of hospitality to friends and strangers. The words of advice and counsel which fell from his venerable lips were wise, safe and full of consolation, especially in times of affliction and trouble. His services were largely sought in affliction by death of friends, to which his words were as "healing balm." He always refused remuneration for all religious service throughout his entire life.

His family trials were severe in the loss of his children, but were borne with Christian fortitude. One of the greatest questions of his life was to decide whether to devote his life-work to the ministry or not. This he decided upon his knees in the pasture, beneath a tree, which still lives, and spreads its few branches over the monument of stones which he erected, as a seal of the vow of consecration which he made to his God more than fifty years since. His last act of baptism was performed at the age of eighty-two years. The Rev. Jeremiah Clough received the honors of his town by being chosen to office and representing it in the Legislature. About twenty-five years since he moved from Canterbury to his native town of Loudon, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

His photograph, from which this portrait is made, was taken at the age of eighty-four years.

Jeremiah L. Clough married Clara Clough, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Clough, of Loudon, and had two children, named Lucy S. and Jeremiah J.

Charles C. Clough married Mary E. Osgood, daughter of Ira Osgood, Esq., of Loudon, and had one child, named Charla E., who lives at the old Clough homestead in Canterbury. Charles C. Clough died in July, 1861, a noble and highly-esteemed citizen and Christian man. His widow married, the second time, the Rev. A. D. Smith, of Laconia, who succeeds the Rev. J. Clough in the ministry at Canterbury.

JOSEPH BACHELDER.

Joseph Bachelder was the son of Captain Abraham Bachelder (3), and was born in Loudon in 1800. He is the descendant of Jethro, and is in the direct line from the Rev. Stephen Bachelder, from England. He married Hannah H. Hill, by whom he had a family of six children,—John Q. A., born March 10, 1826; Otis H., born January, 1828, died November 17, 1859; Clarissa, born January 6, 1830; Joseph P., born October 21, 1835; Elvira A., born June 4, 1839; Roseltha, born April 17, 1845, died September 20, 1860.

John Q. A. married Eliza J. Sanborn, daughter of Edmund Sanborn; has lived in Massachusetts since twenty-five years of age; has no children.

Otis H. married Maria Howard, of Lawrence, Mass., where he was in trade until his death, and left no children.

Clarissa married Cyrus T. Bachelder, and resides in Peabody, Mass., and is engaged in trade.

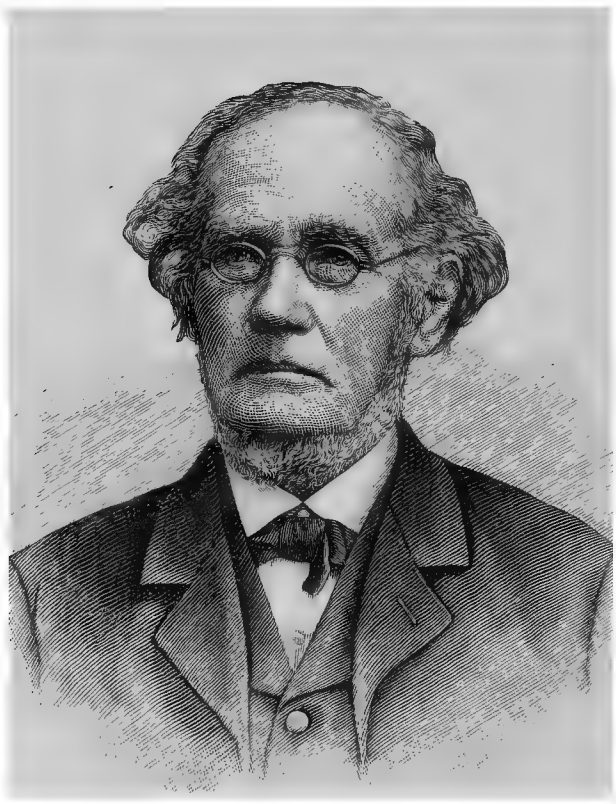
Joseph P. married Elvira A. Whitney, of Canterbury, and had one child, named Alfred P.

Mr. Bachelder married, the second time, Abby J. Demeritt. Mr. Bachelder resides upon the homestead and occupies the pleasant mansion of his father. He is a most thorough and practical farmer and an honored and respected citizen of the town. His son, Alfred P., married Nellie M. Brown, of Canterbury, and has one child, named Ernest L., which constitutes the sixth generation of Bachelders that have been born in this Bachelder mansion and have lived in the same, beginning with Jethro.

Joseph Bachelder died in Loudon March 29, 1877. He was an able, upright and a respected citizen of the town, and was always interested deeply in the cause of education, the progress of science and religion. He, with his wife, were members of the Congregational Church at the village in Loudon for many years. He was an excellent and practical farmer, having one of the finest situations in the town, upon which he has made extensive improvements. He was firm and decided in his opinions, and unyielding in the principles which he believed to be right. He did not interest himself in political matters to any



Joseph Bachelder



S. B. Lovering

extent, and was never elected to any of the ordinary offices of the town. He was successful in the acquisition of property, and at his death possessed a large and valuable estate. A relic is retained in possession of the family, which is the wig worn by Jethro, Sr., who was a bald-headed man. An interesting incident is related at his birth, which is, that while going for the necessary assistance in the case, to a neighbor's, the person, in crossing a brook, caught by an elm-tree for support, which uprooted and was transplanted afterward near the residence, and which measured, in July, 1885, seventeen feet in circumference. In the year 1800 a bear was killed, which had two young cubs. The oil was taken from the old one. Some of it was sealed up in a small bottle, some of which was shown the writer in 1885, it being eighty-five years old. One of the cubs was killed with its mother; the other was taken to the breast of a woman who had lost a new-born babe.

Mr. Bachelder, upon the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage, was presented, by his connection and friends, with a valuable gold-headed cane, which is kept in the family and highly prized.

SAMUEL B. LOVERING.

The first of the Lovering family of whom we have any authentic record was Moses Lovering, of Exeter, N. H. He married Nelly Taylor, of Exeter, by whom he had a family of thirteen children,—nine boys and four girls, viz.: Willerby, Nelly, Osgood, Taylor, Nancy, Moses, Jesse, Mary, Zebulon, John, Daniel, William and Sarah. Of these, the first eleven were born in Exeter, the latter two in Loudon. One remarkable fact in a family so large was that they all lived to be from forty to ninety years of age. They were all married and had families; two of them, Moses and William, were twice married; Mary was the first who died (about 1815), and William died in Springfield (1865).

In the year 1787, Moses Lovering, with his family, left Exeter to make his home in the then sparsely-settled region now the populous and thrifty town of Loudon. Their household goods were brought in an ox-team, while the ladies rode on horseback about fifty miles along a forest pathway over the hills to their future home, a hundred-acre lot on the site of Mr. S. B. Lovering's present abode. There was a primitive affair dignified by the title of a mill on the place, in which, by diligence and patience, they could grind a bushel or so of corn. There were none of the comforts, or what would be considered at the present day the necessities, of civilized life, surrounding them in their frontier home; but with the resolute will which characterized the grand old pioneers of our American civilization, they went earnestly and hopefully to work and soon converted the forest-clad hills into smiling fields teeming with cereal productions, and gradually gathered around them property and conveniences. They from time to time added to the original hundred acres till they possessed a landed estate of over five hundred acres. The boys were ingenious as well as industrious; all of them could skillfully handle carpenter's tools, and possessed the various requisite qualities and accomplishments for successful pioneers.

In course of time all the brothers married and settled in Loudon, and as each one took to himself a companion, the other brothers would all join together and build for the newly-wedded couple a house to live in. In that early day there was no public-school system in vogue, there were no school-houses, and the only tutorship the children of the neighborhood could obtain was when occasionally an itinerant teacher would come into a community and teach for a few months at a private house, when those children who lived near enough and whose parents were able to pay for their tuition were privileged to attend. Moses Lovering, with a family of thirteen children to rear and support, and poor in purse, could not afford to send his children away to school and so they were comparatively uneducated. Some of the boys so far educated themselves as to be able to attend to their business affairs without outside aid in such matters as required record or correspondence, but they all felt severely the need of better education. They were very steadfast in their affection for each other, and each frequently visited the other at their respective homes; and thus the long winter evenings were spent in social converse around the hearth-stones of those huge old fire-places, where roared and crackled the blazing wood-fires of our grandsires' days.

About 1816, William and Osgood moved to Stewartstown, N. H., Taylor to Canada, Daniel and William to Springfield, N. H. From there Daniel went to the West and died. The others died in Loudon and vicinity. The boys were all Democrats in politics.

Zebulon Lovering, the father of Samuel B., was born in Exeter, N. H., July 15, 1777. He married, January 21, 1807, Abigail Buswell, who was born in Kingston, N. H. (1787). Upon the death of his father, Moses, Zebulon inherited the homestead in Loudon and resided there till the close of his life. They had ten children,—Samuel B. (portrait in this volume); Almira, born September 10, 1811, married Kinsley Mason; Anis J., born February 12, 1814, married George W. Neal; Sarah B., born August 14, 1816, married James McAustin; Louisa, born February 17, 1819, married Aaron B. Young; Laura L., born February 27, 1822, married Rev. Stephen Eastman; Abigail, born August 11, 1824, married Osni P. Hamblet; and Alonzo B., born April 13, 1827, married Sarah Davis. Zebulon died December 21, 1830; Mrs. Lovering, August 21, 1861.

Samuel B. Lovering, the eldest child of Zebulon, was born April 13, 1808. In his boyhood days the district schools were usually kept about three months

in the year. He began attendance at these when about eight years of age, and continued till he was eighteen. After this he took lessons of Master Timothy Gleason in writing and arithmetic. He was brought up to work on the farm and at the mill. The year he attained his majority his father died, and the care of his widowed mother and the smaller children devolved upon him. His father left the farm to him upon the decease of his mother. Soon after his father's death he rebuilt the old mill, converting it into a saw-mill, and it has been run as such ever since, sawing lumber, boards, shingles and laths, averaging about one hundred and fifty thousand per year. He has, from time to time, made additions to the real estate he inherited from his father, and now owns about four hundred acres of land. He has been a successful and prosperous farmer. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church when he was about thirty years of age, and from that time to the present he has been a consistent member. He is fond of music and accomplished as a singer and instrumental performer. He led the choir in his church for twenty years, and in old militia days he played the clarionet at the muster-grounds for fifteen years. He has served his town as selectman and representative to the Legislature. He has been justice of the peace for nearly forty years, and has been in Probate Court business since his first appointment, and has settled many estates and held other positions of trust.

He married, December 18, 1834, Mary S. Rogers, of Northfield; she was born April 22, 1811, and was a lineal descendant of John Rogers, the martyr. Their children were,—

Nancy A., born January 31, 1836; married Josiah Young, and lives at Clarksville, N. H.

James B., born March 7, 1838; married Jennie Hamilton, a school-teacher, of Brookline, N. Y. He was for several years manager of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, at Jersey City; now lives at Webster, Fla.

Harlen P., born June 12, 1843; married Eliza Wentworth, of Boston; resides at Tampa, Fla.

Abigail M., born May 14, 1845; married Augustus A. Arling, a farmer in Canterbury. He died, and she married George Simmons, of Boston, Mass.

Clara A., born November 18, 1848; died November 5, 1855.

Frank O., born June 1, 1856; died July 7, 1862.

Mrs. Lovering died November 11, 1858.

Mr. Lovering's second wife was Lucy Grace, of Hillsborough, N. H. They were married September 4, 1859. She was born February 10, 1826. Their children were,—

Clara A., born July 19, 1860; married Herman W. Mudgett, M.D.; now resides at Moore's Forks, N. Y.

Frank O., born April 2, 1863.

Edwin E., born April 7, 1865. Both the latter are at the old homestead, assisting their father in the conduct of the mill and farm.

Mrs. Lovering died March 17, 1878.

Mr. Lovering married in Concord, N. H., November 11, 1880, his present wife, Lavina Hoyt, of Fisherville (now Pennacook). She was born February 26, 1832. She is the daughter of Deacon Benjamin Hoyt, deacon of the First Baptist Church of Pennacook from its organization till his death, September 6, 1864. Mrs. Lovering has been a member of the same church since her nineteeth year. She for many years taught a class of girls in the Sabbath-school there, and all of them have subsequently united with the church.

Deacon Benjamin Hoyt was noted for his moral integrity and strict piety. He was a successful farmer and a highly-respected citizen of his town. He was descended from John Hoyt, one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Mass. (For a more extended ancestral history of the Hoyt—or Hoitt—family see biography of Thomas L. Hoitt, in this volume.)

Mrs. Lovering's mother was Hannah Eastman, a descendant of Captain Ebenezer Eastman, who in early life followed the seas, and was one of the pioneer settlers of ancient Pennacook (now Concord), N. H. Another of her ancestors was Captain Joseph Eastman, who figured in the French and Indian War. Mrs. Hoyt was a very pious woman, and when her husband, the deacon, was absent from home, attending evening meetings, she would talk and pray with her children, and teach them the importance of God's word; all of them have since become members of the church.

DAVID J. FRENCH.

David J. French was born in Loudon September 2, 1805. He was the great-grandson of Timothy French, who came from Salisbury, Mass., about the year 1773, and settled in the northeast part of Loudon, and was among the first who settled in that locality. At that time there was no road leading from the old Dr. Tenney corner northwesterly to Loudon Ridge, save a sled-path used in the winter season. He cleared the land for his farm, which was a wilderness; built a house and drew the boards from Cram's mill, in Pittsfield, to board it, upon wheels as far as the Tenney corner, and then upon a sled in the month of July to his future residence. His father was Joshua French, who lived upon the farm which has always been occupied in the French name. David J. French lived with his father until about twenty-six years of age, when he married and soon after purchased the farm where he now resides, and commenced for himself and family a farmer's life, about the year 1832, which avocation he has followed to the present time, and at the age of eighty years was found in his field with a scythe in his hand, able to cut and put into his barn one acre of grass a day. He is a man of robust form, and possesses a strong and iron constitution, for which the French family have ever been noted. He has



David J. Gzernak

been very successful in acquiring property; commencing with an indebtedness of five hundred dollars, he is now the owner of several tracts of land, besides several thousand dollars in banks and upon loan, which he has earned by hard labor, and not by speculation or intrigue. Mr. French received only a common-school education, but possesses large, native abilities, which, being well cultivated, have enabled him by persistent effort to hew his way successfully through life. As a politician he is a most thorough Republican, always attending the annual meetings of the town and manifesting a great interest in every matter that pertains to the highest and best interest of his native town, and acting at all times in his political life as though conscious of his accountability to a power which is infinite and supreme.

He is a man of strong religious feeling, and has for many years led a life of daily and family prayer. Being retiring in his manner in public religious duties and profession, he has never connected himself with any church, but is a constant attendant upon worship at the house of God whenever practicable. Mrs. French died January 22, 1872. Since her death and that of his son Isaac, Mr. French has lived at the old home alone, patiently waiting the summons that shall call him to meet the loved ones who have gone before.

Dr. Isaac S. French was the only child of David J. French, and died in the year 1878. He married Augusta French and had no family. Dr. French inherited from his father characteristics that were strongly marked in boyhood, and being well cultivated, enabled him to become an eminent and useful man, although young. He was well educated by his father at Gilmanton Academy, and studied medicine with the venerable Dr. Nahum Wight; he attended college at Pittsfield, Mass., and at the medical college at Hanover, N. H., from which he graduated as a physician. He commenced practice in Salisbury, Mass., and remained one year, and then returned to his native town and engaged actively in his profession with success. His business relations were extensive, and he occupied positions of trust. He held the situation of assessor of the internal revenue for the Congressional district in which he resided, under the administration of President Lincoln, besides doing a large local business as a justice of the peace in his own town and surroundings. He acquired, by economy, frugality and labor, in a few years a handsome property, and had well established himself among his townsmen in his calling and profession. He died in the prime of his life and in the midst of his usefulness, having large "honor in his own country."

STEPHEN MOORE.

Stephen Moore is the son of Thomas and Comfort (Perkins) Moore, and grandson of Captain Samuel Moore, who was twice married and had a family of ten children. He was a native of, and resided in Canterbury, where his father was town clerk. He held a commission as captain under King George III. but when the Revolutionary struggle began he resigned his commission, and, casting his fortunes with the colonies, fought during the war on the American side. He died just before independence was established, and his son Thomas, then a lad of fifteen, was bound out to a farmer at old Hampton, but, becoming dissatisfied with his new home, and fired with the martial spirit of the times, he ran away and enlisted in the army, serving about six months.

Captain Samuel was by occupation a farmer and inn-keeper. He kept the hostelry known for many years as the McCrillis tavern, about a mile south of Canterbury Centre.

Thomas Moore was brought up on the farm, to the time of his father's death. In 1785 he first began improving the tract of land, in what is now the town of Loudon, where he subsequently made his home. January 11, 1787, he married Comfort Perkins, and, having previously built a small house on his Loudon land, the young couple at once went there and began housekeeping, and there the remainder of their lives were passed. The part of Loudon in which he located was then an unbroken forest; he was the first settler in that part of the town.

He was, by natural gifts, a bright, intelligent man, but had no educational advantages in his youth. When, in after-years, he had gathered a little property around him, and had a child large enough to receive instruction, he and a neighbor named Wheeler hired a private tutor to come to their homes, who, spending his time alternately between the two houses, taught both parents and children. Thomas Moore was always a friend of education, and when the town began to appropriate money for school purposes, but had as yet no school building, he tendered the use of his dwelling, and the school was kept in summer-time in his barn, and in the winter months in his residence. He was one of the committee who first districted the town for school purposes, and he held various minor offices in the town. Their family consisted of nine children, seven of whom reached maturity, viz.:

Polly, died unmarried.

Samuel, married Charlotte Foster, of Canterbury, and had one child, now Mrs. Kate Rowe, of Rochester, N. Y.

Joanna, died unmarried.

Alexander, married Mary Page, of New Hampton; had a family of several children, who grew up to maturity.

Stephen, subject of sketch.

Sophronia, married Jacob A. Potter, of Concord, and had a family of four children.

Comfort, married William A. W. Neal, of Concord, and had one son.

Thomas, died young.

Myra, married Joseph N. Wadleigh, of Loudon, and had four children.

Of these nine children of Thomas and Comfort Moore, Stephen is the only one now (1885) surviving.

Thomas Moore was an industrious and enterprising farmer, and did much toward improving the tract of land on which he had made his home. In religious belief he was a Congregationalist, and his wife was a Free-Will Baptist.

Stephen Moore, like others of his time and locality, had very limited advantages in the way of schooling. Brought up on the farm, he worked hard in his boyhood, but improved what little time he had for study as best he could, studying nights and at leisure times, and thus obtained a fair English education. Upon his father's decease the property was divided among seven children, but Stephen purchased the interest, from time to time, of the other heirs, until he finally became the possessor of the home farm and adjacent wild lands, and here, for more than half a century, he toiled and labored and reared a family of children. Like his father, he was hardy, industrious and frugal, and he gradually improved the farm and buildings thereon, and gathered property around him, until he became in very comfortable circumstances, and was the proprietor of one of the best kept farms in his town.

In April, 1809, the barn on the home farm of Thomas Moore was burned, together with four oxen, four cows, ten tons of hay and farming implements. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance.

The esteem in which Mr. Moore was held by his neighbors was evidenced by numerous small presents, such as lumber, labor, etc.; also a cow given by the Shakers. Within six weeks after his barn was burned, he, with the help of his neighbors, had taken from the woods the lumber, and built the barn which at present stands there. He also built a shed and carriage-house connected with the barn, and dug a well. In 1822–23, Samuel, Alexander and Stephen Moore erected a saw-mill on a small stream running through the home farm, for the purpose of sawing their own lumber. A few years later the mill came into the possession of Stephen. Samuel and Stephen also bought and used the first shingle-mill which was brought into the town. It cost, with right to use the same, one hundred and forty dollars. They used it twenty years.

In 1840, Stephen Moore dug a well fifty rods from the buildings, laid pipes and brought the water to his house and barn. He also built a small barn, thirty by thirty-six feet, for sheep, on the northeast side of the large barn. In 1848 he built an ell to the dwelling-house, forty by twenty feet, consisting of kitchen, pantry and wood-shed. In 1850 he divided the large barn in the middle, moved one part back, put in an addition of twenty feet, making it seventy-six by forty-four feet. He also built a shed, thirty by sixteen feet, connected with the small barn. In 1850–51 he raised six hundred and fifty bushels of rye on outlands, where he had cut wood and timber, and cleared for pasture. In 1860 he sowed four bushels of wheat on two and a half acres of land, and harvested therefrom a crop of one hundred bushels.

In September, 1866, Mr. Moore removed from the home farm to the village of Loudon Mills, and the homestead came into the possession of his son, A. G. Moore, who, in 1868, raised the barn and put in a cellar, seventy-six by twenty-four feet, with walls of split granite. In 1869 he built a carriage-house and stable, thirty-six by twenty-six feet. In 1874 he put new wheels and gearing in the saw-mill, and in 1884 he took up the lead pipes laid by his father, Stephen, and in their place laid cement-lined iron pipes to the house and barn. He has also continued in various ways to improve the farm, and has been very successful in conducting it.

Stephen Moore married, January 31, 1827, Mary L., daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Wells) Greeley, of Gilmanton, N. H. They had eight children,—

Joseph G., born December 12, 1827.

Albert, born February 21, 1831; died in infancy.

Anne Maria, born July 17, 1833; died September 20, 1881.

Andrew G., born January 12, 1836; married Laura A., daughter of Zephaniah and Mary Batchelder; has one child living.

George L., born March 8, 1838; enlisted in Union army and died in hospital, July 12, 1864.

Infant son, unnamed, died in infancy.

Mary R., born September 14, 1842; died October 10, 1876.

Caroline A., born November 23, 1848; died January 1, 1852.

Joseph G., married first Mary A. Arlin, and second Anne Nichols. He has five children, all sons, and resides in Dubuque, Iowa, where he is at present engaged in the wood and coal business. He has been, however, for about thirty years, a railroad engineer.

Anne M., married John O. Hobbs, of Deerfield. He removed to Newport, N. H., and was a merchant tailor there to the time of his death. His only child, Miss Kate Hobbs, graduates from the academy there in the class of 1886.

Mrs. Moore died March 31, 1854. Mr. Moore married, as his second wife, Mrs. Mary Berry, widow of Alanson Berry, of Loudon, a daughter of Levi Bean, of Brentwood, N. H. Mr. Moore has given all of his children an academical education, at the various academies of Gilmanton, Pittsfield, Sanbornton and Loudon.

Since Mr. Moore's residence at the village he has accomplished a work at once unique and interesting. He owned a tract of woodland lying adjacent to the church and bordering on the village, which he made overtures to the village to assist in converting into a cemetery; not meeting with a satisfactory response, he conceived the idea of himself beautifying and adorning the grounds and preparing it for future use



Stephen Moore

as a resting-place for the dead. With characteristic energy, he at once set about carrying his plans into execution, and here, toiling day after day, to accomplish his cherished purpose, the last twenty years of his life have been spent. Beginning this enterprise at an age when most men are ready to retire from active life, it is astonishing to see what he has, unaided and alone, accomplished.

The tract of land selected was, by nature, well adapted to the use to which he has applied it. It is peculiar in its topographical conformation, there being a deep basin in the centre, with level-topped ridges surrounding it on three sides, with a slight depression or hollow leading off on the third. It is a beautifully wooded tract, not dense, but nicely distributed over almost the entire surface. This tract, consisting of about six acres, Mr. Moore has fenced in with split granite posts, set about eighteen inches apart, around three sides of the inclosure and a part of the fourth. The posts stand about three feet and half above ground and about eighteen inches under the surface. This fence is to be completed by an iron rod traversing the top of the posts and fastened to each, the holes being already drilled for the purpose.

In the valley, in the centre of the cemetery, Mr. Moore has leveled off the land and walled the edges of the basin with split granite. In the centre of this beautiful little plot is a miniature lake, with water clear as crystal, to which there is no visible inlet or outlet; and in the centre of this lake Mr. Moore has constructed a little island and planted it with flowers. He has also constructed a beautiful drive around the park or basin, and built a receiving vault in the hillside, near the entrance to the valley. He has cleared the underbrush from most of the tract, and contemplates laying out drives around and through it. In doing this work, Mr. Moore has built to himself a monument that will not only serve to keep imperishable his own memory, but he has prepared a resting-place for the generations that will succeed him, creditable to himself, ornamental to the town and of service to the community at large.

Mr. Moore took an active part in building the Congregational Church in Loudon village and in supplying the same with a bell. He is a member of the Congregational Society.

He has never been an office-seeker, but has preferred the quiet walk of the private citizen. In militia days, before the war, however, he took an interest in military matters and held the rank of captain.

Through a long life he has been an earnest, honest, industrious, hard-working and successful man. Possessed of a strong physique, he still bids fair to survive many years. He began life prior to the present century, being born June 29, 1799. He has outlived all of his immediate family, and most, if not all, of his schoolmates and boyhood companions. His hearing is defective, but with that exception, his senses are remarkably well preserved, and his general health exceptionally good.

HISTORY OF NORTHFIELD.

BY LUCIAN HUNT, A.M..

CHAPTER I.

Geography.—Northfield, in Merrimack County, was so named, it is said, because lying north of Canterbury, from which it was set off by the act of incorporation in 1780.

It contains about twenty-seven square miles, or seventeen thousand acres, and is bounded on the north by the Winnipisaukee[1] River, east by Gilmanton and Canterbury, south by Canterbury and west by Franklin and the Merrimack River. Once Northfield was bounded by the Merrimack along its whole western border, but its northwest corner, embracing what is now Franklin Falls, sloped so lovingly towards Franklin, and Franklin looked so longingly towards the corner, that they became united in the year 1858 by act of Legislature.

Northfield, like many other New Hampshire towns, has a diversified aspect. It has hill and vale, upland and low plain, waving woods, smooth, rolling fields, rich intervale, and beyond question belongs to the Granite State, as that mineral abounds in all its varied forms—sands, pebbles, bowlders, ledges and the bare mountain peak.

The general appearance of the town, however, is that of a trough-like valley running north and south, with a parallel ridge of hills on each side,—the western called Oak Hill, and the northeastern Bay, which, extending southward, culminates in the mountain peak of Bean Hill.

Of the three, Oak Hill is more smooth and regular, and presents a longer succession of excellent farms, and Bay Hill, with equally good farms, though less in number, has more charming scenery—indeed, few places in New England can surpass it in that respect—and is nearer the privileges of the flourishing village of Tilton, while Bean Hill is by far the most conspicuous, being, in fact, the highest elevation between this part of the Merrimack Valley and the Atlantic; but the many goodly farms on its broad shoulders, though well rewarding the true farmer, are not, on the whole, considered so attractive as those of her sister hills, being too much lifted up and too near the primitive rock of the summit.

Bay Hill derived its name from the fine view it affords of Sanbornton Bay, so called, which is, in reality, the lower part of the lake, with a slight intervening fall. We challenge New Hampshire, south of Red Hill, to produce a scene of quiet, rural beauty, with a touch of the grand, equal to the prospect from Bay Hill, looking north.

Before you is spread the valley of the Winnipisaukee, with its lake of that name; and flowing from it, with its succession of bays and rapids, comes the river, dancing onward to bathe Northfield's northern boundary, and to blend with her sister, Pemigewasset, on its western border. The valley is oval, and looking over its largest diameter, you see it encircled by Gunstock, Belknap, Blue Mountain, Ossipee, Red Hill and others, keeping watch and ward, as it were, over the beautiful valley they inclose; while over their heads, in the far distance, we espy Chocorua, Cardigan, Mount Washington and his brothers, while directly west, on our left, like a pyramid, rises Kearsarge, and nestled below, amid green foliage and sparkling waters, within a mile's distance, lies the bustling, romantic, growing village of Tilton, with its river, its fairy isle, its busy factories, pleasant residences, Roman arch, college buildings and Tilton mansion, and surrounding these on all sides stretch away, mile upon mile, substantial upland farms. Oak Hill also has a fine view of Tilton on the one side and Franklinward down into the valley of the Merrimack on the other.

Bean Hill owes its name, presumably, not to that esculent prized so highly as a dish indispensable to a

[1] We propose that this spelling be adopted. The common method misleads as regards the pronunciation. Were the *g* pronounced *hard*, giving the Indian *guttural*, as the original spellers intended, thus—"Winnipissoggy"—it might do; but *g* followed by *e* is expected to be pronounced soft, which here would be "sodgy," of course wrong. Spelled with a *k* does not exactly give the proper sound, but approximates; it is much better than the ordinary spelling. And *k* is very frequently substituted for *g* in Indian names; for instance, *Nantucket* for *Nantugget*, though the latter gives more correctly the Indian guttural. So, Pawtucket, not Pawtugget. Our two brooks give the true Indian gutturals—Sondogardy and Skenduggardy—not dodgeardy or dudgerdy. Winnipisaukee, so spelled, *looks* more like an Indian name, *sounds* more like an Indian name; it is an Indian name. Also, let there be a *double e* at the end; otherwise a stranger would be sure to pronounce the last two syllables, *sawk*.

New England Sunday dinner, but to a man of that name; but how, when or where, we have been able to find no record. It throws forward a broad spur to the north and another to the east into Canterbury, and on these are its most valuable farms. Its summit is divided into three peaks, and corresponding to these are two narrow parallel valleys on the southern slope, shedding their waters into a pond just beyond the line in Canterbury. The view from the summit is far more widely extended than elsewhere in town, but loses much of the scenic beauty of the Bay Hill prospect, which latter is literally picturesque,—a picture set in a mountain frame.

Besides these, two smaller elevations claim a moment's attention.

One is the bold bluff opposite the Tilton bridge, on which the granite arch is erected, sometimes called Mount Griswold, from a legend I dimly remember to have heard many years since, to the effect that Fort Griswold once stood on its summit, as a defense against the Indians. How much truth there is in the tradition we cannot say, but we think *now* would be a good time to christen it with some permanent appellation. What say, Northfielders, shall it be Mount Griswold, or Monument Mount, or Arch Hill, or River Ridge, or Bridge Bluff, or Tiltonberg?

Mount Tugg, as the other elevation is called, stands not far from the highway, as you approach Bean Hill. There is some doubt about the origin of the name, but it might have come from the following incident, to which the writer was a witness, at just about the year when he was entering his teens:

One glorious Fourth in that long-ago time, several boys from the Bridge took it into their heads to celebrate the day by taking a quiet stroll through the woods and pastures. About the noontide hour they halted on the summit of the hill in question for rest and to enjoy the prospect. At the foot of the hill was a fence, and beyond the fence a beautiful field of grain, with the owner's house close by. Now it happened, as mischief would have it, that a large bowlder was standing at that time near the edge of the summit, only waiting apparently for a little friendly help to make a gymnastic journey below. This was the glorious Fourth—a day gotten up to honor the Revolution! Why not have a revolution of their own? Agreed; they would revolutionize that bowlder! So with sticks and stakes and hands they pushed and pried and tugged,—especially the latter. They tugged above, and they tugged below, and they tugged till the sweat streamed from their faces, and finally giving a huge tug, and a tug altogether, it toppled, and was soon making as satisfactory revolutions as they could desire. These young revolutionists had calculated that on reaching the fence it would stop, as a well-behaved bowlder ought,—but, alas, for youthful calculations! for they were now to learn that revolutions of *masses*, whether of men or stones, when once set well in motion, are to be guided or checked by no fence, whether fence of field, or the defence of society; for, crashing through the obstacle, as though it were made of straw, it rushed revolving along till it had ploughed a road through the grain nearly to the farther side. At this juncture, as was proper, from the house appeared the owner. And then and there, we will venture to say, was delivered the most impassioned Fourth of July oration ever heard within the bounds of Northfield. It was impromptu —without notes, without circumlocution, direct, to the point, in choicest Saxon, and the man evidently meant business, for the word gun occurred in it several times, and the name of a place hotter than where they were,—by the way, it was a very hot day,—and closed by expressing the wish that they were obliged to roll that stone up the hill again with the stimulus of the lash on their bare backs. On being kindly reminded by the boys that revolutions never went backwards, he responded emphatically that they would speedily be transferred to another locality by a shot-gun conveyance if they ever started another revolution on his grounds. The audience then dispersed. And whether the patriotism of those boys was the more firmly fixed in after-years by the eloquence then poured forth I know not; but this I know,—that ever since that day the hill has been called Mount Tugg. The revolution is ended, the grain cut, the reaper gone; but the bowlder lies there still,—a stubborn witness to the truth of my words.

Rivers.—The principal rivers, I believe, wholly within the limits of the town are two, of which one is the Skenduggardy,—remember, that is the correct name, for it was always so called by the older inhabitants and by the younger generation till an ill-informed Gazetteer gave it another title. Sondogardy belongs by right to the brook that flows from Sondogardy Pond, a mile or two away, which now goes by the name of Cross Brook. Call things by their right names, Gentlemen Gazetteermen, and let us, fellow-Northfielders, lead back with due honor the beautiful and original Indian titles to our two little rivers.

The first-named is formed by the union of a branch flowing from Chestnut Pond with another from the heights of Bean Hill, and empties into the Winnipisaukee. It was once something of a manufacturing stream, as it carried two saw-mills, and more anciently by flowage, and with the assistance of those primitive dam-builders, the beavers, manufactured the valuable Smith and Thurston meadows; but of late it has given up the sawing and flowage business, and seems to have enough to do to work its way to the Winnipisaukee, to afford drink to a thirsty beast or bird now and then, and to give sustenance at long intervals to a lilliputian trout.

Its sister-river flows into the Merrimack and was once noted for manufactures. Indeed, the first manufacturing in town was done on the Cross, or, as we ought to call it, the Sondogardy Brook. Here, and near the Intervale and Oak Hill, were made earthen

and wooden-ware, lumber, jewelry, and especially the old-fashioned gold beads. They had there a grist-mill, a fulling-mill and carding-machine,—the first in use,—a grocery, jeweler's shop and tailor's shop. The father of Mr. William G. Hannaford had a shoe-shop, and some one had a blacksmith, or, as it was then called, a shoeing-shop. In fact, almost every branch of industry was carried on there in the very first decade of the town's history.

The Winnipisaukee River, which bathes Northfield's northern border, is said to fall two hundred and thirty-two feet before meeting the Pemigewasset. At the confluence of the two, in Franklin, the united streams take the name of Merrimack, a river believed to give employment to a greater number of operatives than any other on the face of the globe. Authorities say the name of the latter river—an Indian word—signifies a sturgeon.

Marvelous tales were told by the fathers concerning the fish in the Merrimack and its two head-branches. Not the degenerate specimens of dace, chubs, perch, minnows, with now and then a solitary pickerel, which we now get a peep of at long intervals, but shad and salmon—fat, luscious and huge—and moving up-stream in such vast numbers in spring or spawning-time, as to blacken the river with their backs. And what was singular in their habits was, that though they migrated from the ocean, through the whole length of the Merrimack, in company, yet, on reaching the fork of the two rivers, in Franklin, they invariably separated—the shad passing up the Winnipisaukee to deposit their spawn in the lake, and the salmon up the Pemigewasset. Thus the inhabitants of one valley feasted on salmon, those of the other on shad. Now the story runs, or did run, that each kind of fish gave its own peculiarly characteristic expression to its eaters, so that you could tell, as far as you could see a man, whether he were a shad eater or a salmon consumer, and that this line of demarkation between the Pemigewasseters and the Winnipisaukeeites has flowed in the blood of their descendants down to the present day, so that seldom or never does an intermarriage take place between Tilton and Franklin. I care not to hold myself responsible for the truth of this legend—it may be false; but folks will talk. It is certain, however, that the two villages have been somewhat exclusive as regards each other in past years, each having its own river, its own fish, its own railroad, its own politics. We trust all barriers will be removed when the new railroad crosses from Franklin to Tilton.

The favorers of the theory that fish is a brain-food and an intellectual stimulant may find comfort in the fact that the immortal Webster was born and passed his boyhood near the confluence of the two rivers, and the two varieties of fish, and shad and salmon combined, must have formed his sustenance mainly during the period of his growth; and in mature life, we know what an unequaled piscator and mighty ichthyophagist he became, and a big brain was the physiological result—perhaps.

Ponds.—There are but two ponds worthy of mention, Sondogardy and Chestnut, each containing fifty or sixty acres; so say their nearest neighbors, Mr. Winslow and Mr. Knowles. The former is situated on the level plain, within sight of the railroad, and contains the fish usually found in such ponds—pickerel, suckers, pouts, eels, perch, shiners, etc., and of late years a great quantity of chubs, coming, it is thought, from the river. The outlet at the southern part is the Cross or Sondogardy Brook, running in a southwesterly direction into the Merrimack. Of the several mills once working on the banks of this stream, one solitary shingle-mill alone remains.

Chestnut Pond—we regret it didn't retain its Indian name—lies down deep in the bottom of a cavity, like the crater of a volcano. In some places it is sixty feet deep, water cold, no inlet visible, supposed to be fed by springs at the bottom. Its outlet—an unfailing one—is the north branch of the Skenduggardy Brook, which it meets about two miles from the pond. A pond like this would seem to be exactly fitted for land-locked salmon, and so the commissioners seemed to think; for Mr. Wesley Knowles writes that they placed several thousand there in 1879. Again he writes "that not one of those fish has been heard of from that time to this (1885), to his knowledge." Why is this? All the conditions seemed favorable, cold, pure, spring water, great depth, a continual outlet; let some naturalist study the problem. Our own private opinion is that the *pickerel devoured* them.

Remarks.—The whole Winnipisaukee Valley probably was once filled by the waters of the lake, Bay Hill reaching over to and connecting with a similar elevation on the Sanbornton side, till worn down by the river which drained the valley. Dividing, one branch passed on to Franklin and the other through the middle of Northfield, making Oak Hill an island. Possibly a branch passed still farther east, converting Bean Hill into another island much larger. Thus Northfield at one time probably consisted merely of two island hill-tops; and later, by the addition of Mount Griswold, of three.

Plains are scarce in Northfield, as the whole town almost appears to be tilted in one direction or another. There is some level land in the southwestern part, and near Tilton is a tract of about a half-mile in extent, anciently called the Colony, where for a long series of years seemed to be gathered the dregs of the town, noted for drunkenness and other bad deeds, and many a wild tale might be told of their lawlessness in days of old. But this gypsy-like race has passed away, and the most level portion of the tract is being prepared for the purposes of a beautiful trotting course by the Hon. Charles E. Tilton, to whom both the towns of Northfield and Tilton are already indebted for many improvements of usefulness and beauty.

History.—Benjamin Blanchard is generally credited as being the founder of Northfield, though two years earlier Jonathan Heath is said to have built a log hut on the Gerrish intervale, which was once included within the limits of old Northfield, but now belongs to Franklin. However that may be, by common consent, Blanchard was the first settler within the present limits of the town.

"He was a lineal descendant of the English family which very early emigrated to New England. Colonel Joseph Blanchard, so distinguished as an officer in the early French and Indian Wars of New England, and who, in 1754, marched at the head of his regiment of six hundred men up the Merrimack to the Salisbury fort, at what is now the orphan asylum, in Franklin, and thence through the unbroken wilderness to Crown Point and Canada, belonged to the same lineage. The annals of Charlestown and Boston show the Blanchard name in their earliest emigration. The name of Joseph Blanchard appears in the death records of Boston for 1637."

Benjamin Blanchard, in company with his father and mother, emigrated to Canterbury perhaps about the year 1736 or 1737, from Hamstead, N.H., it is supposed, where he found his wife, Tuba Keizer, represented as a most excellent wife and mother. Benjamin's father was killed by the Indians soon after their settlement in Canterbury, or twenty-two years before the son took up his march for Northfield, and in 1752 his mother, who was a lady of Scotch-Irish descent, by the name of Bridget, was captured by the Indians while out from the Canterbury fort at night driving up the cows, according to one account; another tradition has it that she escaped from the Indians by fleetness of foot, and, rousing the garrison, saved the fort from capture. Both accounts, however, agree that "she was a very corpulent woman, and in her attempt to escape capture by running she amused the Indians, who shook their sides with laughter, and cried out, 'poochuck, poochuck!' which is the Indian name for hog."

She possessed great courage, tradition says, and in other respects was a very superior woman. For most of the above facts in regard to the Blanchard family we are indebted to Mr. M. B. Goodwin, of Franklin, and to the *Merrimack Journal* of date July 14, 1882.

From what little I can gather, I should judge that his mother died before he left Canterbury; and then Benjamin, feeling, perhaps, that the only ties that bound him to the old fort were broken, his father having been killed twenty-two years before, and whether his worldly prospects looked too discouraging for him to remain where he was, the first comers having selected the best lands and places, or whether a certain restlessness incident to the times, or ambition, or desire of change impelled him, whatever the motive, Benjamin now determined to strike out a new path, and found a new settlement for himself. He was forty-two years of age, in the prime of his manhood. His oldest boys must have grown to man's estate, especially Edward, who was destined in after-years to surpass his father in enterprise, capacity for business and worldly success; and it is not unlikely, when he bade adieu to the old fort one fine summer's morn, to seek his fortune further north, leaving Tuba in charge of the home department, including the younger children, that he went forth accompanied by one at least, Edward, and probably by several, of his older boys. In 1760, says the account, he cut his way through an unbroken wilderness from an old fort in Canterbury, and settled on what is now known as Bay Hill. How interesting to read now, could we have a diary of that exploring tour. Of course, there were good luck and mishap, complaining and glee, tumbles, thirst, hot and wet days and much else intermingled. Perhaps to-day a bear is killed or a wolf shot; to-morrow, a catamount or a rattle-snake, with fearful suspicions of Indians lurking around. Very likely one of the boys carried the guns while the others "cut." And he wouldn't be a boy, at least of the modern style, if, towards evening, he didn't complain of his unwieldy burden, such as two or three guns would be sure to become in the after-part of the day.

We wish it were in our power to follow step by step the course taken by our pioneers. We cannot. The track has been obliterated forever by nature and forgetfulness. We can only surmise that Blanchard would be likely to take a direct course north or nearly so, and in that case he probably came over the western spur of Bean Hill, perhaps by Mount Tugg—mountain then unnamed—over the Rogers farm; but more likely over what is now the Gardner S. Abbott farm, and the farm once owned by Mills Glidden, and later by Anthony C. Hunt; then skirting by the great Smith meadow, which meadow was then a pond—thanks to the beavers—then over the Smith farm itself, till they finally reached what proved to be their destined point, which point was on the modern farm of Ephraim S. Wadleigh, just back of his orchard.

Nor are we to suppose that this spot was instantly selected the moment they arrived. No doubt, many long and anxious deliberations were held over the subject; and there might have been much difference of opinions. It would not be strange if the boys preferred to settle near the river, where they could fish and swim and paddle the canoe. It would be natural for them to explore Bay Hill in all directions before the final selection of that location. What influenced the decision it were hard to guess. Perhaps the slope riverward in those days was too wet or marshy; farther up on the summit of the hill they might think too bleak, while lower down in the valley the trees would show a poorer soil—in part marshy. But their choice was a happy medium—neither too high, nor too low; and, doubtless owing to a favorable soil, the trees there were higher, larger and consequently farther apart, with less underbrush.

The choice once made, it only remains to provide a shelter for those left behind. In this the father and boys engage with zeal, till after a few days a small clearing is made and a substantial structure of logs, the first house in Northfield, has arisen among the tall trees on the after-styled Wadleigh farm. A log house!—a dwelling not to be sneered at or ridiculed by the present fortunate possessors of Northfield's smiling farms and beautiful homes. A log house was a convenient, substantial, roomy structure, firm, proof against Indian bullets, wolf's claws, the stormy wind or winter's cold. Its arrangement was the perfection of simplicity; its architecture was neither composite or complicated; while, if the bark remained unremoved, as was undoubtedly the case with this pioneer hut, with moss inserted between the logs on sides and roof, a touch of the picturesque would be added, quite in harmony with the surrounding forest.

Benjamin Blanchard's log hut is finished, destined to be famous through the ages, as long as Northfield's sons and daughters retain a spark of love for their hills and homesteads. And now, to crown the work, the boys must have a holiday—a bath and a day's fishing in the Winnipisaukee,—then ho! for a return to the old Canterbury fort, to see mother and the little ones, and to bring them the glad tidings of a home found and founded in the wilderness and waiting for them.

Well, the holiday is over and the next day sees them returned in good season to their old home, laden literally with the fat of the land, and waters, too,—with fish and venison, of which, you may be sure, a grand feast was made that night, to which friends were invited, where their adventures were described, the shad was dissected, the whiskey tested, the laugh burst forth and good cheer prevailed till the old fort rang.

After a few days spent in settling his affairs and making what preparations his scanty means afforded, Blanchard took his permanent departure from the friendly fortress which had sheltered and protected him and his so long. Let us picture to ourselves the procession. The time is early sunrise, for they must finish the journey that day, since it will not do to risk his all to wild beasts and perhaps Indians by exposure in the open forest through the night. Their friends, up to see them off, cheer as they pass through the gate; a parting dram circulates around, good wishes are shouted, guns give their parting reverberations, and the little company of eleven—parents and nine children—march quickly over the narrow, open space around the fort into the path they had cut a few weeks before leading to Bay Hill. It was a narrow highway they had, admitting the passage of a single file only; for the little boys and girls of the present day must understand that they didn't take the cars at Canterbury depot and land at Tilton and thence to Bay Hill by team, or on foot, as people are wont to do nowadays. No; they probably all walked—young and old—the whole distance, and that, too, barefooted, the most,—if not all.

At the head, with pack on back, axe in hand and musket on shoulder, would naturally march the father and next him one of the older boys, also with gun and otherwise freighted, then the mother and smaller children; after them the horse—if they had a horse—loaded down to his utmost capacity; then the family cow with calf following; while at some distance in the background, led by a raw hide cord, trotted and darted and scampered and retreated the clown of the company, the most amusing and at the same time the most vexatious of the whole,—the well-to-do pig, which seemed to have an invincible repugnance to leaving its comfortable Canterbury quarters, and kept up an incessant soliloquy, doubtless about the restlessness of mortals, who couldn't be satisfied to let well enough alone. Whether there was a cat or dog in the cavalcade, I can't say, but should think a cat a superfluity, except for company; for neither rat nor mouse had as yet tasted the good cheer of the Wadleigh farm, and so grimalkin's occupation would be gone till the happy coming days, when rats and mice could be had for the catching. Finally, Edward brought up the rear.

At first they moved along in the highest spirits, though their way was in a sort of twilight, for this was the primeval forest through which they were journeying amid trees tall and gloomy, which only at rare intervals permitted a peep of the sun. Still, at the start they journeyed with laugh and joke and chiding of the animals, or perchance each other, and then bursting into singing and shouting till "the dim woods rang." This, however, gradually died away, but revived slightly at their noon-day rest. Their afternoon march was performed mostly in silence. They toiled slowly along, the day and the way seeming to be endless, till, crossing the Abbott and the Glidden and Smith farms, halting a few minutes at the Smith Meadow Pond to relieve the thirst of all—animal and human—the long train defiled at last into Blanchard's little clearing just as the sun was sinking behind Kearsarge. The animals were speedily tied to trees and fed on such scanty forage as leaves could supply; boughs were cut and spread over the ground in the hut, and these, again, partially overspread with bear, deer and wolf-skins; a fire was built in the open air by means of a flint, powder and tinder; a supper prepared and thankfully partaken of; all retired to their skin or leafy couches; the stars looked brightly down, and all were soon wrapped in slumber and silence, even the pig forgetting its sorrows and ceasing its complaints.

Thus passed the first night of the first settlers in Northfield. The settlement was begun.

For several years, so far as we can learn, Benjamin Blanchard and family were the only people in Northfield. There was no settlement in New Hampshire

north of him, for Tilton or Sanbornton was as yet without inhabitants. What were their feelings, adventures, sufferings, pleasures, no record tells. Cut off by many miles of intervening forest from all neighborly society and sympathy, they must have felt lonely at times, especially in the gray, dripping days of the first autumn which followed, with its succeeding winter; but if so, the effect would be brief, for the hut was full; there was always work enough to do; their mode of life gave to one and all perfect health in all probability; they had appetites wonderful to see, so that there was an exquisite delight in the mere act of eating, far beyond what their descendants know, and, what was better, they had the means of gratifying their healthy cravings with luxuries of which those of this day are sadly deficient,—wild meat in all its varieties, bear, deer, rabbit, wild fowl, such as ducks, geese, partridges in the greatest profusion, shad, river-trout and eels from the river, and the Skenduggardy was swarming with the delicious brook-trout.

Besides, the farm began ere long to show the capabilities of newly-improved land and a virgin soil, under the energetic hands of Benjamin and his stalwart boys, aided, within doors, by the co-operation of the tireless Tuba. It had chanced, through accident or shrewdness, that Blanchard had pitched upon one of the best spots in town for the manufacture of a good farm, and every year saw his clearing grow wider, the forest recede, the fields grow greener, crops of potatoes, such as only new soil can produce, corn and grass increased; his herd received fresh additions on each returning spring; his buildings improved, until, no doubt, he began to consider himself a well-to-do farmer.

Hardships were unavoidable, of course. All pioneer settlers had to undergo them. Many luxuries of modern days they must forego—some, perhaps, to which they had been accustomed at the old fort. Woodchucks, porcupines, squirrels and pole-cats ravaged his garden, foxes and hawks stole his chickens, and bears and wolves sometimes destroyed a pig or a calf; an unpleasant accident might now and then occur from a falling tree or an erring axe; a drought, or wind, or hail, or lightning might be troublesome; and then it was such a long, weary way to mill; and what was very hard, there was no housewife neighbor for mistress Tuba to gossip with in regard to all these trials and afflictions. No tea to drink, no cider barrel to tap; the cows would get lost in the woods, and the boys, perchance, take a holiday in the busiest time, and go a-fishing.

Such, and many more trials of a like nature, very probably hovered over, and, at times, settled down upon the farm and family of Benjamin Blanchard as the seasons went by; but stout hearts did Benjamin and Tuba bear, and bravely did they face every trial as it arose, till in time they reaped their reward.

A musical vein has existed in the Blanchard family, evidently from the first pioneer to the present time, as will be readily credited by those who heard old Northfield's woods echo the notes of the cornet and song poured forth on her Centennial Day by Miss Fannie C. Rice, one of the latest representatives of the original settler's descendants. And what companionship this talent of his must have afforded Benjamin at times in his isolated condition! and oft, when assailing the giants of the forest, would he be likely to burst forth into singing, the rythm of his voice keeping time with the whick-whack of his axe, and ever and anon, an answering note would ring out from the matron of the cabin, and be echoed by the boys and girls in other directions, till, with the singing of the birds, the whole woods seemed bursting into melody. Ah! think not there were no jovial times there!

And so the years came and went, until, encouraged by his success, the solitude of Blanchard began to be broken by the arrival of neighbors. The first to follow him was William Williams, whose daughter, Widow George Hancock, died at the residence of her son, William Hancock, in Canterbury, January 14, 1860, aged one hundred years, eleven months and four days. Let her be remembered as the oldest person that Northfield has as yet produced. Afterwards came Nathaniel and Reuben Whitcher, Captain Samuel and Jonathan Gilman and Linsey Perkins, and settled on the farm where Warren H. Smith, Esq., now resides. On the Perkins place, opposite Mr. Wadleigh's, was a log hut used for school purposes, the cellar of which is still to be seen.

A little further south, down by the Smith meadow, was a log hut in which lived a Mr. Colby. His wife was a weaver, and, for want of bars, was accustomed to warp her webs on the apple-trees. Compare the result of her manufactory with those now on the river turning out their thousands of yards at short intervals.

Mr. William Gilman, a gentleman now of about eighty-five, the most of his life a resident of Bay Hill, and his brother Charles, now in Illinois, are sons of Jonathan Gilman, who himself, or his father, was, I suppose, one of the original settlers. His great-grandfather on the mother's side came from Lee, bought five hundred acres of wild land on and around Bay Hill, on which he settled his sons—Reuben, Nathaniel, William and Jonathan Whitcher,— many of whose descendants are now in town. The grandfather of Mr. Wesley Knowles bought his farm of Nathaniel Whitcher, paying for it, so the story goes, with a two-year-old heifer.

Captain Samuel Gilman, Joseph Knowles and Dr. Keyser were also among the first settlers on Bay Hill.

Another of the pioneers of Northfield was Jonathan Wadleigh, who was a native of Kingston, N. H., served in the Revolutionary army, lived for a while at Bean Hill, settled on the south side of Bay Hill on what was afterward called the Ambrose Woodbury farm, and finally died in Gilmanton. He was the father of Judge Wadleigh, whose son, Ephraim S., still lives on the first opened farm in town, and of

Mrs. Captain S. Glines, who, after having lived half a century or more at the Centre, returned to her father's homestead on Bay Hill, now in possession of her son, Smith W. Glines, and died at the age of eighty-two in the same room in which she was born.

Some twenty years after the settlement of Bay Hill, perhaps, Lieutenant Charles Glidden moved to Bean Hill from Nottingham, built a log hut, left his wife and two children and went into the Revolutionary army. In his absence she tilled the soil, felled the trees and hauled her wood with the help of oxen. After his return he bought Nehemiah McDonald's farm near the old meeting-house. Mr. Glidden, his wife and some of the children were buried on said farm. His wife was a Mills, and her mother, Alice Cilley. John Cilley, Robert Evans, John Cofran (father of Colonel James Cofran), Gideon Sawyer and brother, Solomon French and brother, were early settlers of this region, and William Smith, the grandfather of Warren Smith, who was moved from Old Hampton by Mr. Glidden. Perhaps his son Jeremiah came with him, as he left Old Hampton, where he was born, when a boy, and went to live in Canterbury.

In those early times there was no house between Glidden's and what is now called the Rand schoolhouse—several miles. Ensign Sanborn, whose wife was a Harvey, lived not far from there. He probably served in the army for a while.

Mrs. William Gilman, to whom I am indebted for many of the above facts, relates that woods, wolves and bears were plenty in those times, and carriages very scarce; so that when Esquire Samuel Forrest's mother died, her corpse was carried on a bier, laid on poles between two horses, to the graveyard, by the brick meeting-house, some three or four miles distant.

She further says that "old General Dearborn drove the first double sleigh into Northfield on a visit to her grandfather."

A short account of the Forrest family has been furnished me by Mr. John Sanborn, which I give in nearly his own words: "John Forrest came from Ireland when eighteen years of age, and settled finally in Canterbury. Of his four sons, Robert settled in the same town, and the others in Northfield—John on the Leighton place, William in the Centre District and James on the farm now owned by James N. Forrest, his grandson. Two of his daughters married Gibsons, and the other one Mr. Clough, and all settled in Northfield. William Forrest settled in the Centre District, or rather commenced clearing the timber, in 1774, just before the War of the Revolution broke out. He enlisted in the war, and served his country with credit. He was the father of fourteen children, of whom thirteen lived to grow up, and all except one attended school near the old meeting-house." To this sketch Mr. James N. Forrest adds: "My grandfather, James, came here on the farm where I now live in 1784, and subdued the forest, erected buildings, built roads and left a worthy son to inherit his property and do honor to his name. My father, who was an only son, named me for his father, and I have named one of my sons (Samuel) for him. How long the names will rotate, only the destiny of the family will reveal."

I understand that this family has furnished more teachers and held more official positions than any other in town. The late Samuel Forrest, Esq., was long a prominent citizen there, having been superintending school committee many years, as well as treasurer, representative (two years), town clerk (two years) and selectman (twelve years). He was a man of decided convictions, with the courage to maintain his convictions; an unflinching anti-slavery man at a time when it required a stout heart to confess it; and a man who possessed the confidence of his fellow-citizens in all the public and private relations of life. He married Agnes Randall, of North Conway, who was born August 22, 1800, and still survives, Esquire Forrest having died in 1867, lacking sixteen days of being eighty-one years of age. His son, James N., has also served his native town as selectman for several years.

John E. Forrest, the third of the three Northfield brothers, lived till the close of life on his well-cultivated farm, raised a family of several chidren,—all or nearly all now deceased,—and died in extreme old age, the last of the three, leaving a respectable property and a worthy name.

Charles G. Forrest, the son of William, was a farmer in Northfield, living on the farm in the west part, now in the possession of Major Otis C. Wyatt, for many years, where all his children were born; removed to New London for a time, and finally settled in Tilton, where he resided till his death, in 1882, aged seventy-five years. He was an industrious farmer and conscientious in the discharge of all the duties of a citizen. He married Mrs. Sally T. Mead. His children are Almeda M.; Honoria A., an artist; Martha J., a painter and teacher; and George F. D.

Oak Hill proper, I am informed, was for the most part originally in the possession of Obed Clough, who was succeeded by the French and Batchelor families, the latter being still represented there.

I quote from Mr. Goodwin, who says: "Ensign Sanborn, Gideon Sawyer, the brothers Archelaus, Samuel and Abner Miles, John and Jeremiah McDaniel, Nathaniel and William Whitcher, Captain Thomas Clough, George and Joseph Hancock and the four brothers by the name of Cross were in town very early." These, I suppose, mostly settled in the western part. "The Crosses had a sort of village down at their place on the intervale, opposite the Webster farm. They had a coopering establishment, a store and a tavern there, and it was, in fact, a business emporium for all that region."

Steven Cross, the great-grandfather of O. L. Cross

Esq., married Peggy Bowen, and settled near Indian Bridge, and raised a family of thirteen children, who were all living when the youngest was forty years old. The oldest, Abraham, married Ruth Sawyer, daughter of old Deacon Sawyer, of Canterbury, who was a soldier in both the French and Revolutionary Wars, and who had two sons killed at the surrender of Burgoyne, where the father was also a soldier. Deacon Sawyer owned the ferry two miles below the Cross ferry, and always attended to it himself to the last year of his life, he being within two months and three days of one hundred years at his death. He was the father of twenty-two children, twenty of whom grew up. Abraham Cross settled near his father, Sawyer, and there Jeremiah was born in 1805; but the year before, the family had settled on the Winnipisaukee and built a saw-mill, ever after known as the Cross mill. Jeremiah married Sarah Lyford, of Pittsfield, settled near the Cross mill, and about thirty-five years ago built, on a beautiful elevation, overlooking the mill, a fine mansion, in which a few years since he died, leaving behind an enviable character for honor, integrity and business enterprise. He was buried with Masonic honors.

Among the early settlers were also the names of William Kenniston and a Mr. Danforth. The latter was a soldier of the Revolution, and having been wounded, always persisted in the statement that he carried the ball still imbedded in his shoulder. The statement was not credited, however, till, years after his death, upon the removal of his remains, it was found that the old soldier was right, for there, firmly fixed, so that a hammer was required for its extrication, was found the bullet embedded in the solid bone.

The three Miles brothers came into town in 1769 or 1770, and settled on one farm; lived on it six or seven years, then sold it to Reuben Kimball, of Concord, in 1776. This farm has been kept in the Kimball name to the present time, Reuben giving it to his son Benjamin, who sold it to his brother David, whose descendants are still there. Reuben Kimball was a soldier of the Revolution, and in the battle of Bunker Hill was hit by musket-balls three times—once in the crown of his hat, once on the powder-horn which hung at his side (which horn is now in the possession of the present occupant of the farm), and once in the leg, which wound never healed to the day of his death, June 12, 1815.

It has happened, a little queerly, perhaps, that the last possessor of that farm, that is, the present possessor, Mr. J. A. Kimball, has married a direct descendant of Abner Miles, the first possessor of said farm; and it must be a pleasant thought to all concerned that the descendants of the seller and the descendants of the purchaser both now share equally in its blessings.

Another excellent farm in western Northfield, which is as well cultivated as any upland farm in town, or perhaps in the county, is the one owned and occupied by Mr. John S. Dearborn, which was deeded to his grandfather, Shuball Dearborn, in 1779, by his great-grandfather, who then lived on the Edmund Dearborn place, where he had settled in 1770, being then fifty-one years of age. The deed is still preserved in the old family chest. Shuball was married in homespun, at twenty-six years of age, and commenced housekeeping without bed or crockery, and in a house containing only one pane of glass. He was obliged to haul his building material from Portsmouth with an ox-team. But frugality and industry overcame all obstacles in time, and Mr. Dearborn lived to see himself in comfortable circumstances, with a good house to shelter him and well furnished for the times. He died at the age of fifty-eight. The farm has been in the family name ever since, passing from Shuball to his son of the same name, and thence to his son, the present possessor, John S. Dearborn.

Another branch of the same family was represented by Edmund Dearborn, born in 1789, who remained on the ancestral homestead of his grandfather, the original Shuball, raised a large and promising family, and died at his birth-place in 1845. His three sons, Samuel G., Henry G. and Thomas H. B., were all physicians eminent in their profession. The latter died in Milford in 1879. The two elder reside at Nashua, blessed with a competency, the respect of their fellow-citizens and a lucrative professional practice.

Among the various names which, at this stage of its settlement, were rapidly increasing the population of the new town, the Simonds family seems to stand forth as prominent and influential as any; and luckily there exists a more complete and extended record of this family than of any other of the early settlers, not even excepting that of the first pioneer, perhaps, searched out and arranged by the late Hon. John W. Simonds, of Franklin, and, by the politeness of Mrs. Simonds, loaned to the writer; but instead of publishing them complete he finds himself compelled, by the brief space allotted him, to make selections, omit and condense.

Joseph Simons was born in England in 1688, an only son and in comfortable circumstances. At the age of twenty-two, contrary to the wishes of his parents, he emigrated to America and located in Connecticut. Here he married a Miss Knox, and in 1735 removed to Canterbury, settling on the "Intervale," about a mile and a half above Boscawen bridge. We have an account of only two children, William and John, though probably there were more. William moved to Thornton, and died there.

The other son, John, of whom mention is often made in the earlier town records, was born in February, 1739. He was chosen surveyor in 1768, 1770 and 1773. In 1774 he was taxed for town, colony, school and minister tax, one pound. Previous to the incorporation, in 1780, he had located himself in

Northfield, about fifty rods south of where the old meeting-house afterwards stood. He was well-proportioned, stalwart, six feet in height and weighed two hundred pounds. He made hunting his business, attaching himself to the party under the leadership of the famous hunter, Captain Miles, for trapping beaver in Lower Cohos. These expeditions lasted three months in the spring and three in the fall. He purchased his one hundred acre lot with the proceeds of a three months' tour on the Kennebec River, Maine. He married Miss Dorothy Bachelder, of Canterbury, who died in 1824, aged eighty. The first town-meeting after the incorporation was held at his house November 21, 1780, when he was chosen moderator; and for several years after the town-meetings were held there, he being repeatedly chosen "sarvair," pound-keeper, auditor of accounts and assessor until 1800.

Once, on returning from a hunting expedition, he broke through the ice into the Winnipisaukee, and only escaped by being buoyed up by the pack of furs on his back.

His death occurred September 11, 1825, Elder Crockett, of Sanbornton, preaching his funeral discourse. His and his wife's remains lie in the graveyard by the brick church, slate-stones marking the graves.

John Simons was a quiet and peaceable man, of good habits, sound judgment, and left a fair property, for the times.

His children were James, Nathaniel, John, Sarah (Mrs. Forrest), Dorothy (Mrs. Foss), Abram, Thomas, Comfort (Mrs. Abbott).

James Simons, born in 1763, the oldest of eight children, was tall, strong, six feet high, as were the most of the family. When fourteen he enlisted in the Revolutionary army, served a short time and was discharged. In 1782 he married Lydia Morrison, of Northfield, and instead of becoming a hunter, like his father, settled down into a hard-working farmer. In 1790 he removed to Andover, whence, after a few years, he transferred his home to the head of Webster Pond, where he worked hard, lived plain, carrying his corn to mill on his shoulders, getting in his hay on poles, and in time prospered. Moved thence to an intervale farm of one hundred and fifty acres, in 1800, and was honored with town offices, more or less, for nearly twenty years thereafter. For fifty years he and his wife were members of Elder Crockett's Baptist Church, both walking six miles to church, fording the river, and Mrs. Simons, on one occasion, carrying her babe in her arms; had a family of eight children, of whom John Simonds was one, the father of the Hon. John Wesley Simonds, of Franklin, lately deceased, president of the State University at Vermillion, Dakota, and formerly superintendent of schools for the State of New Hampshire for several years.

He died August 15, 1842, she surviving him thirteen years longer, till August 30, 1855.

Sarah Simons, born August 13, 1770, married John Forrest, of Northfield, and became the mother of a large family of children. She lived and died in her native town.

Abram Simons was born in Northfield in 1774; lived and died there, 1836, aged sixty-one. This was the first death in his father's family of eight children. He lived upon the place his father bought when he left Canterbury. At the present day there is no Simons of that family in Northfield. Married Nancy Forrest, who died in 1815. He left one son, Joseph Simons, who died in Northfield in 1868, leaving one son, Joseph M. Simonds, now in Boston. Second wife, Mrs. Lucy Rundlett, who died in 1845.

He was quiet, sensible, industrious, temperate, honest and provident, so that at his death he left his son and widow one of the best properties in town at the time. Was selectman eight and town clerk fifteen years. Tradition says that Abram Simons was one of the most learned men in town.

Thomas Simons was born in 1783; lived in Northfield; died in 1872, and was buried in the Brick Church graveyard. His first wife was a Miss Hancock, of Northfield. Was married twice. Had one daughter, Eliza. He was kind-hearted, jolly, famous in early years as a wrestler and runner, and at one time was captain of a military company.

Old Uncle Thomas Simons, as he was familiarly called in later days, was a famous story-teller; but, when old and forgetful, not wholly reliable. One of his favorite stories was about a notable snow-storm, which came the last of April, so that the 1st of May found an inch of snow on the ground, with an inch of hail on the top of that. As he grew older, the inch changed to a foot of snow and hail; and, at last, he would occasionally blunder into saying there was a rod's depth of snow, with a rod of hail on top of it. He was a great student of the almanac, and would predict a storm whenever he found the moon was "apodging,"—that is, in apogee. Was also a stentorian sneezer, and his sternutations could be easily heard a mile or more, as the story is told.

Comfort Simons was born in 1786; married Eben Abbot; became a widow and died in Northfield in 1860, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph M. Simons.

Daniel Hill and his four sons and two daughters lived in Salisbury, Mass., where they worked at shoemaking and shod the soldiers of the Revolution to such good purpose that they gained a comfortable support and a goodly pile of Continental money, or script, which, however,—like the money in the Arabian tale that changed to leaves when wanted for use,—by depreciation, turned to almost worthless paper, so that at one time their bill for a cow was no less than fifteen hundred dollars.

Two of the boys afterward became coopers, and started north to mend their fortunes. Reaching

Concord, Captain Blanchard (probably Captain Edward) told them of a delectable hill a few miles farther on, with scenery unequaled, and where land could be bought for a song, as there were no meeting-houses in town to give it value.

And so they came to Bay Hill, whither, in after-time, they brought their parents, brothers and sisters. This took place about the close of the Revolution.

Of the four brothers, John was a giant, strong as a horse; indeed, it was said that he preferred to carry his corn a mile away to mill, on his back, to taking the trouble to harness his horse. Timothy was another strong man. After bargaining for his farm, he walked to Salisbury, got his purchase-money in hard, silver dollars, saw a certain lady and walked back the following day, and all without having stopped to sleep a wink; and, as if in reward for his endurance, that certain lady (Miss Betsey Lapham), a year or two after, came to live in his Bay Hill dwelling,—a dwelling that still stands, alone of the original four, and that still remains in the family. After marriage he learned penmanship and book-keeping, and, in process of time, became a justice of the peace.

Daniel's wife was Abi Amblet. He was a feeble, quiet man, but his wife had a tongue like an electric telegraph, and, on a certain occasion, utterly confounded judge and lawyers in open court by her volubility.

Of the present, or fourth, generation of Hills, only four or five of the name still reside in town,—Daniel E., the postmaster at Tilton from 1877 to the present time; Charles E., a printer; and Smith M. and Willie, who still cultivate the original farms on Bay Hill.

The first settler, Daniel Hill, married an Emery,—hence Daniel Emery, the name of the present postmaster, the fourth or fifth in descent from the original Daniel. His father and grandfather were named John; his mother was Mahala Rollins. His sister, Mary C., married Liba C. Morrison, who owns and cultivates one of the original Hill farms.

Mrs. O. L. Cross' father's name was David Hill; her mother, a Forrest. Has a brother, Solon, formerly a teacher and efficient superintendent of the Northfield schools for several years; at present a farmer.

Daniel Hill, nephew of the original Daniel, had two sons, William and Daniel A., who displayed considerable mechanical skill, constructing, when mere lads, a small steam-engine, which worked admirably in connection with the tea-kettle, with a whistle that could be heard at the Bridge. William promised fair as a portrait-painter; Daniel Adams invented a popular adhesive fly-paper.

Warren Hill is now the oldest person living in Northfield.

* The Rogers family of Northfield claim to be direct descendants of the martyr, John Rogers, burnt at the stake in the reign of Queen Mary.

Deacon Samuel Rogers, born about the year 1745, moved from Bow to Northfield while yet a young man, and died there about 1835, aged ninety. From him have sprung all of the name who ever resided in town. He was a Revolutionary soldier, of marked ability, energetic, and, by good management as a farmer, was enabled, during the last half of his life, to enjoy a dignified leisure on his farm, situated about a mile from Northfield Centre, between Bean Hill and Mount Tugg. His children were Enoch, Samuel, John, Benjamin, Jesse, Rebecca and Mehitable.

Enoch became a blacksmith; settled in Northfield and afterwards removed to Columbia; had seven children. C. C. Rogers, Esq., attorney at Tilton, is his grandson.

Samuel (2d), brother of Enoch, was a tailor, noted for wit. One of his children was Deborah, who married Thomas Haynes and died in Northfield. One of her children married John S. Dearborn, of Northfield, and another, Cutting Follansby, a merchant.

John, third son of Samuel (1st), married Sally Cofran; settled upon one of his father's farms; lived and died in Northfield; was a man of ability and filled various town offices; had four children, of whom Joanna married Walter Bailey, and Jeremiah inherited his father's farm and died in Northfield.

Benjamin, fourth son of Samuel (1st), was born in 1780 and died in 1825; was a farmer, and spent his life upon the farm given him by his father, three-fourths of a mile from Northfield Centre; married Lucy Hoegg, of Bow, and through life they were prominent members of the Methodist Church. Their children were Fannie, afterwards Mrs. Simeon Kimball, of Sanbornton Bridge; Betsy R., who married John T. Gilman, of Columbia, and who, at eighty, still survives her husband; Lucy H., wife of Gilbert L. Frizzell, who died in Wisconsin; Rebecca L., who married Thomas J. Emerton, and now survives him in Wisconsin; Sally K., the wife of Ebenezer Thurston, who died upon the old homestead in Northfield; Abigail, who died in infancy; Samuel B., who married Susan K. Forrest, and was for many years a merchant at Sanbornton Bridge,—a man of integrity and ability, and who died in Northfield from the effects of lead-poison; and Benjamin A., who was born September 10, 1823.

Benjamin, after being admitted to the bar in 1845, practiced law two years in Gilmanton, thirteen at Sanbornton Bridge,—nearly five years of which he was solicitor of Belknap County,—establishing a reputation as a skillful attorney, a ready speaker and for sharp wit. Owing to a lung trouble, he went South and settled in Texas in 1860; came North during the war, and in 1863 entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Since then he has been rector of churches in Pennsylvania, Austin, Chicago, Waco, and is now rector of Grace Church, Georgetown, Texas, near which place he resides, on a valuable stock farm, which he owns

and manages. During these years he has held many offices of trust and honor in church and State; has been married four times, and six children have been born to him, of whom only one, a daughter, survives.

Jesse Rogers, fifth son of Samuel (1st), was a blacksmith and lived and died in Northfield.

Rebecca and Mehitable, daughters of Samuel (1st), married and left town.

Of the great number of the Rogers name once living in Northfield, it is believed not one now remains there.

The ancestors of Wesley Knowles were among the original settlers of Northfield, coming in 1791 from Chester, N. H., settled on the David Brown place, on Bean Hill, and moved from there to Bay Hill in 1799.

The Ambrose family came from Concord.

John Cofran was a native of Pembroke, and was settled for a time in Canterbury, near the Shakers, whom his wife had a great desire to join on account of a twin-sister living there, to the great disgust of her husband, who vowed he would wean her from that notion, and accordingly sold out, removed to Nottingham, whence, after a year or two, he came to Northfield, in 1787, and bought his Bean Hill farm, where he remained till his death. His grandson, Benjamin F., still has the original deed of the place in his possession, the consideration in it being given in pounds. His son James, born in 1782, commonly called Colonel Cofran, married Ruth Hersey, inherited the farm, living there the life of a prosperous farmer and drover till the latter part of his life, when he moved to the Northfield side of Sanbornton Bridge, assisted largely in building the seminary and died in 1861, in his seventy-ninth year; had a brother, Israel Cofran, who lived in West Northfield. His son, James H., remained on the homestead, married Eliza B. Hall, and died in 1868, aged fifty. His widow now resides near Tilton.

Another son, Benjamin Franklin, lives on the Northfield side of the river near Tilton, a well-to-do farmer and respected citizen. He married Priscilla C. Chase, daughter of Benjamin A. Chase, who, with his father, carried on the fulling and carding business just by the corner of the old bridge. Mr. Chase built the house now occupied by Mrs. Asa P. Cate, and his farm included all of Mount Griswold and the Joseph Hill stand. His father, whose name was Stephen, kept tavern where Benjamin Hill used to live,—in the corner where the Bay Hill road branches from the main road.

Mr. Cofran's house was burned in 1875, but rebuilt the next year.

We have thus brought these brief sketchy memoirs of the earlier families who emigrated to the hills of Northfield down to the close of the century, or to the year 1800. We think we have noted the greater number of those who came during that time from abroad. If any have been overlooked, our excuse must be the difficulty of acquiring accurate information at this late day, the old people—the connecting links between that period and this—having all passed away, and the shortness of the time allowed us in the preparation of this article. We have done the best our limits and circumstances permitted, and it only remains for us in this connection to record the arrival of two individuals under essentially different auspices. Aaron Collins and Ebenezer Blanchard were the first two children born in the new settlement. That's all we know of the entrance of Aaron into a participation of Northfield's joys and woes; but of Ebenezer we can say that he was born in 1768, and that the attendant, Mrs. Joseph Simons, who in those years was the doctress, or midwife, for Canterbury and her colony, made them her last professional visit, her own exit following closely upon Ebenezer's advent, as she died within the year,—a sore loss in those days, when the growth of families kept pace with the growth of other productions of a new land.

What with native and foreign arrivals, the population increased to such an extent that they came to the conclusion that the colony no longer needed Canterbury's protecting hand, and that it was old and able enough to set up for itself.

Accordingly, in 1780, twenty years after the first clearing was made, the inhabitants secured an act of incorporation, and the offshoot of Canterbury became the independent and stalwart town of Northfield. We have no account of the preliminary measures taken, public meetings, speeches for or against, delays, expenses, etc.,—nothing, except that we may judge, from a vote in their first town-meeting, that Nathaniel Whitcher was the agent appointed to attend to that business.

Hereafter we must speak of Northfield in her corporate capacity, and we will commence by giving a specimen of her early town-meetings.

"REIGHCORD OF MEETINGS, ETC.

"At a meeting held in Northfield, tuesday ye 21 Nov'r, 1780.

"1. Voted Mr. John Simons Moderator.

"2. Voted to a Low Mr. Nathanil wichers acompt in Gitting ye in Corporation.

"3. Voted to Rais Monny to Buy a parrish Book.

"4. v. to Rais Nineteen hundred Dollars to Defray Parrish Chargis.

"2D MEETING.

"At a Meeting held in Northfield on Tuesday, ye first of March, 1781, at the hous of Mr. John Simons.

"1. voted Capt. Ednor (Edward probably) Blanchard Moderator.

"2nd. Voted Arche (Archelaus) Miles Clerk.

"3rd. Voted Reuben Witcher, John McDaniel, Thomas Clough, Select Men.

"4. Voted Ebenesor Kimbal Constabel.

"5. Voted Joseph Car, David Blanchard, Charles Glidden, Matthew hains & Peter hunniford, Servayers of hiwais.

"6. Voted Edward Blanchard, David Morrison, hog-Refs.

"7. voted Aaron Stevens Sealer of Measur.

"8. voted the Select Men be a Committy to git the Monny and Beef Cauld for By the Cort.

"9. voted to Raise Six thousand Dollars to Repir high ways in labour at forty dollars per day.

"Said Meeting adjurned to the firs of Apr. at two of the Clock in the After Noon at the Saim plais."

In 1780 the town tax was sixty bushels of corn. But it will be noticed that at the November meeting they voted nineteen hundred dollars to pay parish charges, and the ensuing March voted the enormous sum of six thousand dollars to repair highways, and to pay labor forty dollars a day.

The wonder ceases when we remember that the "money" spoken of was Continental currency, which had then depreciated to perhaps one-fortieth or one-fiftieth of its first value, so that the discrepancy between the first tax and the others will not appear to be so great.

It was also voted, as regards the corn, that those not bringing in their tax, that is, their corn, briskly, must pay "Colector for Colecting."

In 1782, P. Morrison was chosen "Tithing Man," and it was voted to "rais" two days' work on roads.

In 1783, John Simons was appointed "Sairvaior," as he was for four succeeding years; also for 1789 and 1790.

D. Morrison chosen "hog-reef."

Jeremiah Blanchard was born January 10th. Mr. Diah's name is mentioned.

1784, John Simons' taxes on a valuation of £40 were £1 17*s.* 6*d.*

1785, town-meeting at John Simons', who next year was appointed pound-keeper and assessor.

1789, the Forrest name mentioned in records.

1791, "*Voted* to build a meeting-house, to be framed and raised by September, 1792."

This vote of the town-meeting, it seems, was not carried into execution; but in 1793 the town set to work in earnest. They voted again to build a meeting-house, and voted a committee of three men, namely Colonel Greeley, Squire Harper and Captain McCrillis, to pitch upon a place for the meeting-house, and a committee of five to see about size, etc., of house.

Old Meeting-House.—We come now to chronicle an important event in Northfield's history,—one of her two great public days,—the raising of what at present is called the "Old Meeting-House," only to be paralleled eighty-six years after, in 1880, by the centennial observance of her incorporation. It is singular that she should have remained without a house for public worship so long. Sanbornton Square, though settled considerably later, nevertheless, for nineteen years or thereabouts, had possessed a meeting-house. Gilmanton, Canterbury, Boscawen and Salisbury were likewise thus favored, and there was no place for public worship anywhere nearer than those towns.

Since the incorporation Northfield had been steadily and rapidly gaining in population. Roads had been laid out to the Bridge, to Canterbury and to Bay, Bean and Oak Hills from the Centre, with increasing settlements on all; and as families in those days were proverbially large, it is not improbable that a greater crowd of old and young, especially of the latter, on any given occasion, could be called together in that day from the three hills mentioned and the central valley than it would be possible to assemble from the same places now.

What kept the energetic Northfielders so far behindhand in getting for themselves a capacious house for public business and public worship we are not prepared to say, but Rev. Mr. Curtice says that there was but little of the Puritan element in town at first, as compared with its neighbors; then it is possible there was some rivalry as to location. Besides, there seems to have been an increased influx of new settlers during these years, and time was needed to assimilate them with the old, and the attention of many was directed to the opening of new farms, and with the older settlers, to the exchanging of their log huts for framed dwellings, and it is possible that these settlers were a trifle poorer, as a whole, than those of the neighboring towns. No doubt the matter was discussed every year since the incorporation, but without action. But during the winter of 1792–93 the subject seems to have been taken up in earnest. Their increased population forced them to action. No private house was equal to the demands of the public business. At private parties, at husking frolics, hunting-parties, house-raisings, logging bees, at all gatherings, very likely it was the chief topic; so that when they met at their next annual March meeting in 1793 all the elements were favorable for action. They voted to build said house, and, to prevent any occasion for disagreement, they chose their committee of location from out of town. That committee reported March 28, 1793, at an adjourned meeting held for that especial purpose presumedly, as follows:

"We, the Subscribers, being appointed by the Parish of Northfield as a Committee to agree upon a certain spot of ground for them to build a Meeting-House, we have carefully examined the situation of S^{d} Parish and find the most convenient Spot to be Esq^{r}. Charles Glidden's land near his gate, a little north of Capt. Stephen Haines' dwelling-House, on said ground; we have Set two Stakes for the front of Said house, or as near as is most convenient.

"Samuel Greeley.
"David McCrillis.
"William Harper."

December, 1793, "*Voted* that the meeting-house should be completed by the 1st of October, 1794."

By this time considerable enthusiasm appears to have been aroused on the subject, and it is allowable to suppose that measures were soon taken to carry the vote of the town into effect. Much of the lumber for the frame, which was of the best quality, was contributed by individuals. The spot chosen, with the land adjoining, was in after-years famous for the stories told of its huge growth of pines. One that grew on the opposite side of the road afterwards, when felled, was left in its prostrate position along the road to serve for a fence, which it did completely, as the trunk was so thick that steps had to be cut in the side to allow one to climb over. It remained a source of wonder till within a few years. Another stood close to the meeting-house whose stump, when afterwards cut, was so large that a yoke

of six-feet oxen was driven upon it and turned around without stepping off; so says a trustworthy citizen of the town, he having seen it done. At the time of the raising all the space on the north of the road, from the meeting-house up the hill east to Squire Glidden's, was covered with primeval forest, and it is but fair to presume that the meeting-house lot was so covered when the selection was made.

If so, the most of that summer must have been spent in preparing the ground. This was probably done at certain intervals by bees,—*i. e.*, a gathering of the people to work in company according to the custom of the times; on one day a tree-felling and tree-chopping bee, on another a burning bee, on another a stump pulling bee, with the united force of all the oxen in town perhaps, and finally a levelling and smoothing bee. And then the spot was ready.

William Durgin, the third of that name, sometimes styled Lieutenant Durgin, and more familiarly "Master Bill Durgin," was chosen to superintend the work. He lived at Tin Corner, Sanbornton; was then in his best years—aged forty-four—and had acquired considerable reputation as a head carpenter, having already framed the meeting-house in Sanbornton, one in Portsmouth, and other buildings, and now undertook what was to be his master-work, we think; surpassing all buildings in the neighboring towns, so far as we know, proving that, though late to begin, the Northfielders when they did build were not to be outdone. At any rate, Master Durgin accepted the invitation, and soon commenced operations. Everything was to be as near perfection as the skill then available could make it.

Nail-makers from abroad brought a forge and manufactured the nails—all first-class—on the spot. None but first-class pine was used for the boards. The shingles and clapboards were split and shaved by hand, and in the latter the holes for the nails were made by gimlets, as a safeguard against splitting.

Busily the carpenters plied their tools through the long, hot days; busily the nailers wrought; busily the shingle and clapboard-makers rived and shaved, till, just as summer was drawing to a close, Master Durgin made proclamation that everything was prepared for the raising, and the time set was the second week in September. The day of the week we are unable to name. The news spread in all directions, and on the appointed morning there was a general turnout from all quarters of the town of every age, and of both sexes. Some came with ox-teams loaded to their utmost capacity; some women on horseback with babes in their arms, and iron kettles tied behind to assist in the cooking. Provisions in great profusion were conveyed to the ground, the Hill women, of Bay Hill, contributing a cart-load of wheaten bread, which a Mr. Hill, ox-goad in hand, hauled with oxen to the place of assemblage, and, having backed the cart to the edge of the wood, where the pound is now seen, stood there the live-long day, valiantly guarding with his trusty ox-goad the wheaten treasures entrusted to his care against marauding boys that swarmed on every side. Benjamin Blanchard, the original first settler, was still living, and, you may be sure, was there, and how it must have made his brave, old eyes sparkle—he was then seventy-five—to behold on this day the magnificent results of his log-hut raising thirty-four years before! "He builded better than he knew," or expected; and if a man on that ground had a right to be proud that day, it was Benjamin Blanchard. And the progenitors of most, and probably all, of the long-standing family names in town at the present day, and of some now extinct or removed, all were there. Nor must the historian forget to mention that the barrel of rum was there—genuine, true New England; Jersey lightning was as yet unknown—set up in great state in the basement of the old Gline's building opposite, so we are told. And not only from Northfield did visitors and assistance come, but great numbers from Sanbornton, Gilmanton, Canterbury, Boscawen, Salisbury,—in some cases whole families, and remained on the ground till the third day. Elder John Crocket, for forty years pastor of the First Baptist Church at Sanbornton—his pastorate having commenced only the year before, in 1793—had responded to an invitation to be present and introduce the ceremonies with prayer. He took his station on the sill at the southeast corner of the building, with Master-Builder Durgin on his right, and the master of ceremonies, with a glass and bottle in his hand, on the left. Order is proclaimed. The prayer is made. Then the master of ceremonies, turning and pouring out a glassful of New England, presented it with due respect to the minister, who, taking it slowly, poured a portion of the contents on the ground, as a libation or drink offering; then with somewhat less deliberation poured the remainder in another direction. The glass was then refilled and passed to the master-builder, who drained the contents, and was followed by the master of ceremonies. Then the crowd was treated, and it was remarked that this part of the ceremony was conducted with much greater rapidity than the preliminary exercises had been.

After having been thus fortified, the signal was given. At once a hundred hands spring to the work. The huge, oaken timbers are seized and raised on high. Long do they tug and push and lift and pant and shout, and finally grow thirsty, and a halt is called, and again the friendly glass goes its rounds, whispering courage to one and all; and again, with strength renewed, they hoist the timbers. And so the work moves on until the dinner-hour proclaims another halt, when, seated by hundreds, on timbers, boxes, fences and ground, they wait impatiently while the cart, laden to its utmost capacity with the wheaten loaves fashioned so well by the hands of the domestic Hills of Bay Hill, is driven forward by ox-driver Hill, goad in hand. Others bring on huge piles of brown bread. Another company advances, with Mrs.

Knowles, from Bay Hill Pinnacle, at the head, who had been superintending the hissing masses of fish-hash and fish-chowder which had been stewing throughout the forenoon in huge iron kettles suspended from horizontal poles laid on upright crotched posts, set in the ground near the edge of the wood, and between which the flames had been roaring since morning. The steaming results were now brought forward by the tugging assistants. Beans and bean-porridge were there, we know not whence; but if there's anything in a name, Bean Hill must have furnished the supply.

After dinner, a good afternoon's work succeeded, so that the body of the church was raised the first day. The next forenoon they put on the roof, and finished up the second day with games of various kinds,—as foot-races, trials of strength, such as running up the hill to the east with two bushels of wheat or rye on their backs. Then succeeded a wrestling-match for the "Honors," the Northfield men being pitted against the champion wrestlers from Boscawen, Salisbury, Gilmanton and the other towns represented. Two captains chose their men and the contest began, and was kept up with varying success till, narrowing down to a few wrestlers, it began to look as though Northfield must be driven from the ground by a powerful man from Boscawen by the name of Elliott, when the Northfield captain, as his last man, said he would bring forward a boy, and accordingly led in young Abram Simons, eighteen years old. Elliott scorned the encounter at first with one so youthful, but saw his mistake after having been thrown twice by Simons,—once at "arms' length," the other at "side hugs,"—and the "Honors" remained with Northfield. And there may the honor and "Honors" ever remain.

Other matches were tried for fun or for the rum. Thomas Simons, with a bushel of rye on his shoulders, outran a man without any load. Again, he won a race on "all fours," so many rods out and back, over a man on horseback.

In Rev. Mr. Runnels' "History of Sanbornton" I find this account of a reading-match at the same time and place, written by Mr. Jacob N. Knapp when eighty-six years of age. Mr. Knapp, then in his seventeenth year, was teaching in Sanbornton at six dollars a month and board. Says he,—

"Soon after I began my school I went to Northfield, an adjoining town, to see a meeting-house raised. There I met three other schoolmasters. One of them, an Englishman, had in his hand a copy of Addison's 'Cato.' He proposed a trial of reading among us four instructors. The multitude heard the challenge, and formed a ring round us. The Englishman selected as the trial passage the last part of the first scene between Marcus and Portius, and read it with theatrical tone and emphasis. Next came Master Fuller, then Master Clark; then came my turn. The ring, probably in sympathy for my youth, declared loudly in my favor."

To conclude the whole in a befitting manner, Aaron Collins, the first born in town, who, as he had already immortalized himself once by becoming its first native, determined now to do it again by performing what has never been attempted before or since,—namely, as they had neglected to place a steeple on the house he enacted the part of one by climbing to the ridgepole and standing on his head, being positively the first and only example of a man's immortalizing twice in the town of Northfield.

And so the "Old Meeting-House" was raised. It was not completely finished and painted till 1800, as a date in the roof, by a painter's brush, still testifies. At first there were no means of warming the building, yet in early times this large house used to be completely filled with hearers from back gallery to pulpit.

Master Durgin did his work well, and the carpenters and nailers and rivers and shinglers needed not to fear in after-years the memory of slighted work; and old Father Knowles, who turned the banisters, turned them well. But its work is done. Its mission is accomplished. No more within its walls will be heard the mild tones of its first pastor, Rev. Liba Conant, nor the sounding-board echo the thunders of Father Corser. It stands to-day a battered hulk, still spacious indeed, with galleries and pulpit sounding-board intact, and with timbers as sound as they were ninety-one years ago, yet a shell,—windowless, doorless, floorless,—soon to be torn down and removed.

After the completion of the great church and town-house, as above described, we meet with nothing of especial importance to describe for many years. The town still continued to grow and prosper, owing to the good management of its public officials, the industry of its inhabitants and the arrival of new settlers, among whom we briefly note the following:

Elias Abbott moved from Concord, N. H., in May, 1801, and settled and died on the farm at Bean Hill, occupied so long in after-years by his grandson, Gardner S. Abbott.

Deacon G. S. Abbott now resides on the Northfield side of the river, near Tilton, in a pleasant grove overlooking the village. He has held office in the church and town.

G. A. Gorrell came to town not far from 1810 and settled on the farm next west of that of James N. Forrest, where his son Albert now lives.

Deacon Jeremiah Hall, the son of Obadiah, came to Northfield from Canterbury in 1801; had several children, among them Dr. Adino B. and Eliza B. (Cofran), and two at the West; died at Bean Hill, not far from ninety years of age. He had a younger brother Obadiah, who lived in West Northfield; had several children, one of whom—Obadiah, Jr.—was a physician, and died in Southern Ohio a few years ago, aged about forty.

The excellent and very pleasant farms at present owned and occupied by Messrs. Munroe and William Clough were purchased from Captain Samuel Gilman about the year 1802 by their grandfather, Jonathan Clough, who emigrated thither from Salisbury,

Mass., and died in 1836, aged eighty-six, leaving the farms to his two sons, Jonathan and Samuel—the former the father of William, the latter of Munroe. There was quite a rivalry in barn-building in that neighborhood at one time. Captain Gilman built a barn—the first in town—a wonderful barn, so considered at the time, which barn still stands on the old place. The owner of W. H. Smith's farm determined to surpass it, and the next year built a barn twenty-five feet longer; whereupon Esquire Glidden built another with a still further addition of twenty-five feet, which gave him the superiority. It may be of interest to state that the first Methodist sermon in town was preached in William Clough's dining-room, and that his ancient Gilman-built barn was used as a Methodist Church for quite a while, later meetings being held at the house of Mr. Knowles and the school-house, and baptism was administered in Chestnut Pond. Martin Rutter was the first pastor.

Thomas S. Clough, a younger brother of Munroe, is now a resident of Paw Paw Grove, Lee County, Ill.; has a son and daughter, and is a successful farmer; but his fertile Western farm has not had the power to banish from his memory Bay Hill, the beautiful home of his earlier years. He was the first Republican representative Northfield ever sent to the Legislature.

Captain Isaac Glines came to town in 1813 from Salem, Mass., and bought a farm at the Centre, where he lived till his death, at the age of eighty-four.

In the fall of 1813 Benjamin Winslow, born in Candia, N. H., emigrated hither from Loudon; married Miss Betsy French, also from Loudon, the next year; bought and cleared the land and, after four or five years, erected the buildings of the farm now occupied by Mr. John S. Winslow; died in 1840. Mr. Winslow, the present occupant, has been a teacher here for several years and has held many and varied offices in town.

The intervale upon which the Crosses and Joseph Hancock settled (once a part of old Northfield, but now included within the limits of Franklin) is one of the largest and richest on the Merrimack. Here Joseph Gerrish, Esq., settled in the year 1804. He was a native of Boscawen, born in 1784, and was the son of Colonel Henry and grandson of Captain Steven Gerrish, one of the first settlers of Boscawen and a native of Newbury, Mass.

Joseph Gerrish was a man of great shrewdness, business tact and enterprise, hospitable and genial. After the War of 1812 he bought the George Hancock farm on an adjoining ridge, and thus enlarged his domains to ample size, with due proportions of upland for grazing and intervale for tillage. He had thirteen children, and was respected as one of Northfield's most substantial farmers. His wife was Susan Hancock, of Northfield. At his death, in 1851, his broad acres were divided among his three sons, Milton, Leonard and Steven, the two former taking the intervale, the latter the upland farm. Milton and Leonard still cultivate their ancestral fields, but Steven, a few years ago, sold his patrimony to John Kelley, Esq., the present possessor and well-to-do farmer.

The Foss family, in two divisions, appeared in town in its early days, and settled one on the main road and one on Oak Hill, owning a very large tract there, which for a long time was called Foss Hill. Jason is the only surviving male descendant; has been selectman for several years, and has sisters living in Sanbornton.

Dr. Keyser was one of the early settlers, but very little about him have I been able to learn; but he had a son, Joseph Smith Keyser, of general intelligence, a close observer, a good citizen, industrious, frugal and acquired a good property, but the embodiment of eccentricity, a determined old bachelor, shunned womankind, and finally turned hermit, raised but little from his land, would sell nothing, and, as far as the writer knows, was induced to break through this custom in only one instance on any considerable scale. He had kept his barn full of hay for over thirty years, refusing all applications to buy, till, at a time of great scarcity, an offer of thirty dollars, or more, a ton broke down his obstinacy; and the swallows that haunted the ancient building saw with astonishment something never seen by them before—the old barn empty. He died alone, and the fact was not discovered for several days. The filth of his dwelling showed the want of woman's hand, and his gun was found filled to the top with silver dimes.

A Miss Sally Thornton used to teach and preach in town, but when, nobody knows, so far as I have been able to learn.

Ebenezer Morrison settled in Northfield in 1814. Had the following children: Thomas L. Morrison, now living in Northfield; Robert G., organ manufacturer in Concord; Amos H., a blacksmith in Concord; Obadiah H., book merchant, Washington, D. C., died 1875, aged fifty-two; Liba C., a farmer on one of the original Hill farms in Northfield; Ebenezer, paper merchant in Washington, D. C.

Probably no individual has exercised so strong and decided an influence on the policy and politics of Northfield as the late Judge Asa Piper Cate.

Judge Cate was the son of Simeon and Lydia Durgin Cate, born June 1, 1813, in Sanbornton (now Tilton), whence, in his early childhood, his parents removed to Northfield, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was educated at the academies at Sanbornton Square, Sanbornton Bridge and Boscawen; read law with Judge Nesmith, of Franklin; was admitted to the bar August, 1838, and opened an office at Sanbornton Bridge. He was colonel of a regiment of militia for several years; was elected moderator at the annual elections from 1838 to 1874, with the exception of two years; represented the town of North-

field in the Legislature five years,—1839, '40, '64, '65, '66; was State Senator two years, 1844–45, the second year president of the Senate; was solicitor for Merrimack County from 1845 to 1851; judge of probate, 1871, '72, '73 and '74, when he resigned a few weeks previous to his death. He was candidate for Governor, 1858, '59 and '60; railroad commissioner three years; member and secretary of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary ten years, and an active member and senior warden of the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church at Tilton. He was president of the Citizens' National Bank at Tilton; a director of the B., C. and Montreal Railroad, and a liberal investor in its property. His fondness for agriculture was shown by his well-cultivated farm, his choice fruit, his well-filled and well-ordered garden. A fine specimen of the country gentleman, genial, social, highly respected by his fellow-citizens, of all degrees and politics. He died December 12, 1874, aged sixty-one years, leaving a wife (formerly Miss Clara Proctor) and two children, Clara Moulton and Abbie Josephine.

Morrill S. Moore was born in Canterbury in 1798; married Sally Hancock, of Northfield, and removed to his wife's native town, and settled on the main road, somewhere near the Alvah Hannaford place; afterwards lived on the Bean Hill road, where his five children were born. Both houses have since been burned. He died at his son's residence, in Sanbornton, in 1860.

His son Morrill married Lavina A. Huse, a native of Campton, and daughter of Daniel M. Huse, a native of Sanbornton, who, after several removals, finally settled on a pleasant farm in West Northfield, where he died in 1883.

Here Mr. Morrill Moore now resides, seemingly enjoying himself as a substantial farmer ought.

Dr. Enos Hoyt was a native of Sandwich, N. H., and came to town immediately after the death of Dr. Alexander T. Clark, which took place March 10, 1821. Dr. Hoyt resided in Northfield many years; had an extensive practice, and finally removed to Framingham, Mass., where he died.

Daniel Sanborn settled on the Hall place in 1836. His sons were Josiah Sullivan, Braley, James, Daniel, Samuel C. and John, of whom Daniel clings to the old homestead.

Joseph Clisby came to town in 1826; married, the next year, Sally Hill, of Bay Hill; built a very pleasant cottage home, surrounded by trees; set up a blacksmith's shop; hammered iron and shod horses for many years, till, compelled by rheumatism, he left the shop for the open-air work of farming. He had four daughters,—Mandana F., Maria D., Sarah C. and Clara A.,—all, with their mother, deceased, except Mandana. Mr. Clisby states that there is not a person living in District No. 1 (that is the Centre) that was there when he came, the last one dying in 1881.

John Copp arrived at Bay Hill, perhaps, about the year 1825, and settled next east of John Hill's farm. His own farm was not so extensive or valuable as his neighbor's, but it has one of the most charming outlooks in the State. He married Ruama Rollins and had two children, Evelina and John G.; all now deceased. Mr. Copp was a good farmer, fond of sport and a great mimic, so much so that had he followed an actor's calling, his mimetic ability must have given him a high reputation on the stage. Many probably still remember his "Raising of the Barn," and various comic imitations of other people. His farm, since his death, has passed into the possession of Daniel E. Hill.

Next beyond this is the farm where Henry Tebbett, Sr., lived to an advanced age, and whose son Henry studied medicine and died elsewhere after a few years' practice.

Among the later arrivals was that of John Mooney, who transferred his residence from Loudon to the Centre in 1834. Kind and social, and of a stirring nature, his person, perhaps, was the most familiarly known among his fellow-citizens; careful and economical, he accumulated a handsome property, becoming, according to my impression, the wealthiest man in the town; strictly temperate and regular in his habits, he enjoyed good health to nearly the close of an extreme old age, dying at Nashua, April 5, 1878, at the age of eighty-seven years and five months, leaving a large charitable and educational fund to the town, of which the schools and individuals are now reaping the benefits. Mrs. Mooney's maiden-name was Susan Chase. Her death occurred several years previous to that of her husband.

Celestia S. was his only child,—a woman highly esteemed for her many virtues; brilliant, scholarly, refined, of quick wit, a fine writer, with a mind stored with the rich results of extensive and varied reading. She married Hon. John H. Goodale, at present of Nashua, and died October 12, 1863, in the thirty-third year of her age.

Let us now return to Benjamin Blanchard, whom we have left so long—forty years or more—in his solitary cabin on the Wadleigh farm, but whom we have not forgotten, though our attention has been called away for a time by public transactions, and we have been kept so busy in introducing the new-comers to the notice of the reader. Mr. Blanchard has prospered, as his enterprise and perseverance deserved. His buildings are improved, his farm productive and he free from debt, all encumbrance having been removed from his land by his services in running out the boundaries of the town, and by the payment of seven hundred and fifty dollars in furs. He was a man of strong judgment, decided purpose and untiring industry, and, as was natural, had great influence in directing the destiny of the colony and town.

But a change now took place in his affairs. He was eighty, or thereabouts, and Old Age began to whisper

that it was time to release himself from the burden of hard labor to which he had been subject during the most of his fourscore years. He transferred his farm to his eldest son, Edward, whom we recollect as probably bringing up the rear during the family march from the Canterbury fort to the wilds of Bay Hill. What was the nature of the transaction we are unable to say,—whether he sold the farm to his son outright, or gave it up to him on condition of receiving a support during the remainder of his life; probably the latter, as he lived with his son ever after. Besides this, he had settled his other children in good circumstances around him. Edward was destined to have a more commanding influence in town than his father ever had. He served and was captain through the Revolutionary War, was twenty-five years a selectman and was often chosen moderator of their town-meetings. "His wife was Isabella Wasson, a native of Scotland, and one of the early emigrants to Londonderry, N. H. They reared a large family of children, nine sons and one daughter, all of whom the parents contrived to settle well in life, the most of the sons on good farms in Northfield. One son, John, was an eminent school-teacher in Philadelphia, and over his remains in a cemetery in that city is a monument erected by his grateful pupils. Elizabeth, the only daughter of Captain Edward, became the wife of Thomas Chase, Sr., of Northfield," to whom his father-in-law gave a tract of land in a pleasant location, still well known as the Tom Chase place. Captain Edward sold the paternal farm on Bay Hill to "Squire" Charles Glidden, Sr., for two thousand dollars, about the year 1805, and bought a large tract of land in West Northfield; afterwards sub-divided into several homesteads, on one of which Edward built a substantial dwelling, planted apple-trees, many of which still bear bountifully, and, accompanied by his father, whose wife had previously died on Bay Hill, he settled for life on what was to be known in after-years, down to the present time, as the Uncle Daniel Blanchard farm. Here Benjamin, the aged father, the patriarch, the pioneer, glided quietly along through the remainder of a peaceful and honored old age; freed from the necessity to labor, but still busy. His favorite occupation seemed to be the manufacture of white-oak ox-goads, which he used to whittle out deftly and neatly with his knife down to his last days, protecting his pantaloons by a casing of tanned woodchuck-skin, while at work. He was short and stout, wore his long, thick, white locks floating over his shoulders, imparting to him a truly venerable aspect. "Benjamin Blanchard died in the 'west-fore-room' of the 'Uncle Daniel' homestead, and it is interesting to add that Captain Edward and Uncle Daniel, great-grandfather, grandfather and father, all in successive generations, passed their last years and ended the final scene peacefully in the same home." Benjamin was buried with his wife on Bay Hill, it is supposed, under a large sweet apple tree in the old orchard, known as the "Granny Tree." Years after, the old lady's gravestone was found among some stones hauled to repair the well, and it was said that at the building of the chimneys of the Wadleigh house, in 1812, the stone erected at the grave of Benjamin Blanchard, and marked B. B., was found among the bricks in the ruins of the old cellar.

Captain Edward, after reserving the "Uncle Dan iel" farm as his homestead, gave to his son Richard what is now the Abram Brown place, to his daughter Elizabeth the Tom Chase farm, a tract to Daniel, and had, besides, the tract now known as the Gile farm, and another, the Jason Foss place.

The Uncle Daniel homestead, which at present comprises about two hundred acres, "located upon an eminence commanding picturesque beauty and grandeur, views of diversified mountain and water scenery, far and near, a spot of unrivaled attractions for a summer home," is now in possession of Mr. Edward C. Rice, a retired and successful man of business, whose wife—formerly Miss Ianthe Blanchard—is the daughter of Daniel, and the fourth in direct descent from the original pioneer, Benjamin. It must be a source of great satisfaction to be thus able to retire to one's ancestral home, so beautiful, and which has been an heirloom in the family so long. Her eldest daughter, Laura, is a fine artist in oils and crayon portraits, and has published several works, and among them a gracefully-written little book, called "Sunshine and Shade." Another daughter is Mrs. Fannie Purdy, the opera-singer and cornetist, whose songs and music at the Northfield Centennial are so well remembered still. The youngest, Miss Inez, was married within the past year, at the ancestral mansion, to Mr. Artemas Tirrell Burleigh. No one of the name of Blanchard is left in Northfield. One survivor, John, resides in California.

The "commission" of her grandfather, Captain Edward Blanchard, is still in the possession of Mrs. Rice, framed and well preserved. He was appointed "captain of the Fourteenth Company of the Fourteenth Regiment of Militia in the Colony of New Hampshire, by order of Congress, September 5, 1775. E. Thompson, Secretary; Matthew Thornton, President."

"'Squire" Charles Glidden, Sr., who bought the Bay Hill Blanchard farm of Captain Edward some eighty years ago, was a leading man in his day, who died in 1811, at the age of sixty-seven. Mrs. Judge Wadleigh was a daughter of "'Squire" Glidden, and inherited the Blanchard place from her father, which, at that time, was much improved, and the house rebuilt and enlarged. Mrs. Jeremiah Smith, known to the people of Northfield so long, was also his daughter. She died at the ripe age of ninety-one; and her husband, whose prosperous and useful life three additional years would have rounded out to a century, after a union with her of seventy-three years, all of

which were passed on the old homestead, and having voted for every President from Washington to Lincoln, at last sunk to rest like a patriarch of old, crowned with length of days, and, like a shock of corn, fully ripe. He left three children, viz., Mrs. Mills Glidden, for many years a resident of Ohio; Mrs. William Gilman, now of Lexington, Mass., but for the most of her life an inhabitant of Northfield, a lady of culture, of vigorous intellect, a graduate of the Boston College of Medicine, whose influence has long been fearlessly exerted and felt for good on the moral questions of the time in her native town and elsewhere; and Warren H. Smith, Esq., now leading the life of a prosperous farmer, and who maintains the honor of the patrimonial estate with becoming dignity in the old family mansion, which has been renovated, modernized, improved and beautified.

Ephraim S. Wadleigh, the son of Judge Peter Wadleigh, is still the fortunate possessor of the first opened farm in town, which his father bought of Captain Edward three-fourths of a century ago, and resides thereon, a prosperous farmer and exemplary citizen. The old mansion was burned a few years since, but was promptly rebuilt and improved.

Captain Ebenezer Blanchard, the son of Captain Edward, did not appear to inherit that zest for agricultural pursuits that was a characteristic attribute of his father and grandfather, as he was engaged in other business during most of his days, beginning life with keeping tavern or a store on Bay Hill, or both, which he abandoned after the sale of the farm by his father, and removed to Sanbornton Bridge, and opened a store on the Northfield side; and soon after buying the old brown two-story house which still stands opposite the southern end of the iron bridge, now more than a century old, he converted it into a family residence, and built a large store opposite, in which he traded till about the year 1808, when he removed to Franklin, or what was then Salisbury, where he resided and traded during the remainder of his life,—a period of forty years,—prospered and died. Mrs. West, his oldest daughter, died in Franklin some three or four years ago. Mrs. Kenrick, his youngest daughter, still survives in Franklin. A Mrs. Herrick is still living there, daughter of Richard, another son of Captain Edward.

Now, having tarried so long among the early fathers and gathered together the various items we could pick up here and there of their settlement, families, modes of life and manner of building and governing, with something of their official record, let us take a leisurely walk downwards, in company, through two or three scores of years, till we reach the middle of the century, and strive to catch a glimpse of the social life of our people during that intermediate period, and then, by easy transfers, work our way into the confines of the last thirty years, and note the progress of Canterbury's humble offshoot, religiously, educationally, industrially, and close by a review of the great family gathering of Northfield's sons and daughters in 1880. The present year is a very appropriate one in which to take a backward look over our little commonwealth's past history, as 1885 marks just a century and a quarter since Benjamin Blanchard lighted his first cabin-fire back of the old orchard on Ephraim S. Wadleigh's farm.

And first I would say, that from twenty-five to seventy-five years after the incorporation the rural portion of the town appears to me to have been in its most prosperous state. Village life had not grown to such proportions then; the majority of farmers were in middle life, with iron frames, strong arms and stronger hearts, with stout boys ready to assist and plenty of them, with buxom girls in equal numbers, to card, spin, weave, help mother generally, and even to rake hay, when occasion called, so that those freshly-opened farms stinted not their productions,—filling the barns with hay to bursting, and the garners with grain. The school-houses, too, though not boasting architectural beauty or modern conveniences, nevertheless held what constitutes the prime element of good schools,—an abundance of scholars, filled, crammed to overflowing, as they sometimes were.

In the second place, our fathers were less dependent upon the outside world for their sources of happiness and support than their descendants of the present day. No importations then of flour and corn from the great West, but bountiful supplies of wheat and maize were extracted from their own soil; no need to send to Manchester or Lowell for their clothing, for the whir of the wheel and the music of the shuttle were heard in every house, and the home-made blue frock of the farmer was the right royal badge of his profession. And then for social enjoyments they were not forced to tramp abroad to some other State or city to attend some formal convention or association; but instead, they had their own town or neighborhood gatherings, whether for work or good cheer; but in either case they calculated to have a "high old time," and they generally had it. Indeed, it was a general custom to make work or play a social affair—the more the merrier—when hilarity prevailed, and good cheer was in the ascendant. The men would "change works," the matrons would meet with their spinning wheels, and through the long summer afternoons would spin their thread and their gossip at an equally rapid rate. Then there were the house raisings, the shooting matches, wrestling matches, apple parings, quilting bees, sleigh ride parties and coasting parties. Spelling schools were an established institution then, when two rows of combatants stood unflinchingly and pelted one another with big or knotty words till the warriors upon the one side or the other were all slain. Then, merriest and most truly enjoyable of all, were the young people's parties of a winter's night, when

"button," "Copenhagen," "bean porridge," "hot and cold" and other games made the long nights short, and the chat, and the march, and the song to grow fast and furious. The husking parties were not among the least of these festive occasions, when the farmer would have the whole of his corn harvest husked in one night, followed by a rich repast, in which the golden pumpkin pie held the place of honor.

The trainings, the militia musters and many other frolicsome times might be mentioned, but space is wanting. It is true, strong waters were sometimes too prevalent on these occasions, but it must be remembered, as some excuse, that the article then was genuine, not the modern adulterated liquors,—blue ruin with its villainous compounds had not yet raised its accursed head to consume with henbane and other poisons man's vitals.

The aged Joseph Marden, of Lowell, writes,—

"I attended a town-meeting in Northfield in 1818. Funny time! Rum on both sides of the door,—three cents a glass! Men made some noise about 4 o'clock! I and Daniel Herrick put those old benches in the Rand school-house.

"One time we had a snow-storm. Our District went down to the Meeting-House, and there met the Bean Hill team and the Main road team. All made up their minds to go up to the Bridge. So went to Capt. Gline's fence, got a pole, tied a red flag on top, hitched on 20 yoke of oxen, and to the Bridge we went; took a little blackstrap, and the oxen hauled us back. Going down we all stood on the sled, but coming back," he slyly adds, "some had to sit down."

Churches.—In this place it will be appropriate, perhaps, to introduce a brief account of the religious privileges of Northfield.

THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE was originally free to all sects, but in later years was occupied exclusively by the Congregationalists, who abandoned it in 1841, since which it was used for many years only for town-meetings, and is now past its usefulness altogether.

The following sketch of the Congregational Church of Northfield and Tilton was prepared by Rev. Corban Curtice, a long time pastor of the church:

"The town of Northfield was settled in 1760, and incorporated in 1780. The old meeting-house was built in 1794. The Methodist Church was organized in 1806. The Rev. John Turner was the first Congregational minister who preached in town. Rev. Jotham Sewell and the Rev. Samuel Sewell preached a number of Sabbaths each in town.

"The Congregational people for many years worshiped with other denominations and aided in supporting the preaching, but they sought church privileges at Sanbornton Square and at Canterbury. . . .

"On May 29, 1823, Mr. Liba Conant, a young minister, was ordained as the first pastor of the Northfield Congregational Church. He labored faithfully, and with a good measure of success, for about fourteen years, or till September, 1836.

"The Rev. Hazael Lucas then supplied the church one year, or till September, 1837.

"Rev. Enoch Corser, for twenty years pastor of the Congregational Church at Loudon, was then engaged to supply this church, who remained from September, 1839, through April, 1843. His labors were abundant and very successful. In 1837, and during his ministry, the present Congregational meeting-house was built and dedicated, the Society being free from debt. . . .

"Mr. C. Curtice commenced preaching here May 1, 1843, and remained through April, 1870, just twenty-seven years.

"Rev. T. C. Pratt commenced his labors here May 1, 1870, and closed them in June, 1875.

"Rev. F. T. Perkins commenced his ministry here September, 1875.

"A Sabbath-school was organized in Northfield in 1821, which has continued to the present time, and has been the source of great good to the church and community."

The majority of the deacons of the church and of the superintendents of the Sabbath-schools were from Northfield, and of the original members, every one was from this town, and all are now dead, Dr. Enos Hoyt being the last.

Present Officers (August, 1885).—Pastor, C. C. Sampson; Deacons, J. W. Hunkins, Oscar P. Sanborn; Clerk, G. S. Abbott; Treasurer, J. W. Hunkins; Superintendent of Sabbath-School, E. G. Philbrick.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized about 1804, says another authority. Joseph Knowles and wife, their son, Joseph, Josiah Ambrose and wife, Zilpha, were among the first members; also, Mr. Warren Smith's grandmother, Mrs. Glidden, who was baptized at the time that Lottie Ellis was, who then lived with Mrs. Glidden, and afterwards became the mother of Benjamin F. Butler; also Mrs. Fullerton. They were all baptized at Chestnut Pond. Mr. B. Rogers and wife, parents of B. A. and S. B. Rogers, were early members. In 1826 there was an extensive revival of religion. Among the converts were Jonathan Clough, Wesley Knowles and Betsey C. Knowles. The brick church was built about this time. Samuel Forrest was converted under the labors of Rev. George Storrs, and became an official member. The old brick church was given up, and a new house built on the Tilton side in 1856. Among the prominent ministers of that church were Revs. L. D. Barrows, D.D., O. H. Jasper, D. P. Leavett, Moses Chase, M. Newhall and George Storrs. Rev. Mr. Nutter is the present minister.

THE TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH,[1] was organized in 1860. Rev. Marcellus A. Herrick, D.D., was its first pastor, and continued such for nearly fifteen years, and to his unwearied efforts much of its prosperity is due. The society worshiped in the brick meeting-house, Northfield, till 1873, when services were held in their new and beautiful brick church, erected in Tilton, at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars. To this church Mrs. Eames, of Concord, presented a beautiful chancel window, and Walter Ingalls a large painting. Dr. Herrick was a fine scholar, and possessed a library rich in early editions of classical works, and black-letter tomes, which the present writer has taken great interest in examining during the life of the Doctor. He was succeeded by Rev. Frank S. Harraden, Rev. Henry H. Haynes, Rev. Lucius Waterman, the present incumbent.

UNION CHURCH.—The Northfield Union Sunday-school, at present doing good service, was organized in 1875, through the efforts of Mrs. James Thompson, Willie Keniston and Moses Batchelder, who was its superintendent till his death. The library was

[1] Condensed from Rev. Mr. Runnels' "History of Sanbornton."

enlarged and an organ purchased. Deacon Charles Ayers is its present superintendent.

A few years after the last organization mentioned, the inhabitants of Northfield Depot village and vicinity, finding they had outgrown their school-house capacity for religious and other public occasions, bestirred themselves to obtain more fitting accommodations.

They selected a site near the Picnic Grove. Messrs. O. L. Cross, Esq., W. A. Canfield, Esq., and Hon. C. E. Tilton donated the land; the citizens raised seven hundred dollars in money, one hundred dollars in labor, and Mr. Tilton assumed the responsibility of completing the enterprise. The work rapidly progressed. The corner-stone was laid the 24th of July, 1883, under which was placed a leaden casket furnished by Mrs. C. French, containing over fifty mementoes of the past and present, for the edification of future generations.

The enterprise was carried to a successful termination and met the approval of its most sanguine friends. "A convenient hitching-place of ample capacity, water-closets, a well of cool water and a pump, a weather-vane and lightning-rods and bell were the extras to a nicely-arranged and finished church of proper size for the place, and one that would be an ornament to any street in Laconia." This property, with a beautiful grove of several acres, with stands and seats, were all conveyed by Mr. Tilton to the town of Northfield, to be held in trust for all time. "That town, we venture to say, is the only one that owns a church, and one of the few that excludes rum from its limits." The exercises of dedication that followed were eminently satisfactory, occurring on a beautiful day, with no defect in carrying out the programme.

A beautiful Bible was presented to the church by Miss Jane Corser, of Boscawen; a handsome communion table, by Mrs. Eliza Hall Cofran; and a cloth and napkins, by Mrs. Deacon McQuestion.

Schools.—The first school-houses, of course, were made of logs, of which an example has been given on Bay Hill, and were generally private dwelling-houses. Female teachers began to be employed about 1806, and were considered competent if they had mastered the first four rules in arithmetic. In illustration of the great advance made in female education since that time, it is only necessary to point to the many young ladies graduating each year from our female colleges and other higher institutions, of which we have had a brilliant example in the Tilton Seminary near by.

The Bay Hill School, which formerly contained upwards of fifty pupils, has, during the past twenty years, often been reduced to less than half a dozen. During last year the number was eleven.

The Centre School in former days numbered sixty, sometimes reaching eighty. Here Master Gleason taught when Mr. John E. Forrest was a boy and attended school, and of which teacher many laughable anecdotes were told.

Other early teachers of the Centre were Master Morrill, of Concord; Master Bowles, Solomon Sutton, of Canterbury; Josiah Ambrose, of Northfield; Phinehas Thorn and Edmund Dearborn. Miss Morrill and Nancy Glidden were among the female teachers. It numbered last year seventeen.

In early times the school in the Hodgdon District numbered from seventy to one hundred, and John Cate, an old teacher, took oath in a certain suit that he had one hundred and ten scholars. Yet in that district, strange as it may appear, for several years past there have been no scholars large enough to attend and no school,—one of the greatest changes in a school district that I have known. Now, however, it is rising somewhat in the scale of youthful population, as last year it numbered nineteen.

Among the oldest teachers were Masters Knapp, Parkinson, Meshech Cate, John Blanchard and Edmund Dearborn. Among the female teachers were Nabby Abbott, Sally Hazelton and Esther Parkinson. Dudley Leavitt, the astronomer, also taught there.

In regard to our common schools, the one remarkable fact is the strange diminution in the number of children attending them since earlier times. Why is it? The population of the town is now larger. This may be accounted for in various ways. First, the young people leave at an earlier age to obtain a more advanced education in the higher schools; second, families are smaller; and third, the young grown-up people and young families leave town. Again, there is really a decrease in the population of the rural, that is, in the greater part of the town, the increase being only felt in the village of Tilton.

Still, we are glad to believe that those children who do remain, though fewer in number, have far better school privileges than their predecessors, owing to better school-houses, better books, modern methods of teaching, more school money, a more thorough supervision and a more convenient division of the town for school purposes.

There were formerly eleven school districts in Northfield, but in 1877 the town was redistricted, by which three districts were discontinued, one set off in part to Franklin and one merged in the Union District at Tilton.

All the school-houses are modern, in good repair, and well adapted to their object; furnished with good apparatus given by Messrs. Cass and Goodale from the John Mooney fund, and each school supplied with a copy of Webster's Unabridged, contributed by former pupils, some five hundred in number, as a centennial gift.

Whole number of pupils last year, one hundred and two, and about sixty in addition from this town in the Union District Schools at Tilton, making an aggregate of one hundred and sixty-two.

Northfield has patronized the seminary well, in proportion to her population, and furnished many teachers, who have done good service, the Centre District alone having sent into the field, between the years 1840 and 1855, between thirty and forty teachers.

Many of the improvements in the Northfield schools must be ascribed to the tireless industry, unflagging interest and literary influence of the present highly-efficient superintendent of schools, Mrs. Lucy R. H. Cross, to whose skillful management the present high standing of the schools in her native town is to a great extent due. A teacher herself, and well posted in her duties from an experience of eight years,—from 1878 to the present time,—she has been enabled to do a good work for Northfield, which, we trust, the citizens appreciate.

THE SEMINARY.—The New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College, once the pride of Northfield, as it is now of Tilton, was opened to students in the fall of 1845.

On the separation of the New Hampshire and Vermont Conferences, the former was left destitute of a school of its own, and measures were soon taken to supply the deficiency, resulting in the establishment of the seminary at Sanbornton Bridge, on the Northfield side of the river, a few rods west of Colonel Cate's dwelling, and opposite the present Methodist Church. It was a plain, unpretending brick building, forty feet wide, seventy in length, and two stories high. Hon. Samuel Tilton, Colonel Asa P. Cate, Colonel James Cofran, Rev. William Cass and others were influential promoters of the enterprise. Warren S. Hill made, and Colonel Cofran burned the brick in the old yard north of the Granite Mills. Darius Dockum superintended the wood-work and Isaac Bodwell the laying of the brick. Chartered in 1852.

The first principal was Rev. J. A. Adams, who was succeeded by Rev. Richard S. Rust, John C. Clark, Rev. James E. Latimer and Rev. C. S. Harrington; and, under their popular management, the school entered upon a prosperous career which continued until 1857, when their accommodations were found to be too small to meet the wants of their ever-increasing numbers.

East and west wings were then added, and the former building increased by the addition of a third story, thus furnishing a spacious hall for general or public exercises.

The charter of 1852 authorized a ladies' collegiate course and the title of Female College, supplementary to the former title of Seminary and its academic studies.

Five more years of successful progress had passed away, when, one cold November's night in 1862, the whole structure was destroyed by fire, and the school left without a home.

Its Northfield location was then abandoned, and another adopted on the opposite side of the river. Since then, with new and enlarged buildings, a numerous corps of tried and popular teachers, it has been carrying on the good work of education with ever-continued success for over twenty years, each year sending forth its graduates, who have made their mark for good in every quarter of our land. It is under the control of the Methodist denomination, but has never exercised any restraint over the church preferences of its students.

The principals within these latter years have been Rev. R. M. Manley, Rev. Henry Lummis, Rev. L. D. Barrows, D.D., Rev. G. J. Judkins, Rev. J. B. Robinson and Rev. Silas E. Quimby. No one of its teachers can give the record of so long a term of service as Rev. Sylvester Dixon, professor of mathematics, who, for above twenty-five years, has been a member of the faculty.

The seed sown in 1845 has borne good fruit. What may we not expect when the fifty thousand dollar building fund, now nearly complete, shall have been transformed to a collegiate structure superior to any in the State, with its educational fund available, with its charming location and increased patronage,—in short, with all the omens favorable?

All things promise fair for extended usefulness under the new principal, Rev. D. C. Knowles.

Union Picnic Association.—A custom prevails in the neighborhood of Northfield Depot which might be imitated with advantage in other rural portions of the State. In the summer of 1875, W. C. French and Willie Keniston initiated the formation of a society, which has been the source of great pleasure and profit to all concerned in the southern portion of the town and places adjacent. This was the origin of the Union Picnic Association, which meets yearly at Hannaford's Grove for the enjoyment of social intercourse, literary exercises, singing and a collation. The experiment has met with abundant success, attracting crowds as often as the occasion comes round, and has become so interwoven in the pleasant diversions of their life that young and old look forward to these meetings as the great social event of the year.

Manufactures.—We will here introduce a brief account of the manufacturing interests on the Northfield side of the river.

Beginning at the upper dam, we come first to Warren Hill's brick-yard, bought of Deacon Andrew Gilman, where he often made two hundred thousand bricks a year, those for the first seminary building having been produced here. It was finally purchased by the railroad, and the business stopped.

The Tilton mill was owned and operated by Jeremiah Tilton, Esq., who for fifty years manufactured in it satinet for the Boston market. He was a native of Sanbornton Bridge; learned his trade at Franklin; married Nancy Carter, of Sanbornton, in 1816. He bought the Chase carding and clothing-mill in 1820, paying for stand and four acres of land and water privilege four hundred dollars. He lived in the

upper story, was burned out twice, and each time rebuilt and enlarged; was associated for many years with his son, Jeremiah C., the two conducting a business of ten thousand dollars a year.

He sold to James Bailey about 1860, two years before his sudden death in Boston. The property then passed into the hands of Messrs. Ballantyne and Fletcher, the former a son-in-law of Mr. Tilton, Sr., who has added a third story to main building, with various other extensions and out-buildings, and changed the name to Granite Mills, where a business amounting to one hundred thousand dollars annually is now being carried on, ladies' dress-goods being the chief articles manufactured.

Deacon Jeremiah Hall moved to a place near Tilton in 1829, and for many years carried on the tannery business near his house, which was burned, leaving the tannery, which for many years was used as an ice-house, just below the old Chase tavern; built a new steam-mill below the freight-depot, near where Buel's hosiery-mill now stands; was associated with his son, Ebenezer, who eventually sold out to Ebenezer Morrison & Sons. This tannery was afterwards burnt and never rebuilt.

A few rods west, towards the bridge, Joseph Wadleigh, son of Esquire Wadleigh, of Bay Hill, carried on the tin business till his death. Almost adjoining was the building long known as the "Seven Nations," in one section of which a store was often kept by William Follansbee and others.

A building was erected at the entrance of the bridge and occupied as a drug and book-store, with offices above. James H. Brown, of Andover, traded there. Burned about 1858.

A long, two-story building stood for many years opposite the entrance of the bridge, owned and occupied by Isaac Whittier, Esq., as a store. The upper story was used for a while by a Miss French, a famous instructor of those times, who taught a young ladies' school, at which attended the *élite* of Sanbornton Bridge and Northfield, and into which, by especial favor, a class of boys and young men was admitted. The town clerk's office for many years was kept here.

This store was burned and rebuilt by Thomas Chase and sold to Warren Hill, and occupied by Deacon Peabody until succeeded by J. F. Taylor & Hill. This was also burned.

At the west entrance to the bridge stood for many years the carding and fulling-mill established and owned by Benjamin Chase, who also owned the farm and built the buildings so long occupied by Hon. Asa P. Cate, and still held by his heirs. This was for many years the only establishment of the kind for fifteen or twenty miles. Farmers came from Loudon, Canterbury, etc., often on horseback, with their wool to be carded. This business declined after the factories were established, and after being carried on for several years by Moses Morrill, the manufacture of shoddy was begun there by James Earnshaw and continued till the building was burned. A new grist-mill took its place, which was also burned several years after. On this site—dam No. 2—Hazen Copp, in 1872, built a large mill, one hundred feet long, and leased it to Richard Firth, who is now running it with three sets of cards, producing ladies' dress-goods. Annual production, about seventy-five thousand dollars.

On dam No. 3 is the hosiery-mill erected by George S. Buel & Co., who in 1880 built a three-set mill, and are now running a hosiery mill. Annual production, about seventy-five thousand dollars.

The saw-mill in which Joseph Dearborn manufactured lumber for many years, standing by the lower dam and old bridge, has been torn away.

The Chase tavern, still standing at the entrance to the Bay Hill road, was kept for many years by Esquire Chase, who, with his son, owned the hill on which now stands the Tilton Memorial Arch, also the residence of Joseph Hill.

At Northfield Centre for many years there was a post-office. A store also was kept by Squire Glidden. This was a jolly place, indeed, where, during the long winter evenings, his many customers gathered; for the barrel of New England in those days was ever on tap. It was here that the corpse of old Mr. Danforth was taken, after having been exhumed from his grave by lawless medical students, set upright in a chair and an ox-goad put into his hand. Here practical jokes were perpetrated enough to fill volumes.

Northfield Depot has also boasted of a store and post and telegraph facilities nearly all the time since the opening of the Montreal Railroad; the former having been kept by A. & Charles Ayers, Amos Cogswell, Merrill Moore and at present by William Keniston. The post-office was for several years discontinued, but afterwards re-established through the efforts of S. A. Dow, who still holds the office.

The part of Northfield now constituting Franklin Falls village was also well supplied with shops, stores, a paper-mill and factory.

The manufacture of palm-leaf hats was for many years an almost universal occupation of the women and children of the town, many families supporting themselves by this branch of industry and increasing greatly the business of the merchants. The leaf for some time was brought in the rough and split and otherwise prepared at the old store-room of Captain Glines, opposite the old meeting-house. This industry has been almost wholly superseded by the seaming sent out by the many hosiery-mills.

General Remarks.—In old times it seems to have been an article of implicit belief that roads must be laid out at right angles with each other, never avoiding a hill however steep. An innovation was made on this custom in after-time, when the new road to Bay Hill was opened and which recently was ex-

tended by private enterprise to Bean Hill. Another road was opened from the lower part of Tilton village past the freight depot towards the Centre, thus opening up a large tract for settlement which is fast being occupied by fine residences, near which, on the one side, is the trotting park, and on the other, a little farther away, is the Memorial Arch.

Witches were never abundant in Northfield, only two being mentioned as decidedly belonging to that profession, whose names we hardly dare mention, lest they avenge themselves by making the writer a visit in their old familiar guise of a large white cat, and pass an interdict on the appearance of the butter at his weekly churning. Old Mr. Danforth, to be sure, did appear to his boon companions after death, at the Glidden store, but that was hardly in the nature of witchcraft, and I can say this in good old Northfield's favor, that, notwithstanding all my researches on the subject, I have never been able to discover that a witch has ever been hung within her borders.

There are now twelve persons in town over eighty years of age.

The original Oak Hill School-house was entirely without windows,—no glass to be had.

In old times the big boys had a custom, on the last day of school, of selling the school-ashes and investing the proceeds in rum, and having a high time, and many a story might be told of the result.

Many laughable things might also be said, had we space, about the catching of eels, the stealing of eels, and the catching of the stealers.

Edward Blanchard was the first selectman of Northfield and the first captain. Esquire Glidden was the first representative.

Northfield's Overflow.—During the first sixty years of Northfield's existence its population steadily and rapidly increased, owing to the income of new settlers and the advent of new children, and the increase was more largely due to the second cause than to the first during the latter part of that period. Families were families in those days. In proof, let us introduce a few,—

Joseph Gerrish had 13 children; Charles Keniston, 15; Isaac Glines, 13; William Davis, 16; William Forrest, 14; Steven Cross, 13; Benjamin Blanchard, 9; Deacon Sawyer, 22.

What family in town can now produce the smallest of these numbers? No wonder our schools dwindle, when a family of one is considered a curiosity, three a wonder, and half a dozen an unheard-of thing. And there has been a steady decrease in the population, except in the village, during the last half-century; so much so, that we are tempted to believe that the strictly rural districts of our little commonwealth contain not more than half the people they once did. On every old road buildings have been removed or torn down, but in most cases burned and never rebuilt, traces of which are scattered all over town. Not to speak of the cellars of the old settlers, on Bay Hill, which are still to be seen, there are on the road leading from the Centre to Bean Hill—a mile and a half—nine cellar-holes, all the dwellings connected therewith having been burned and not rebuilt; twelve cellar-holes in Oak Hill District, and no less than eighteen on the main road from Canterbury to Tilton, including Windfall road and others elsewhere.

Every farm but three in No. 1 (that is, the Centre) has passed from its owner of twenty years ago, and the same is true, to some extent, in other portions of the town, notably so on the road from the Hodgdon School-house to Northfield Depot.

A greater loss than that of buildings, or of the territory which Franklin has taken, and one far more to be deplored, has been the constant drain for the last half-century of our young men, notably of our young farmers, to the cities, and especially to the far West.

Some of the town's best life-blood has been lost in this way. Had all remained, and divided and subdivided her large farms into smaller ones, and employed on them the same energy they have displayed elsewhere, what a garden Northfield might have been, and what full school-houses in this year of 1885! Her capabilities for sure and profitable farming are not yet exhausted. Her upland is among the best in New Hampshire, and we predict a time will come when a return tide will set in towards our beautiful hills, and their productive resources developed in a tenfold degree.

Yet to the professional man, or those following other vocations than farming, this place might not offer so desirable a field of action. Accordingly, some of Northfield's talented sons have sought other fields of labor, and there achieved success and a name.

Dr. Richard Malone emigrated to Illinois years ago and became a member of Congress, with a full measure of success in other respects, we presume.

One of Northfield's worthy sons who sought a home in a neighboring State was Dr. Adino B. Hall, son of Deacon Jeremiah Hall, who, after having completed a medical course, and practiced for a time in Natick, Mass., studied a year in Paris, and finally settled in Boston, where he soon obtained a large and lucrative practice; was a member of the School Board for many years, delivered an address on music on the occasion of a children's festival in Faneuil Hall, acquired a respectable competency, and died April 21, 1880, aged sixty, respected and regretted by all who knew him, and leaving behind a reputation for geniality, kindness and professional skill that would place him among the foremost in the city.

His accomplished lady (now Mrs. Cummings) has decided to devote a portion of the property left by him to the literary benefit of the people of his native town and Tilton by the erection to his memory of an elegant library building, at a cost of some fifteen thousand dollars, to be located on the Northfield side

and not far from the banks of the beautiful river he knew so well.

Another of Northfield's worthies is Charles G. Chase, son of Benjamin Chase, who, after reaching maturity, removed to Boston, engaged in the wholesale mercantile business, acquired wealth, and then like a wise man placed himself beyond the reach of the fluctuations and risks of trade by withdrawing from the business, and is now leading the life of a retired gentleman of leisure on his estate near Boston. Accompanied by his wife, a lady of culture and literary tastes, he has made the tour of Europe, we think, twice and has donated to the Union Church at Northfield Depot a well-selected library of nearly two hundred volumes. Long may his banner wave!

Still another of our town's enterprising sons, who went abroad to seek his fortune, is William F. Knowles, born on the pinnacle of Bay Hill, the son of Father Knowles, who turned the old meeting-house banisters so well. He was in the employ of the wealthy firm of Beebe & Co., Boston, twelve years, and is now New England agent of the Western Trunk Line Association, and chairman of the New England Agents' Committee.

Centennial.—June 19, 1880, was a proud day for Northfield; perhaps her proudest. The only day that could possibly rival it was that of the old meeting-house raising, four-score and six years before. But the crowd on that distant day was composed largely of visitors from the neighboring towns; and of the inhabitants of Northfield at that time, not many were born there; so that of all the multitude that saw the huge timbers of the frame go up, probably not one-tenth were natives of the town; whereas, on her glad memorial day of five years ago, not only was the gathering greater, but to a large extent was composed of natives or the descendants of natives. It was Northfield's centennial birth-year, she having begun her corporate existence just one hundred years before by the act of incorporation, June 19, 1780.

The day was auspicious; all that could be desired, warm and cloudless.

The executive committee, which was composed of the following, viz., J. E. Smith (chairman), O. L. Cross (secretary), F. J. Eastman (treasurer), William C. French, James N. Forrest, Mrs. John S. Winslow, Mrs. William H. Clough, Mrs. William C. French, Mrs. Lowell M. French, and Mrs. John S. Dearborn, had perfected the arrangements of their programme so thoroughly in all its details that the exercises were carried to a very successful termination.

"At an early hour the place of meeting, Hannaford's Grove, at Northfield Depot, assumed its festal attire under the direction of those skillful decorators, Hiram Streeter and Mrs. D. C. Tibbets." The people began to assemble about eight o'clock, and kept increasing in numbers until the afternoon. Trains from above and below brought crowded cars, and over six hundred carriages, it was said, reached the grounds from the adjoining towns and portions of Northfield, and between three thousand and four thousand souls were supposed at one time to be present. The exercises were conducted in accordance with the following

PROGRAMME.

Invocation	Rev. J. W. Adams.
Music	Belknap Cornet Band.
Historical Address	Professor Lucian Hunt.
Song	Miss Fanny C. Rice.
Music	By the Band.
Poem	Mrs. L. R. H. Cross.
Song	Miss Rice.

COLLATION.

Cornet Solo	Miss Rice.

SENTIMENTS.

"The Methodist Church"	Rev. J. W. Adams.
"The Military"	Captain Otis C. Wyatt.
Reading of Letters from Former Residents	O. L. Cross, Esq., Secretary Town Com.
Music	By the Band.

Then followed the presentation of a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to each school district in town, by Mrs. Cross, through whose efforts the funds for that purpose had been raised, by soliciting contributions from former pupils. Next followed short speeches by former residents, the most prominent of which were those by Hon. Jeremiah Hall, of Portsmouth, Marshall P. Hall, of Manchester, and Hon. Daniel Barnard, of Franklin; also, Mrs. Nancy Smith Gilman gave a characteristic and ringing speech about the olden times. President of the day, A. S. Ballantyne; J. E. Smith, marshal.

It is safe to say that representatives of most, and, perhaps, every family of early times were present,—the Blanchard, Glidden, Hancock, Smith, Forrest, Hall, Chase, Conant, Simonds, Gerrish, Rogers, Cate, Clough, Hill, Haines, Dearborn, Foss, Brown, Winslow, Eastman, Hannaford, Cross, Keniston, Gilman, Sawyer, Sanborn, Hodgdon, Cofran, Glines, Wadleigh, French, Gile, Moore and others which we do not now recollect.

On reviewing the proceedings of the day, it is interesting to note the difference in the modes of enjoyment adopted on the *first* great public occasion and the *last*—the raising and the Centennial. At the former the chief amusements were games, betting, trials of strength or skill, as running or wrestling, with frequent applications to the barrel of New England; while at the latter they were mostly literary or musical. And though no Collins was found, as on the former occasion, to stand on the ridgepole of the highest house in town on his *head*, yet, when night approached, it was certain that all could stand firmly on their *feet*. Indeed, a more orderly company of equal numbers was never gathered together on any public occasion. It is our firm belief that there was not a tipsy person on the grounds during the day. In Northfield, to her credit be it said, the ardent is not to be had.

In only one thing did the two gatherings agree,—

there was a dinner in both cases; for the wants of the body are the same at all times, and man must eat in whatever age he lives. On which of these particular occasions the prize of superior excellence in cookery should be awarded, it would now be hard to tell; but of their extra skill in the culinary art in modern times, the writer claims to be a reliable witness, he having had the honor, when young, of teaching no less than five winters in the good old town, and during a portion of the time enjoyed the delights of "boarding round."

Finally, the long, eventful day came to an end, as all days must; and as the sun approached his setting, the tired participants in a festival, the like of which they would never see again in their native town, began quietly to depart singly or in parties. Old acquaintances separated, many never to meet again, the sounds died away, the crowd grew less, and when night threw her dark mantle over the Hannaford Grove it was entirely deserted. The few inhabitants left at the Depot village were soon and gladly buried in slumber, and the stars shone brightly down, as once they shone one hundred and twenty years before on the slumbers of the family of the first settler during their first night's rest in the narrow clearing and lonely cabin of Benjamin Blanchard.

Friends of Northfield, my work is done; would it were better done. But the application to write came late, and the time was limited. Acknowledgments are due to Mrs. L. R. H. Cross for assistance in gathering historic material; to the *Merrimack Journal* for information respecting the Blanchard family; and to many friends who have furnished for me important facts.

That prosperity may attend good old centenarian Northfield, and her worthy sons and daughters, even to the dawn of her next centennial, is the fervent wish and confident expectation of their humble servant,

THE AUTHOR.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LUCIAN HUNT, A.M.

Once on a time three brothers migrated from Amesbury, Mass., and settled in New Hampshire. Two of these, Humphrey and William Hunt, went to Guilford, while the third, Philip, Sr., removed to Sanbornton, into what was afterwards called the "Hunt Neighborhood," about midway between the Square and Union Bridge. He had twelve children. Of these, the oldest, Philip, Jr., remained on the homestead till his death. Eleven children were born to him, of whom Anthony Colby, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the seventh. When only eighteen years of age he married Mary Chase, of Deerfield, N. H., about two months younger than himself—a woman of strong character, industrious, careful and conscientious. This union lasted above half a century, he surviving to the seventy-fifth year of his age, and she to the eighty-seventh. After residing in Gilmanton, Sanbornton and the Wiers—a year or two in each,—the family, with others, took up its march in quest of a home in a neighboring State.

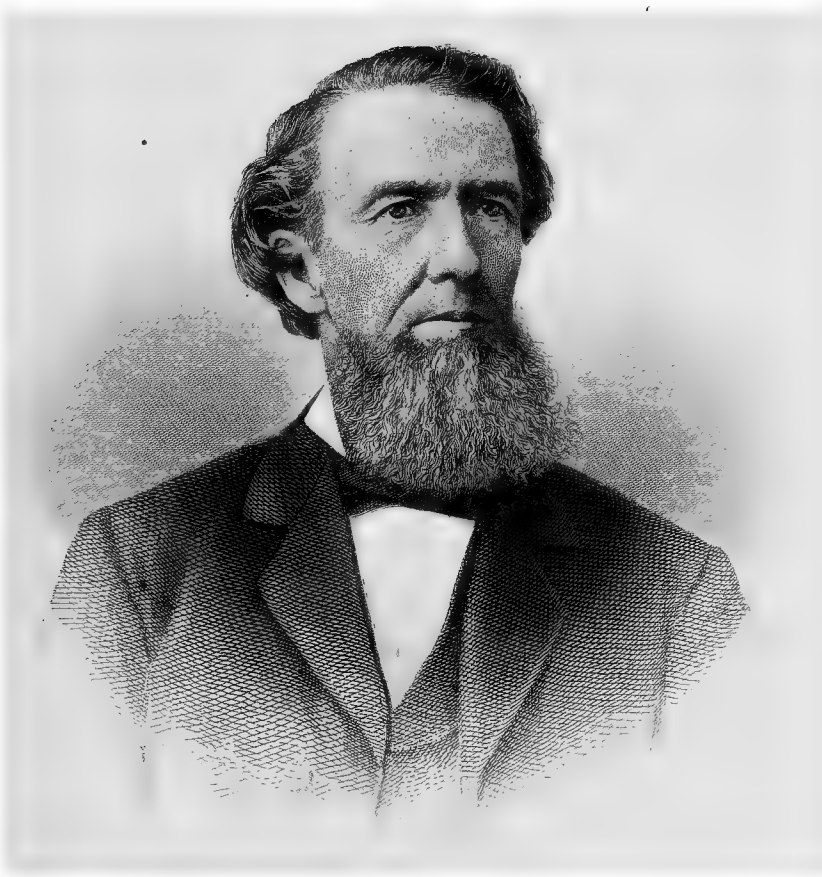
Between two ranges of the Green Mountains, in the northern part of Vermont, lies the romantic town of Woodbury, sparsely settled, full of ponds, hilly, yet with an excellent soil wherever the rocks allow it to be reached. Near the southern border, some four hundred feet in height, rises a perpendicular cliff called Nichols' Ledge. Between this and Cabot extends a plain about a mile in width, then covered with primeval forest, whither emigrated from Sanbornton and vicinity, about the year 1815, a colony of from twenty-five to thirty persons, and among them Anthony C. Hunt and wife, with several of his wife's relatives.

Mr. Hunt at first built a log house, in which Lucian was born, a few rods south of the big ledge, and a few years later, a framed house, still nearer the mountain, the birth-place of his daughter, Almira. His eldest daughter, Sarah, and his eldest son, Lucian, who died in his fifth year, before the birth of his second son, were both natives of Sanbornton.

Their life here was such as was generally experienced by first settlers in New England. Trees were felled and burned on the ground, and from their ashes a kind of potash—or salts, as it was called—was manufactured. This and maple sugar were the principal exports, and their backs the only means of transportation.

The settlement seemed to flourish for a time, but what with hard labor, few and distant markets, the want of the necessaries—to say nothing of the luxuries—of life, discouragement crept in, and one by one the settlers sought other homes, until Mr. Hunt and family were left alone. He struggled manfully a few years longer, but finally yielded, like the rest, and removed to Cabot, whence, after having passed seventeen years in Vermont, he returned to Sanbornton. Thus ended the Sanbornton exodus. Not a house, no memento, except the old cellars, scattered over what is now a broad pasture, remains to tell of the once bustling little New Hampshire colony of Woodbury, Vt.

On leaving Cabot, Mr. Hunt went first to Union Bridge (now East Tilton), whence, after a residence of four years, he removed to Sanbornton Bridge, where Lucian, the subject of this sketch, eagerly availed himself of the advantages there afforded for acquiring an education. He was an incessant reader, and long before he had fairly settled himself down to a regular course of school study had acquired a very respectable fund of information in regard to history and



Lucian Hunt.

general literature. At school, or privately, he was fond of taking up one study or branch at a time, and pursuing it till his curiosity or ambition was satisfied in that particular direction. Thus he commenced Latin one Spring, and, confining himself to that, finished Virgil during the ensuing autumn. He also became somewhat noted in those days as a *swimmer*, in which noble art he used to consider himself a match for any in the State, and by which accomplishment he has had the good fortune to save several persons from drowning in the course of his life. His favorite mode of exercise has ever been walking, and this at times has carried him considerable distances. The walk which seems to have afforded him the most pleasure was one from the Bridge to the top of Mount Washington and back, which he took in company with a fellow-teacher, calling from time to time at farm-houses for rest and refreshment, at one of which the mistress would take nothing for payment, as she said, "She never lost anything by giving to the poor." At another they were each charged twelve cents for a good supper, lodging and breakfast. Verily that was the day of small prices. They stopped one night at Centre Harbor, another at the foot of Chocorua Mountain, and the good part of a day on the Sandwich Plains, among the blueberry pickers, who had come from far and wide with their families —and some were pretty large,—ox-teams, bushel baskets, and where they remained day after day, many of them, till the berry season was over. Proceeding, they reached the Notch just at dusk, amid a fearful thunder-storm, which served as a grand introduction to this gate of the mountains, and which attended them with its lightnings and crashings till they reached the hotel, at ten o'clock.

Lucian once had the right side of his face filled with gunpowder from a horse-pistol at short range, which powder employed a doctor one long summer afternoon to extract, kernel by kernel. While still young, a boy, he received a commission in a somewhat notable military company of the time—"The Phalanx"—with Willis Russell, commander. To this, one fine day, the ladies of Sanbornton Bridge, in long procession, presented a beautiful flag through the hands and voice of Miss Betsy Kelley, then preceptress of the academy. Lucian was appointed to receive the same, and to respond in behalf of the company, all which was duly published in the local papers of the time, from the pen of the Hon. Asa P. Cate.

Lucian commenced teaching when sixteen years of age in the Bay Hill District, Northfield. After a second winter here, he taught in succession one winter at Webster, three in Centre Northfield, three in Natick, Mass., and one at Kingston. During all this time he was ardently prosecuting his studies. He had read Latin, his favorite study, far beyond the college course, a suitable amount of Greek, many volumes of French and German, besides most of the English branches required by the college curriculum. He attained to this mostly by his own private efforts, without pecuniary assistance from any quarter, paying his way as he went along, and thus keeping entirely clear of debt. When the funds from his winter's teaching gave out, he went to Boston in the summer and earned enough to float him over the rest of the year; so that, when he started in his profession, he was even with the world, with no debts to harass, or interest to eat up his earnings. This road to an education is longer, indeed, as it proved to be in his case; but it was sure and safe. He received his degree from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1863.

About this time Mr. Hunt was invited to take charge of the Marlow (N. H.) Academy. This school, which had become much reduced—the pupils at the start barely amounting to twenty—after passing into his hands, increased rapidly and steadily, till, at the close of the second year, it numbered one hundred and forty members, mostly adults, as a large class of smaller scholars were necessarily refused admittance from the want of accommodations. The third year was also one of continued prosperity. Such and so rapid a revival of a run-down academy we believe to be unexampled in the record of New Hampshire schools.

This unexpected success and liberal addition to his exhausted finances determined Mr. Hunt's vocation, and in the following spring he accepted an invitation to the High School of Castine, one of the oldest and most romantic little seaports on the coast of Maine, where he remained two years, receiving a generous increase of salary the second.

Next succeeded a two years' principalship of the academy in Standish, Me., where Mr. Hunt's good fortune was crowned by securing as a partner of his joys and sorrows Miss Caroline Higgins, one of the noble women for which that region is famous—social, kind, cheerful and generous.

After a two-years' rest Mr. Hunt became seated in the principal's chair of Powers Institute, Bernardston, Mass., where his predecessor had sunk the school to less than a dozen pupils. At the close of his five years' engagement he could point to nearly one hundred and twenty members then belonging to the institute. Though strongly urged by the trustees to continue his engagement for another five years, he preferred to heed a louder call from Falmouth, Mass. Here, as principal of Lawrence Academy, he remained twelve years, where he introduced improved educational methods, and, in fact, effected a revolution in the old academy, and with beneficial effect on the public schools of the town.

Yielding to the urgent request of the trustees of McCollom Institute, Mount Vernon, N. H., Professor Hunt took charge of their institution, which, after pursuing his vocation two years longer, he recently resigned, in order to carry out a purpose of his, formed

many years ago, to devote what might be left of his life to literary pursuits.

He is a trustee of McCollom Institute, and of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton. In 1880 he delivered an historical address at the Northfield Centennial, which was published in the *Granite Monthly*. Also, in June, 1885, he gave an address before the alumni of the Conference Seminary at Tilton.

Professor Hunt furnishes an example of the teacher, student and financier combined, and in all has achieved success. His favorite studies have been the ancient and modern languages—especially the Latin, French and German—ancient and modern history, English literature and elocution.

And now, having wielded the pedagogue's sceptre for a third of a century, blessed with good health and a competency, and possessing one of the most valuable private libraries in New Hampshire, containing nearly three thousand volumes of well-selected works, and among them several hundred in the French and German languages, he proposes to realize his long-cherished design to retire and pass the remainder of his days in rural employments and the companionship of his books, where himself and lady would be most happy to receive the visits of their many friends in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. May the blessing of heaven rest upon them in their retirement!

DR. A. B. HALL.

Adino Brackett Hall was born in Northfield, N. H., October 17, 1819. He was the son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Haines) Hall, and the seventh in descent from Richard Hall, of Dorchester, whose son Richard settled in Bradford, Mass., in 1673, and was made freeman in 1676; he was chosen one of the first deacons of the church of Bradford, and held that office till his death, March 9, 1730. His son Joseph, born February 19, 1680, was a deacon of the church in West Bradford, and had nine children, of whom Ebenezer, born 1721, removed to Concord, N. H.; was a farmer and selectman, and married Dorcas Abbott, the first white girl born in Concord.

Of Ebenezer Hall's twelve children, Obadiah, born October 13, 1748, married Mary Perham, of New Ipswich, N. H., November 3, 1770, and had seven children. Jeremiah Hall, their fourth child, born October 18, 1777, married, September 15, 1801, Hannah Haines, of Northfield, N. H.; was forty years a deacon in the Congregational Church, and had six children. Adino Brackett Hall was the youngest of this family.

Dr. Hall was also seventh in descent from George Abbott, one of the first settlers of Andover in 1643. George Abbott lived and died on the farm owned now by John Abbott. "His son, Thomas Abbott, (born May 6, 1666, died April 28, 1728), lived on the west side of Shawshene River. The farm remained in the family a century. He taught his children to reverence the Sabbath and keep it holy, and make the Bible their only rule of faith and practice.

"Edward Abbott, son of Thomas, was one of the proprietors of Pennacook, now Concord, N. H., one of the first selectmen and useful in town business. His house was a garrison, and stood on the west side of Main Street, south of the brook that runs between the State-house and court-house. The first white female and the first white male born in town were his children."[1] Of these children, Dorcas, born February 15, 1728, married, June 17, 1746, Ebenezer Hall, and became the mother of Obadiah Hall, grandmother of Jeremiah, and great-grandmother of Dr. Hall, the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Hall was educated at the academy of Dyer H. Sanborn and at Dartmouth College. After leaving the medical school he began directly to look for a place to begin practice, and used often in later years to tell, with infinite relish, the difficulties attending his first settlement. He had heard of an opening in Kingston, Mass., for a young physician, and, taking a sleigh, he proceeded, with a friend, to investigate the town. Half-way on their journey they came to bare ground; but, borrowing a buggy, they went on. Arriving at Kingston, they called on the various potentates, and met the encouraging response that if the new doctor could practice homœopathy, he might succeed. Nevertheless, he settled there, and, though he remained but three years, he won such confidence that critical cases in Kingston were submitted to his care until the close of his life. His desire to relieve suffering gave him courage to allow cold water, in teaspoonfuls, to his first case of typhoid fever. The older doctors were aghast at such frightful presumption, and said he had killed the patient; but the man recovered, and the comfort of the new treatment was so great that he was called to all the typhoid cases the next year. He was also one of the first to administer ether, and he was never afraid of anything because it was new. From Kingston he went to Natick, where he had previously taught, and in 1852 he began study in the hospitals of Paris. For two years he followed Nelaton, Roux, Rostan,—those great physicians and surgeons who have made this century illustrious by their services to mankind.

October 7, 1854, Dr. Hall settled in Boston, where, for twenty-six years, he lived the active and self-denying life of a physician in full practice. He was born for a doctor, his uncles were doctors, his older brother was of the same profession, and he himself, in his childish plays, was always beside a sick-bed. Joined to this love of medicine, he had courage, good sense, great kindness of heart, a genial presence and unfailing courtesy. He was destitute of that quality which bears the name, in America, of "brass," and one of his brother physicians said of him that "he didn't know what conceit was." He was satisfied to be

[1] Register of the Abbott family, 1847.



Engd by A H Hutchie

A. B. Hall



Jeremiah Smith

quietly and continually doing good, and receiving the constant love and trust of many whose dearest friend he was. None but a physician can know the toil of such a life; and perhaps no one else can know such a reward.

Dr. Hall volunteered to go to McClellan's army before Richmond, when surgeons were needed in the spring of 1862. He contracted malarial fever in those swamps, from which he was never entirely free. He served the Massachusetts Medical Society as councilor for twenty-five years, and the same length of time he was an active member of the school committee. Dr. Hall married, in 1864, Mary, eldest daughter of Rev. J. P. Cowles, of Ipswich.

Friday, April 16, 1880, he attended three cases of labor, leaving the last one at 5.30 P.M. Heated and fasting since morning, the east wind gave him a fatal chill. He died of pneumonia the following Wednesday, April 21st. His fatal illness made apparent the sense of what he was, and what was lost by his death. Dr. Hall, like his mother, was proverbial for his kindness to the poor; it is still told of her that the saddest sight at her funeral was the group of poor women looking into her open grave. Each morning of Dr. Hall's illness a crowd gathered on the sidewalk, and refused to move on at the policeman's bidding till he had asked how the doctor was. Some waited patiently, like beggars, before the back windows, only to say, "My wife wants to know how the doctor is."

"And after he had served his generation, by the will of God, he fell on sleep."

JEREMIAH SMITH, ESQ.[1]

Probably no name is more familiarly known among English-speaking people than that of Smith; and poor indeed is that town, especially in the United States, that cannot number one or more among its inhabitants. It also has the flavor of antiquity about it, since it must have sprung into being while the Teutonic race was as yet undivided, perhaps before it left the heights of Armenia, as it is found in a direct or modified form in all the various subdivisions of that most energetic of the national families of the world. If Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest be correct, it follows that the originators of the name Smith must have been not only the fittest, but the strongest among all who have been honored as founders of family appellations, as, so far as we know, the name is more common than any other among the whole Caucasian race.

New Hampshire is no less favored than her sister-States with a generous sprinkling of the time-honored name, more or less abundant in nearly every town within her borders.

But among them all, no one is more deserving of mention by the town historian, or more worthy of remembrance in an especial degree by the citizens of Northfield, as one of its model farmers, earlier settlers, its oldest inhabitant, an upright cititzen and one whose official record in town was second to none, than the subject of this sketch.

Jeremiah Smith was the son of William and Dilly (Clough) Smith, and born in Old Hampton, N. H., March 10, 1770. His father originated in Canterbury, N. H., and mother in Kingston, N. H., so that the family is of true New Hampshire stock several degrees back.

He came to Canterbury when a boy, and lived with Colonel Jeremiah Clough till twenty-one years of age, when, having reached his majority, and consequently become his own master, he concluded to follow the example set by so many other Canterbury people, and seek his fortune further north, in what then seemed to be the land of promise to the Canterburyites,—the sunny and bonny hills of Northfield. This was in 1792, two years before the great raising of the old meeting-house, in 1794, of which a full account is given in the history of Northfield.

Northfield then was in the full flowing tide of growing prosperity, and no doubt held out great attractions to the young adventurer; but little did he imagine, I surmise, when his walk from Canterbury had brought him to Bay Hill, that he had so soon found his life-haven, where he was to be anchored safely and happily for seventy-seven long years additional to those with which his manhood began. And little did he guess, when he called at Squire Glidden's, and engaged to work for him at seven dollars a month, and saw the sprightly Betsy of thirteen, that he had found his life companion, who for nearly three-quarters of a century was to share with him whatever, weal or woe, Northfield had to bestow. But so it was to be. She was born February 17, 1778, and after five years of faithful service on his part, when she was eighteen and he twenty-six, the father, Squire Glidden, and his daughter, Betsy, were so well satisfied with him and his work that the latter and he were united in marriage in the year 1797.

They first established their home at Bean Hill, on the farm afterwards owned by Messrs. Mills Glidden, Anthony C. Hunt, Morrill Moore, and which at present is in the possession of Mr. Clark. It was a rugged farm of about sixty acres, with a hard wood and hard, compacted soil, with a plentiful sprinkling of rocks, a rather steep slope to the north, and in a region of powerful thunder-storms. Neighbors were few and far between, for this was in the earlier days, and the roads were rough and the passers-by few. But Mr. Smith and his young wife had two talismanic virtues, which, ever since man learned the art to accumulate, have been powerful agents to evoke wealth from the hardest soil, and amid the most forbidding circumstances,—industry and economy.

[1] By Prof. Lucian Hunt.

They worked early and late, reduced expenses, saved the pennies, enjoyed perfect health, and, as a consequence, rose slowly, it may be, but surely, in the scale of social, financial and political importance as the years went by. Would that the young of the present day—alas! too many there are who need it—might profit by the very worthy example set before us by our hard-working and closely-saving ancestors! His was one of the big barns of the town,—an aristocratic barn for the times,—and yet the writer has been told, that this barn used to be filled, year after year, to the very eaves with hay and grain; and it is but fair to presume that a rich herd of stately oxen, cows, young cattle and sheep filled the spacious south-side yard, and were bountifully fed from its high-heaped contents. At Bean Hill all their children were born, except Warren H. and Mary Elizabeth.

Here they lived about sixteen years, till the death of Esquire Glidden, when, the homestead falling to Mrs. Smith by inheritance, they transferred their residence from Bean to Bay Hill, built a new house, made additions to the already extended barn, and there, on the ancestral fields, passed their years of strength and decline, prolonged to a period vouchsafed to few, enjoying in full measure the blessings that flow from agricultural pursuits, the hopes and fruition of seed-time and harvest, pride in their growing family, and the increasing respect and town-honors bestowed by their fellow-citizens. The farm, —formerly called the Robert Perkins farm, as he was its first settler and the first clearing on it was made by him, still in possession of the family,—with its abundant timber and wood and extensive meadow, is, I suppose, considered the most valuable within the present limits of the town, and in those early days must have poured forth overflowing harvests.

Though Mr. Smith, through mistaken kindness or friendship, by becoming bondsman, lost all his property at two separate periods of his life, yet, by the force of a strong will and unflinching perseverance, assisted by conjugal energy, he rallied, regained the lost ground, and at the end of life left a handsome property to his children. The confidence of his fellow-townsmen in his integrity and business capacity is shown by his election as selectman, year after year, and representative, and to other offices.

Mr. Smith, as we remember him, was rather striking in his personal appearance, with a presence well calculated to arrest the attention of the most casual observer,—stalwart in form, with marked features, and an expression pleasant, yet showing a decided character. He was a man of excellent habits in every respect, and never knew the meaning of sickness, as he lived straight along, from childhood to old age, without the least interference from the thousand ails and ills that harass ninety-nine-hundredths of the human race. He never was obliged to call in the aid of an M.D., and, in short, enjoyed perfect health to the very last.

Over and above the treasure of health, moreover, he was blessed with a cheerful disposition, which rendered him a favorite with rich and poor, and made him delight in hearing and telling merry stories; and, with the rich fund of anecdote and story, gathered in a long and active life, and held fast in a retentive memory, he could not be otherwise than an entertaining talker. The writer remembers well, when Mr. Smith's age was among the nineties, that an old Revolutionary soldier—we think his name was Danforth—from a distant part of the town, used to make him an occasional visit, for the express purpose, it would seem, of reviving memories of the olden times, when both were in their prime. And they succeeded thoroughly. The past lived again. The Revolutionary War was a fruitful theme, and especially the battle of Bunker Hill, in which the old soldier had been a participant. At such times their warlike enthusiasm would be roused almost to a white heat. Once, when the question of the emancipation of the slaves was pending during our last war, Mr. Danforth, —if that was his name,—at one of these meetings, while the writer was at the house, asserted stoutly, that the negroes made as good soldiers as the whites; said there were several at Bunker Hill, and their bullets dropped the red-coats as fast as anybody's. One stood near himself, and "his gun went *bang!* as loud as the best."

Mr. Smith's opportunities for acquiring an education were, of course, very limited; yet he seems to have had a natural turn for mathematics, arithmetic especially, of which a convincing proof exists in the form of an old blank-book with sheepskin covers, still treasured in the family, into which his examples were copied, some of which are "exceedingly difficult."

He had decided views in regard to his duty as a citizen, and voted for every President from Washington to Lincoln.

No kinder man in his family ever lived, and, as an unfailing consequence, the respect paid to him personally by his children during life, and to his memory since he passed away, has been of the tenderest and most devoted kind. The last day he lived, he said to his two daughters, who were present,—"My family I have governed by love; never struck but one blow, and that was an accident."

The years moved on, and Mr. Smith became old and "well stricken in years," but for a long period Providence kindly withheld the stroke. Generations passed away, but still his gait was erect and his eye strong. The writer has his autograph attached to a legal instrument, firm and legible, written when he was approaching a hundred. Old acquaintances dropped, one by one, from sight, till, of all who began with him the journey of life, not one man or woman remained. And still his health was good. Much of this was due in his later years to the excellent care and unflagging attention of his daughter, Mrs.

Nancy C. Gilman, who, with her husband, ministered to every want of her parents, watching every phase of health,—all to such good effect that Time's fingers seemed to lose their power as the years went by. And thus her father's life was lengthened out to within three years of a century before he was laid to rest,—the oldest man that Northfield has as yet produced.

Mrs. Smith, whose birth took place February 17, 1778, survived her husband nearly a year, dying at the age of ninety-one, January 1, 1868. She was a woman of strong mind, great independence, determined will, one who ruled her household well, "moving therein as queen," and whose orders were obeyed; and to her energetic assistance and inherited property, no doubt, much of Mr. Smith's financial prosperity was due. Their remains lie in the new cemetery in Tilton.

Mr. Smith had nine children, of whom five are still living or recently deceased.

1st. His oldest daughter, Alice G., born March 19, 1804; married Mr. Charles M. Glidden, and resided many years in Southern Ohio, dying December 28, 1873. She had a daughter, Mary Y., and a son, Steven S., now living. The former married George Crawford, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and has two sons and one daughter,—namely, George W., who, after graduating at West Point, studied law and is now practicing in Minnesota; John G., who, after studying in Germany, settled in Portsmouth, Ohio, and is now a leading physician there; and Minnie Alice, who, after graduating at the Boston Conservatory of Music, spent three years in study at Ann Arbor, and received a diploma of M.D. Mrs. Glidden's son, Steven S., married Susan Gannet, of Ironton, Ohio, and has five children,—namely, Aingia A., a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston; Jesse, a graduate of College Hill, Cincinnati, both married; two sons now in a military school; and Susan G., an infant.

2d. Mr. Smith's second daughter, Nancy C., married Mr. William Gilman, of Northfield, whose only daughter, Joan D., married Mr. H. A. Morse, a leading shipper and commission merchant of Boston. They have three daughters,—two, Ruth and E. Gertrude, brilliant scholars and accomplished musicians; and Abba C., recently returned from Europe, an amateur artist of much promise.

Mrs. Gilman was born May 2, 1806. At an early age she engaged in teaching, for which she had a great liking and special aptitude,—teaching private schools in her own house, having charge of a select school in Ohio, with one season in the seminary, making in all some twenty years in the profession. She studied medicine at the Boston Female Medical College, and has been in its practice more or less for thirty years. But beyond her reputation as a teacher or physician, she is better known as a philanthropist, a pioneer in all the most prominent moral questions of the day. She has ever been a thorough-going temperance advocate, a whole-souled champion of the anti-slavery cause, has lectured on the social vices and virtues, and is a stanch supporter of woman's enfranchisement, and through a long life the powers of her mind have been exerted and her influence felt for good, both in her native town and abroad.

3d. Joseph M. G. Smith, a retired iron-master, born December 28, 1807; has four children,—two sons and two daughters. The oldest, Joseph W., is connected with steamboating on the Ohio River. Jacob H., second son, with his two cousins, raised and equipped a company of soldiers, and served during the Rebellion; was once dangerously wounded by a ball, which struck his watch, and, glancing, entered his hip; and is now major, and stationed at some frontier fort on the borders of Mexico. His oldest daughter, Mary E., married a prominent lawyer, who is now a judge in Portsmouth, Ohio. Josephine, the youngest, married Orin Murfin, a young man of much promise, and holding a responsible position, who, while conducting the funeral of a brother-Mason, dropped dead in front of the altar.

4th. Warren H. Smith, the youngest son, a shrewd and energetic man of business, born April 6, 1817, in his earlier days was actively engaged in railroad-building, having been a prominent contractor on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, when in process of construction, and afterwards on Southern railways—we think in Kentucky. These and other similar stirring enterprises ended, he considered himself entitled to a more quiet life, and accordingly has set an excellent example to other Northfielders in settling down permanently on the paternal acres. While too many natives of the good old town have deserted it for the West or the city, he has chosen to make his father's home his own home and that of his children, and has increased its attractions in many ways. He has remodeled the ancestral house, built a new and capacious barn, beautified and improved the grounds, so that this historic farm, originally a part of the Blanchard lot, we believe, in pleasantness and value combined, has not its equal on Bay Hill certainly, and perhaps not in town; and here Mr. Smith has wisely decided to pass the evening of his days, as a prosperous farmer and retired country gentleman; and here may his age be prolonged till it shall reach or excel "the days of the years of his father."

The maiden-name of his wife was Miss Elizabeth Glines, one of Northfield's noble women, an excellent scholar, successful teacher and a lady of rare executive ability, well known for her labors of love in her neighborhood and church. Mr. Smith has two sons,—Charles Glidden and Jeremiah Eastman. Charles manages the farm. Jeremiah has been in business at the White Mountains the past five years, employing some fifty horses; is very popular in town, having been representative two years without any opposition.

5th. Mary Elizabeth, born November 6, 1822; married Ephraim S. Wadleigh, the fortunate possessor of the original farm of Benjamin Blanchard, the earliest pioneer, and first settler of Northfield. She died two years since, leaving one son and four daughters, who are all interested and actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. Three of the daughters—Addie P., Annie E. and Charlotte B.—reside at home; Olive A. married Peter Gile, of Franklin Falls; and Smith G. is married and living at Tilton.

Such, in brief, is the imperfectly written sketch of Jeremiah Smith, Esq., and his descendants, whose lives, independent thought and energy have had a marked influence on the policy and fortunes of the pleasant and prosperous township of the children's nativity and their father's adoption. May Northfield in the future produce many such.

WILLIAM F. KNOWLES, ESQ.[1]

Among the prominently worthy and enterprising sons of Northfield is the subject of the following sketch.

His grandfather, Joseph Knowles, was born June 15, 1758, and his grandmother, Sarah (Lock) Knowles, December 13, 1761. His death occurred February 16, 1815, when he was fifty-six years of age, and that of his wife August 30, 1841, in her eightieth year.

They are deserving of remembrance by the citizens of Northfield, not only for being the first of the name within its precincts, but as two among the earliest settlers of the good old town, having emigrated thither from Wilmot, N. H., about the year 1775, and located themselves on the Bean Hill road, not far from the Colonel Cofran farm; at which time his son William, the father of William F., was about six years old. Joseph was a carpenter as well as farmer, and worked at his trade more or less through life, as the wants of the community might require, to the great advantage of his neighbors, as a workman of that class must always be in great request in a growing town. And that he was a good workman is proved by the banisters of the Old Meeting-House, still in existence, which he turned in after-years, and as the History of Northfield says, "he turned them well." Indeed, a conscientious thoroughness has ever been the characteristic of him and his descendants. They "do their work well." His wife, Sarah Lock, before her marriage, lived in Chester, N. H., of which town her father was one of the earliest settlers. At first, there was much trouble from the Indians; and in after years Mrs. Knowles used to relate with great glee to her grandchildren the story of her father's encounter with one of that race. Her father, it appears, was at work in his field, when he was suddenly confronted and assaulted by an Indian. Mr. Lock, though unarmed except with a sickle, made a stout fight, wielding his reaping hook with such efficiency, that he soon reduced his opponent's face to a dead level, that is, cut off his nose, which so disconcerted poor Lo, that he retreated with great precipitation. When asked, in after-time, what became of his nose, he used to reply, "Old Lock cut it off."

Grandfather Knowles, after residing several years on his Bean Hill farm, according to the more probable account—though there is a little difference of opinion on this point—exchanged it for one on Bay Hill, where he remained till his death.

Those were the days, as everybody knows, of large families; and Joseph Knowles formed no exception to the ancestral rule. His family consisted of ten children, namely:

I. William, whose birth took place April 6, 1781. Married, in 1805, Zilpha Thorn, who was born January 1, 1782. His death occurred May 26, 1864, at the age of eighty-three; and his wife's December 26, 1876, aged ninety-four.

William was the father of five children, whose names are 1, Wesley, born October 6, 1806; married Jane W. Gilman, October 3, 1832, who was born October 6, 1805, and died September 20, 1857.

For his second wife, he married, June 26, 1860, Sophronia Clement Johnson, born October 9, 1817. His four children were named,—

(a) Charles W., born May 29, 1835; (b) George C., born November 24, 1838; died May 16, 1858; (c) Lucian E., born March 22, 1842; died September 2, 1864; (d) Laura J. C., born October 4, 1843, married to Marcus A. Hardy May 29, 1866, and died March 20, 1885.

2. Betsey C., born March 11, 1808; died May 3, 1882.

3. Cyrene, born January 21, 1813; died August 11, 1815.

4. Joseph, born July 29, 1817; died September 17, 1852.

5. William F., born April 24, 1822; married Sarah Pratt Robinson January 1, 1850. Her birth-place was Boston, and date, November 4, 1827. They have three children, two daughters and one son, all born in Cambridge and all living. Their names are as follows,—

(a) Addie Viola, born January 14, 1854; (b) Carrie Way, born February 5, 1857; (c) William Fletcher Knowles, Jr., born February 19, 1861. Is a graduate of Harvard Medical College, and is soon to proceed to Germany to study.

II. Joseph Knowles, Jr., born April 1, 1783, who, after marriage, settled in Piermont, N. H., had a large family, removed about forty-five years ago to Illinois, and finally made his home in Iowa.

III. and IV. Christian and Sarah, twins, born October 7, 1786.

V. Sally, birth April 11, 1789; married Josiah Bachelder, of Andover, N. H., and lived and died

[1] By Professor Lucian Hunt.



W. P. Knowles

there. Their son, William A. Bachelder, now lives on the old farm, and his son, Nahum, is writing a History of Andover, so report says.

VI. Hannah, born February 9, 1792; married Mr. Haines, and lived for many years in Vershire, Vt., but after her husband's death removed to Exeter, N. H.

VII. John, born October 10, 1794. Never married. Died May 29, 1853.

VIII. Polly, born August 6, 1797. Married Josiah A. Woodbury, of Northfield, in which town she passed her life and died. Had three children,—Mary, Cyrene and William.

IX. and X. A son and daughter,—January, 1800.

Having thus given a brief analysis of the Knowles family, and traced back its genealogy so far as our data permitted, we will devote our remaining space to a hasty glance at the principal events in the life of that member of it whose portrait is given with this sketch.

On the highest pinnacle of Bay Hill, looking almost perpendicularly down upon Chestnut Pond nestling at its eastern base, with the triple-peaked Gilmanton Mountains in the distance beyond, at a height perhaps of two or three hundred feet above the famous first settled farm of the pioneer, Benjamin Blanchard, on the west, with Kearsarge towering above it and far away; with Bean Hill's broad shoulders confronting the view on the south,—while northward stands the giant sentinels of the White, Franconia and Sandwich Ranges, with the Winnipisaukee Valley in the foreground,—is situated the pleasant, productive and romantic ancestral homestead of Wesley Knowles, Esq., where his brother, William F. Knowles, son of William and Zilpha Knowles, first saw the light on the 24th of April, 1822, as we have already stated, the same year which gave to our country Ulysses S. Grant, with but a few days' difference between their ages.

Like many other New Hampshire boys who have made their mark, William passed his boyhood at home, under the eye of a careful, industrious and much respected Christian father and mother, aiding in cultivating the well-tilled fields, laying the foundations by temperance, pure air and hard work, for that stock of good health and strength which were to serve him so well in after-life, and acquiring those habits of industry upon which his future success has so much depended.

The winter district-school was his only source of education till he was sixteen, when he attended two terms at the Franklin, N. H., Academy, and the following winter made his first essay in teaching in the Sanborn district, in Sanbornton, in the years 1839–40.

The next winter he was a pupil in the New London, N. H., Literary Institution, and the ensuing fall of the Academy at Newbury, Vt., and the winter after, taught in Haverhill, N. H., always working on the farm during the summer.

The Academical School of Professor Dyer H. Sanborn, a noted teacher of those times, was then in the flood-tide of its prosperity, at Sanbornton Bridge (now Tilton) and thither William wended his way in the fall of 1842.

The writer attended the school at the same time, and remembers him well as a hard worker, a close student and unexceptionable in his observance of the school regulations, while in scholarship he stood in the front rank,—his tastes and strength seeming to lie more particularly in mathematics. In the subsequent winter he taught with general acceptance in his home-district of Bay Hill.

He was now twenty-one, and knowing he must work his way through the world by his own unaided efforts, like many other young men of his native town, he determined to leave the paternal fields and seek his fortune elsewhere; and, accordingly, in May, proceeded to Boston. Here engaging in the grocery business till September, 1844, he then entered the wholesale dry-goods store of the wealthy firm of James M. Beebe & Co., where he remained fourteen years,—a length of time sufficient to prove most decidedly his faithfulness to his duties and consequent acceptability to his employers.

On the termination of this engagement, he concluded to make still another change in his business, —the fourth,—having already tried farming, teaching and storekeeping. He engaged in the transportation business, which has been his employment down to the present time; first, with the Commercial Steamboat Company, and the Boston and Providence R. R. Company, between Boston and New York and the South. Subsequently, he accepted an offer to go to New York in the interest of the N. Y. C. R. R. Company, and afterwards was engaged by the Pennsylvania R. R. Lines.

After continuing in New York three years, he was, on the completion of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. to Council Bluffs, engaged to represent their road in Boston and New England. Continuing in this agency several years, until the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads, had completed an arrangement for pooling their through business, which, by the way, was the first pooling arrangement made by any railroad, he was appointed Pool Agent for their New England business.

At the present time he is the New England Agent of the California Fast Freight Line, which line is owned and operated by the Chicago, Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Union Pacific Railways.

His office is at 211 Washington Street, Boston.

Mr. Knowles is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Master Mason in 1857, received the Royal Arch Mason's Degree, in

1858, soon followed by the Cryptic Degrees of the order, and a little later was created a Knight Templar and Knight of Malta; is at present a permanent member of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Massachusetts, and, on the 21st day of November, 1862, received the Grade of Sov.·. Gr.·. Ins.·. Gen.·. of the Thirty-third and last Degree, and was admitted an honorary member of the Supreme Grand Council A. A. Scottish Rite for the northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States, and is to-day among its oldest members residing in Massachusetts.

Owing to the nature and locality of his employment, Mr. Knowles has found it convenient to make his home in or near the New England metropolis during the most of his adult years. After marriage he lived in Boston till 1852, when he changed his residence to Cambridge, where he remained twenty-four years, till 1876. That his executive ability was appreciated in some degree by his fellow-citizens at this time is shown by the fact that he was called to serve in the city government of Cambridge two years, having been elected to the Council for 1861 and unanimously re-elected for the following year. After a few months' stay in Medford, he finally removed to Somerville, where he now resides, still in the full vigor of life, blessed with health and a competency, possessed of a spacious and pleasant home, a charming family, with the retrospect of a life of earnest and honest striving rewarded and rounded out by the successful accomplishment of the mission assigned him. As we said of his grandfather, so we say of him,—" he has done his work well." May prosperity still further attend, and a ripe old age await this characteristic son of Northfield, William F. Knowles.

HISTORY OF HILL.

BY F. R. WOODWARD.

CHAPTER I.

THE township of New Chester, as originally granted, embraced a large amount of territory, containing that which is now occupied by Hill, Bristol, Bridgewater, a portion of Wilmot and Danbury. Hill, at this date (1885), contains only a small part of the original grant of New Chester, bearing this original title until January 14, 1837, when, in honor of Governor Isaac Hill, it received its present name. The old Masonion proprietors granted this territory to eighty-seven proprietors September 14, 1753; being mostly men from Chester, the new grant was called New Chester. The original proprietors were not all actual settlers, but many afterwards transferred or sold their claims to actual settlers.

As early as 1767 two settlements were made within the present limits of Hill, by Carr Huse, Esq. and Captain Cutting Favour. The former came from Newbury, Mass., and settled on a fine intervale farm in the village, that has been held by the family name to this date (1885).

The latter selected a good location on the Pemigewasset River, about two miles north of the village, towards Bristol, at the present residence of Frank Foster. At first these men did not spend their winters among the snow-clad hills and frosty valleys of their new homes, surrounded by beasts of the forests and more deadly foes, their copper-colored enemy. In 1770 they made their residence here permanent. During the same year other settlements were made in that part of New Chester which is now embraced in other towns. Certain names must necessarily appear in this history of men who were then residents of these surrounding towns, as petitioners and officers. The town was incorporated November 20, 1778, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants, and named New Chester at their request. A manifest desire existed very early among the inhabitants of this large territory for a division of the town, and petitions were presented to the General Court for that purpose in 1774, as is shown by the records,—

"At a town-meeting held upon the 20th day of January, 1774, upon the third article, voted that the Township of New Chester shall be Incorporated into Two Townships or parrishes.

"Upon the fourth article, Voted that what money was voted at the last meeting to be raised for preaching Shall be applied towards getting the Town of New Chester Incorporated into Two Townships, or parrishes, as aforesaid, so much of it as is nessary for that Servis.

"*Voted*, that Samuel Livermore, Stephen Holland and John Tolford, Esqr., they or either of them are here by empowered to git the Township of New Chester incorporated in to two Townships or parrishes aforesaid."

PETITIONS TO BE INCORPORATED INTO TWO TOWNS IN 1776.

"*To the Honorable Council and House of Representatives of the Colony of New Hampshire:*

"The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Township of New Chester. Wee, the Inhabitants of Sd N. Chester, Do Labour under many Grievances and disadvantages for want of an In Corporation, whereby wee might have officers Endowed with Powers and Authority as other Towns in this Colony Do Enjoy. We therefore Humbly Pray Your Honours to Grant us a Charter of In Corporation—Investing us with the Powers, Priviledges and Authorities as other Towns within this Colony have. It is the Desire of your Humble Petitioners that the Sd Township may Be In Corperated into two Distinct Towns, if your Honours Please, By Reason of the Township Being Very Long, which will abundantly Best Acommodate the Inhabitants of Sd Town Ship, it is desired that Sd Towns may Be Divided at New Found River, So Called, Allowing the upper Town to In Clude the priviledges for mills upon Sd River within the Limits of Sd Town and your Humble Petitioners, as in Duty Bound, shall Ever Pray.

"N. Chester, Decembr 24th, 1776.

"Jonathan Crawford, Josiah heath, Thomas Crawford, Junr, John Clark, Cutting favour, Jonathan Ingalls, Joseph Sanborn, Jacob wells, Robert Crawford, Nason Cass, John Mitchell, Gideon Sleeper, Reuben Wells, John Smith, Nathaniel Sanborn, John Bussell, Benj. McAllester, Robt Forsith, Beniemin Emery, Carr Huse, David Emerson, Joshua Tolford, Tilton Bennet."

This petition not being granted, nearly two years later the following was presented:

"*To the General Court of the State of New Hampshire:*

"The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Township of New Chester. Wee, the Inhabitants of Sd Township, Do Labour under Many Grievances and Disadvantages for Want of an Incorporation whereby wee might have officers indowed with Power, authority, and that wee might Lay out our highways So that wee Might make and Repair them So that travilers might Safely travel or pass through the Town Ship Safely, for want of which wee are Sensible; Some of your Honours are Sensible of and many more Dificulties which wee Labour under; wee, therefore, Humbly Pray your Honours to Grant us a Charter of Incorporation Investing us with the Powers, Priviledges and authorities as other Towns within the State Do Injoy, and your Humble Petitioners, as in Duty Bound, Shall Ever Pray.

"New Chester, October 15th, 1778.

"It is Desird that the Town May Be Incorperated By the name of New Chester.

"Carr Huse, Cutting favour, Chase fuller, Jonathan Crawford, thomas Lock, moses Worthen, Gideon Sleeper, John Russell, Jacob Wells, Tilton Bennet, John Emery, Beniamin Emons, Simeon Cross, Samuel worthen, Abner fellows, Theophilus Sanborn, John Cleveland, Nathaniel Sanborn, Ebenr Ingalls, Josiah heath, Jonathan Ingalls, Peter Sleeper, John Kidder."

In answer to the above petition, the town was incorporated by the Legislature November 20, 1778.

At the time of its incorporation the shape of the town, as they claimed, was indeed inconvenient for the transaction of business, as was evidently true, being shown by the following petition, that was sent to the Legislature nine years after the town was incorporated:

"To the Honourable Senate and House of Representatives of said State, to be convened at Charlestown on the Second Wednesday of September, A.D. 1787.

"The Petition of the inhabitants of New Chester, in said State, Humbly Sheweth, Wee, your Petitioners, Labouring under many Difficulties and disadvantages in our present Circumstances by Reason of the Town Being Exceedingly Long and in one place but a very little more than one mile wide, which makes it very Difficult for the Major part of the people to attend Public Worship, when we have preaching in Town and like wise to Attend Town Meeting, as it is Commonly bad traveling when wee have our Annual Meeting, the Town is more than Nineteen miles in Length. Wee, your Humble Petitioners, Earnestly Request that your Excellency and Honours would Divide the Town of New Chester into two Towns, and that it may be Divided at Newfound River, So Called (vs.), Begining at the mouth of Newfound River, running up said river untill it comes to Newfound pond; then running on the easterly Shore of said pond untill it comes to the Town line between New Chester and Plymouth, and your petitioners, as in Duty Bound, will ever Pray.

"New Chester, August 23d, 1787.

"Carr Huse, Reuben Wells, john Russell, Nathan Colby, Peter heath, Jonathan Ingalls, Jun., Elias Boardman, Jona Ingalls, Nathaniel Sanborn, Ephm Webster, Cutting favour, Michael Mosher, Thomas Huse, John fellows, Jonathan Holt, Josiah Brown, David Emerson, Thomas Rowell, Joseph Johnson, Thomas Locke, Samuel worthen, Benja Boardman, John Mitchel, Jacob Fellows, Joseph Marshall, Joseph Emons, Moses Fellows, Simeon Cross, Daniel Heath, James heath, Jonathan heath, David powell, Alexander Craig, Jonathan Carlton, Ephraim Clark, John Mitchell, Junr, Ziba Townsend, Chase Fuller, John Ladd, Samuel Drew, David Craig, Robert Craige, Seth Spencer, Isaac Senter, Jonathan Crawford, Beniamin Emons, William Powell, Josiah heath, John heath, James Craige."

February 12, 1788, the north part of this town was incorporated into the town of Bridgewater, and Thomas Crawford was authorized to call the first town-meeting.

By an act of the Legislature, approved June 24, 1819, that part of the town "which lies northerly of Smith's river," with a part of Bridgewater, was made into a new town (now Bristol).

December 21, 1820, the town was enlarged by the annexation of a small portion of Alexandria.

By an act of the Legislature, approved December 21, 1832, a small tract of land was taken from New Chester and annexed to Wilmot.

On the 26th day of June, 1858, a certain tract of land was taken from Hill and joined to Danbury.

The town was in Grafton County until July 1, 1868, at which time it was annexed to Merrimack County.

LIST OF RATABLE POLLS, 1775.

Carr Huse, Esq., Cutting Favour, David Emerson, Nathaniel Sanborn, Henry Wells, Jacob Wells, Tilton Bennet, Benjamin Straw, Nason Cass, Jeremiah Quimby, Joseph Sanborn, Reuben Wells, John Smith, Nathaniel Bartlet, Robert Forsaith, Joshua Tolford, Esq., Peter Sleeper, Gideon Sleeper, John Kidder, Samuel Worthan, Moses Worthan, Ebenezer Ingalls, Thomas Lock, Eben Fellows, Beniamin Emmons, Chase Fuller, Edmund Eastman, Gersham Fletcher, John Mitchel, Thomas Crawford, Thomas Crawford (2d), Peter Heath, John Clark, Jonathan Ingalls, Josiah Heath, Andrew Craige, Benjamin McCollester, Jonathan Crawford.

RATABLE POLLS, 1783.

"State of New Hampshire.

New Chester, Dec. 12th, 1783.

"A return of the Number of Male Polls from Twenty-one years of Age & upwards paying for themselves within the Town of New Chester. No 66.

"Carr Huse, } *Select Men For*
"Peter Sleeper, } *N. Chester.*"

"Groton, ss., Alexandria, Dec. 12th, 1783.

"Then the above-Named Carr Huse, Esq., and Peter Sleeper, Men New Chester, Made Oath to the Truth of the above Return By them Signed Before me.

"Josiah Tolford, *Just. Peace.*"

Number of ratable polls in 1885	167
Value of real estate	$127,832
Amount in savings banks	$50,733
Money at interest on notes	6164
Railroad bonds	1000

Early Proprietors.—The following is a schedule of the proprietors' names of New Chester, with the number of each proprietor's lots as they were drawn:

DRAUGHT OF LOTS IN NEW CHESTER.

Proprietors' Names.	First Div'n, No.	Second Div'n, No.	Third Div'n, No.	Fourth Div'n, No.
Matthew Thornton, Esq	22	71	90	51
Archabld Dunlap	55	34	6	93
John Tolford, Esq	38	22	66	24
Matthew Thornton, Esq	40	7	42	8
Joseph Clark	35	8	10	11
Ensign William Tolford	9	20	5	3
John Tolford, Esq	57	57	7	69
John McMurphy, Esqr	74	61	52	37
John Gordon	24	32	2	18
Matthew Thornton, Esqr	10	13	88	6
John Tolford, Esqr.	48	45	45	39
Robert McMurphy	94	55	70	65
Matthew Thornton, Esqr.	59	92	39	70
Ensn Henry Hall	20	67	16	31
Thomas Shirley	1	37	23	14
John Tolford, Jr.	45	40	80	91
John Durham	91	84	92	57
Lieut Robert Fletcher	31	41	27	19
Hugh Tolford	7	18	3	12
Ensn James Quinton	78	59	53	42
Coll Josiah Willard	46	30	84	90
Matthew Thornton, Esqr	6	1	87	4
Stephen Ferrington	23	74	76	28
Robert Craige	76	56	79	22
Jeremiah Colburn	49	25	20	82
John Tolford, Esqr	3	16	28	29
James Shirley, Junr.	89	79	32	64
Matthew Livermore, Esqr	60	93	38	75
Matthew Thornton, Esqr	72 86	78 87	55 12	66 45
Mark H. J. Wintworth	52	27	46	84
John Mills	56	39	50	80
Samuel Moores, Esqr	8	19	67	13
Timothy Ingals	75	64	54	39
James White	62	90	40	85
Capt John Underhill	41	69	83	34
Capt Thomas Wells	90	83	33	60
Joshua Tolford	66	52	68	74
Nathanael Ingals	15	12	25	55
Samuel Searls	47	23	43	92
Capt James Shirley	88	77	31	56
John Kelsay	85	88	11	81
Jotham O'Diorn, Esqr	83	33	69	49
Coll Theodore Atkinson	30	46	63	21
Lieut Thomas Craige	27	2	21	25

Proprietors' Names.	First Div'n. No.	Second Div'n. No.	Third Div'n. No.	Fourth Div'n. No.
Col[l] Joseph Blanchard	42	3	85	35
Lieut Ebenezer Dearbon	81	80	60	59
James McFarson	32	14	29	48
Jeremiah Colburn	28	42	61	27
Samuel Gault	82	81	35	47
Samuel Searls	5	44	82	5
John Mau	92	85	44	15
Peirce & Moore	34	38	93	40
Robert White	53	29	47	88
Capt John Moffatt	80	86	59	61
Jeremiah Colburn	69	62	13	76
Matthew Thornton, Esq[r]	63	60	51	79
Thomas Wallingsford, Esq	68	63	56	78
Matthew Thornton, Esq[r]	58	82	41	87
George Jaffrey, Esq[r]	16	6	89	54
John Aikin	18	50	17	32
William Parker, Esq[r]	54	35	49	68
Joshua Peirce, Esq	43	28	81	36
John Kinge	64	73	58	61
Jacob Sargent	77	66	48	62
Matthew Thornton, Esq[r]	29 67	9 89	62 14	26 77
Col[l] Masurve & others	36	5	64	10
James Wadwell	93	36 & 68	. .	58
Thomlenson & Mason	44	24	75	44
Orlando Colby	51	26	74	86
Henry Herring	73	15	8	67
Samuel Searls	37	21	65	7
Col[l] Josiah Willard	19	51	36	43
William Graham	14	11	24	17
Alexander McClure	70	58	72	50
Solly & March	21	70	26	30
John Wentworth, Esq[r]	65	54	57	72
Timothy Favour	4	43	22	2
Matthew Thornton, Esq	39	4	19	9
John Hazeltine	12	47	78	1
Col[l] Thomas Parker	2	17	4	16
Archabald Dunlap	33	31	15	46
Richard Wibird, Esq[r]	13	10	91	20
Col[l] Josiah Willard	87	76	30	41
Richard Pearl	84	91	34	38
James Moores	79	65	9	52
Archabald Dunlap	17	49	86	53
Mark Karr	11	48	18	33
Samuel Emerson, Esq[r]	50	53	73	83

"Portsmouth, September 8th, 1806.

"Copy Examined.

"Jeremiah Libbey, Prop[rs] Clerk."

In the Masonian proprietors' five hundred acre lots drawn December 24, 1781, as follows:

"Thomlenson & Mason . . . . . No. 1
Meserve & Co . . . . . No. 2
Theadore Atkinson . . . . . No. 3
Thomas Parker . . . . . No. 4
John Moffatt . . . . . No. 5

"New Chester, Oct. 3d, 1806.

"Copy Examined.

"Carr Huse, Prop[rs] Clerk."

Boundary Lines.—Considerable difficulty was experienced by the early settlers in fixing the boundary lines of the township, and at several different times committees were appointed by the Legislature to settle the troubles.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RUNNING LINES, 1763.

"We, the subscribers, being chosen by the Proprietors of the Townships of New Briton and New Chester, so called, a committe to settle the Boundaries between said Townships, we have as follows (viz.); we have begun at the Northerly line Stevens' Farm, and have measured acrost the lower end of New Briton by the River on a strait line four miles to a Crotched white Birch tree standing upon the bank of the River, Marked with T, S, W, T, R, S, I, L, T, and together with the Date of the year, which Tree wee have made and Established as a Bound Between the Two afforesaid Townships, Togather with an Elm Standing Down the Bank, about half-way to the water, which is spotted and Marked with B. T.; from thence wee have Run part of the line Between Said Townships one mile to a great Red Oak Tree Standing in the line, Marked with a great M, Cut out with an axe, and one notch cut in it; from thence said line is to run the same course as wee have run this, one mile, which is South, Seventy three Degrees west, according to the Charters, which Bounds is to be a final Settlement of the lower Bound Between said Township and line so far as it is run.

"Boscawen, June 10th, 1763.

"Richard Wason,
"Richard Smith,
"Benjamin Tilton,
"Jeremiah Lane,
"Thomas Wells,
"John Tolford,
"William Tolford,
} *Committee Men.*"

In answer to a petition from the selectmen, an act was passed by the Legislature, June 11, 1808, appointing William Webster, Bradstreet Moody and Enoch Colby "to determine the jurisdictional lines between the Towns of New Chester, Alexandria and Danbury and report to the Legislature."

This committee, after considerable annoyance, settled the question of the boundary between said towns.

"Alexandria, Oct. 28, 1808.

"Agreeable to a law of this state, we, the Subscribers, have preambulated the line between the Towns of Alexandria and New Chester, beginning at a beach tree marked & stones around it (a little north of a beach tree which is marked W, P, S, W, S, which is the south westerly corner of Alexandria; then runing north about Fifty degrees East, to a large beach, marked and spoted, on the southerly bank of Smith's River.

"in the month of December following begun at a stake and stones known by the name of the Hemlock Corner, then South, about 47½ Degrees West, to Smith's River, to a Red oak tree standing on the east bank of said River, marked M, W, S, and S, D.

"W. W. Sargent, } *for the Selectmen of New Chester.*
"Wm. Pattee, } *for the Selectmen of Alexandria.*"

"Andover, Oct. 26, 1808.

"Agreeable to a law of this state, we, the subscribers, have preambulated the line between the Town of Alexandria and New Chester, beginning at a hemlock tree on the west bank of Pemgewasset River, said to bee the corner of said Town, marked with the letters S, G, M, C, W, S, & J, W, then Runing south about seventy three degrees west, to a White Maple tree, said to be the South west corner of New Chester, and then north western of Andover, marked with the letters S, G, C, M and W, S, we have spotted, renewed, numbers and respoted from the hemlock to the maple, and each Town pays its own expences.

"W. W. Sargent,
"Samuel Graves,
"Caleb Marston,
} *Select Men of New Chester and Andover.*"

"Bridgewater, Oct. 29th, 1808.

"this day we, the subscribers, have preambilated the line between New Chester and Bridgwater, begining at the outlet of New-Found pond, from there southly by the west bank of New found River, so Called, to the west end of the Bridge across said River, near where Dr. Samul Kelly formerly lived; then by the south Branch of sd River to a spruce tree marked, near the place now contemplated on for the westerly end of the new Bridge, now in building across said River; from there by said Bank to the back side of Coll Lewis' Coal shed; from there by said bank too feet to the East of the front or southerly part in the grist or corn Mill, to the junction of said River with the Pemegewasset River.

"Robert Craige,
"Eben Kelley,
} *for Select Men of Bridgwater.*
"Moses Sleeper,
"John Wadleigh,
} *Select Men of New Chester.*"

"NEW CHESTER, Oct. 20th, 1815.

"We, the subscribers, agreeable to the laws of this State, have preambalated the line between the town of New Chester and Danbury, beginning at the old beach Corner at the North west corner of New Chester and the South west corner of Danbury, marked with different letters, then running North, about fifty degrees East, to dead Beech tree, the South East Corner of said Danbury, just by which is a large beach tree marked with the letters W, S, A, T, and dated Oct. 20th, 1815. We have spotted, renewed bounds and re-spoted, lettered and dated from the one corner to the other, and each town pays its own cost.

"W. W. SARGENT, } *for the Select Men of New Chester.*

"AMOS TAYLOR, } *for the Select Men Danbury.*

"A true copy. Attest,

"Oct. 30th, 1815." "DANIEL FAVOUR, *Town Clerk.*

Hill is bounded north by Danbury, Alexandria and Bristol; east by New Hampton and Sanbornton—Pemigewasset River flowing between; south by Franklin and Andover, and west by Andover, Wilmot and Danbury. Area, about fifteen thousand acres. Population, six hundred and sixty-seven.

Distance from Concord by rail, twenty-five miles north, reached by a branch of the Northern Railroad running from Franklin to Bristol. Rugged Mountain, situated partly in this town, is justly entitled to its name, as it is one of the most rugged elevations in Central New Hampshire. Many have supposed the town received its name from the very uneven nature of the country, but such is not the case. There are many fine, well cultivated farms in this town upon which have been reared large families of boys and girls, many of whom have gone forth to make their mark in the world.

W. W. Sargent was, during his day, one of the leading men in town, held the offices of representative, selectman and town clerk at one time during the years 1807, '08, '09, '10, besides being justice of the peace and on nearly all the committees appointed to advance the interest of the town. He was chairman of the Board of Selectmen for six years and town clerk for many years.

Carr Huse was another man of rare ability who was thought much of by his townsmen, and was continued in places of trust for a long time. He had a family of thirteen children.

Among the number of Hill's sons who have ranked high in their sphere may be mentioned Gilman Kimball, son of Ebenezer and Polly Kimball, born December 8, 1804.

Mr. Kimball, being possessed of ample means, spared no pains in the care and education of his children. Gilman received private instruction and afterward entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1827. He studied medicine, and to perfect himself in his profession he traveled extensively, and practiced abroad with some of the most noted physicians and surgeons. He has performed some very wonderful operations in surgery, among which are several successful cases of amputation at the hip-joint, which for centuries had been supposed to be an operation almost impossible to perform and save the life of the patient. At present he resides at Lowell, Mass., and is a shining light in his profession.

Joseph Huse, grandson of the original settler, Carr Huse, and son of John and Betsy Huse, born May 9, 1806, is another of Hill's sons of whom the townspeople should be proud. Reared a sturdy farmer, he went forth to battle with the world well prepared to win in that conflict which requires, chiefly, pluck and integrity for its weapons. Amid the vicissitudes of a great city—Boston—he has succeeded in building up a business, fortune and reputation, to which we refer with pride. We are indebted to him for much information in regard to early settlements of New Chester.

Charles M. Winchester, publishing agent of the Christian Publishing House, Dayton, Ohio, is a man who has risen to eminence, and in his prosperity he is not ashamed to own that he is a "Hill man."

Gilman Currier, who left his native place to make a business and home for himself, settled in Haverhill, Mass., and engaged in the shoe business with success; but death claimed him for its victim in 1847, and his business passed into the hands of his brother, Samuel M. Currier, who has succeeded in establishing an enviable reputation by his honest and fair dealing, and at the same time has succeeded in amassing a liberal amount of this world's goods. He is one of those genial, kind-hearted men that it gives us pleasure to meet. This is a peculiar trait of the entire family. These brothers were children of Moses and Nancy Currier.

Augustus B. Johnson, son of Samuel and Mary Johnson, is a man of energy and perseverance (inherited from his father), and, by exercising these qualities, has risen to be one of the leading business men of the West (although he does not make his permanent home in the West). He is engaged extensively in stock-raising in the State of Kansas, and is eastern manager of the Johnson Loan and Trust Company, of Arkansas City.

W. W. Currier, son of Jonathan and Nancy Currier, is a successful business man, engaged in the manufacture of shoe stock in Haverhill, Mass.

There are many others we would be glad to mention if space would allow. We will, however, give only a slight sketch of two of the old residents.

Carr Huse was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1740, and moved his family to New Chester in 1770. Previous to this time he would go up to New Chester in the spring and spend his summers, and return in the fall to his native place. He was the first settler, with one exception, and in his new home experienced many hardships and privations, and his nearest neighbor north was two and a half miles, and south, Franklin Lower village, where he was obliged to go to get his grain ground, and this he had to do in winter with a hand-sled and snow-shoes. The

nearest meeting-house (and that made of logs) was twenty-two miles, at Plymouth, where he went on horseback, having only a bridle-road with trees spotted to direct him. He took a deep interest in the prosperity and welfare of the town. He occupied almost every position in town requiring ability, responsibility and faithfulness in the discharge of his various duties. He was town clerk thirty-three years in succession, one of the selectmen many years, and filled many other offices, and among them, representative to the State Legislature for many years, which met during that time at Portsmouth and Exeter. He held a justice's commission for forty years, and, as there was no lawyer in town, he made a specialty of writing deeds, etc., which the law required. As there was no minister in town, he solemnized marriages and performed not a few, but at a low price compared with the present time. In the organization of the Congregational Church he was the only male member, with one exception, and he was chosen deacon, and remained such for forty years. He had two wives. For the first he married Sarah Wells, in 1761, who was the mother of seven children; and for the other, Joanna Buswell, in 1775, who was the mother of six children. He died in 1833, aged ninety-two years and nine months, having twelve children and forty-four grandchildren.

Geo. W. Sumner was born at Deering, N. H., February 9, 1792; assisted his father in clearing and cultivating a large farm. At the age of nineteen (the time of his mother's death) he left home, studied grammar and geography six weeks with Rev. E. P. Bradford, served two years' apprenticeship in the clothier business at Weare and Hillsborough, and in March, 1816, moved to Hill and built a dam and shop, and commenced carding wool July 6, 1816. He carded eight thousand pounds that season.

He continued in the business of carding wool and dressing cloth during the summer months for about forty years. During this time he often taught school winters, and held every important office in and for the town of Hill, and for many years he was a justice of the peace; was an excellent writer of prose and verse, and a member of the Congregational Church.

December 19, 1822, he married Hannah Abrams, of Sanbornton, who died August 30, 1847. In September, 1848, he married A. S. Pratt; he died July 20, 1876. His children by first wife, were Mary H., Martha, Ellen S., Catharine M., Jane W., George A. and Sarah G. All but the two last mentioned died before reaching twenty-five years of age. George A. Sumner is still living at Hill; born June 27, 1839; married Angie Montague, of Springfield, Mass., April 28, 1868. Their children are, Anna G., born April 3, 1869, and George Willis, born January 5, 1875.

Sarah G. Sumner, born June 7, 1844; married Edmund S. Vail, of Blooming Grove, N. Y., October 25, 1879. Now living in Detroit, Kan. Their children are Alice M., Raymond S. and Florence H.

Manufactories.—The proprietors of New Chester seemed alive to the importance of having grist and saw-mill accommodations.

When the township was laid out, two lots were set off to be used "for the encouragement of building Mills." The proprietors also voted mill privileges, and appointed men to see that mills were erected.

"PROPRIETORS' MEETINGS.

"May the 6th, 1766.—*Voted* Majᵒʳ Emerson, Majᵒʳ Tolford & Cap John Underhill a committee to Treat with any person or persons to Build a Saw-mill and Grist-mill upon New Found River. The above Committee is impowered to give away the said privilege to any person that will undertake to Build said Mills, and no More till they have given their Receipt to the Proprietors.

"Feb. 17th, 1767.—At a Proprietors' Meeting of New Chester, *Voted* two Dollars upon each Right for Building Mills in said Township.

"May 19, 1767.—Meeting opened according to adjournment. Whereas the purchasers of Land Contained in John Tafton Mason's Patent, Province of New Hampshire, by their agents, Joseph Blanchard, Esq., Impowered the Grantees of the new Township of New Chester, in said Patent, to Dispose of two Certain Lots of Land to Build Mills for the Benefit of sd Township; whereas, John Tolford, Esq., has this day agreed to Build two Saw-mills & two grist-mills in said New Chester (viz), one grist-mill and one Saw-mill on the river known by the name of Newfound River, and have the one fit for grinding and the other fit for sawing by the first Day of November next; and one grist-mill and one Saw-mill on the River known by the name of Smith's River, within six years from this Date, and to keep all the said Mills in good order forever thereafter, and to grind and saw for the inhabitants of said Town, as stipulated in a Bond Signed, and by said Tolford Delivered to Samuel Emerson & Mathew Thornton, Esquarres, & Mathew Forsaith, yoeman, Agents for and in Behalf of the grantees of said New Chester. Therefore, *Voted*, that the Lots of Land adjoyning to Newfound Pond River, including the stream and falls, and the Lot, Stream and falls on Smith's River, both in Said New Chester, Laid out by the Committee of the grantees aforesaid for the use aforesaid, be, and Hereby is given & granted to the Said John Tolford, his heirs & assignes forever, and two Dollars to be paid from each Grantee of said Township, one-half to be paid by the first Day of May next, the Remainder when the first two mills is finished, he performing as mentioned in Said Bond.

"Also voted that the above-named Samuel Emerson, Mathew Thornton-Esquires, & Mathew Forsaith, be, and thereby are authorised & Empowered to give Security, & Deliver in the Capacity aforesaid, a good warrantee Deed of the above premises to the above Said John Tolford."

This mill was probably built in 1767, as per arrangement.

"Chester, March 27th, 1769.

"At a meeting of the Proprietors of New Chester by adjournment, *Voted* that Majᵒʳ John Tolford Shall be obliged to Tend his grist-mill in New Chester for the Proprietors every first Monday in each Month for the year, and no more other days in said year."

It cannot be said that the town of Hill has ever been noted as a manufacturing town, except its reputation as having the largest establishment for the manufacture of glass-cutters in the world, and a fine latch-needle manufactory. The first manufacturing of importance was that of wool-rolls for spinning, and also cloth dressing, started in July, 1816, by Geo. W. Sumner, and continued for nearly forty years, Geo. A. Sumner afterwards occupied the same mill as grist-mill and carriage-shop for several years.

About the year 1825 a Mr. Moseley engaged quite extensively in the tannery business near the Sumner mill. Thomas Heath afterwards ran the business until about the year 1855. During this time B. C. Batchelder manufactured carriages in a building on the opposite side of the stream, and his brother, Asahel Batchelder, made axe-handles and spoke-shaves

in the Sumner mill. Mr. Batchelder was the first person to make the improved turned handles which have been so popular.

James Glines carried on the hatters' business, and John W. Sargent manufactured shoes for several years previous to 1845. Afterwards the shoe business was carried on by John Tucker and Elcaner Everett, until large manufacturers obtained control of the shoe business and made their production on a small scale unprofitable. These establishments were all on a small scale compared with works of the same class in later times.

David Shaw, S. H. Long and Albert Blake commenced the manufacture of friction matches about the year 1855, and did quite an extensive business for several years. August 23, 1862, M. F. Little purchased the match-factory, stock and tools, and continued the business with good success until the tax on matches made it an undesirable business, when it was abandoned and the mill sold to be used as a saw-mill.

In the year 1874, A. A. Williams and F. W. Eaton formed a copartnership for the manufacture of cabinet organs, and employed several men in the Sumner mill. They made some very fine instruments; but, owing to the sharp competition in the business caused by other large manufacturers making very cheap and some nearly worthless instruments, which they put upon the market at a very low price, this company were unable to sell their instruments at a remunerative price, and after running the business three years, closed it out. We should not do justice to the business of the town if we failed to mention our sturdy blacksmith, Harrison Morrill, who, for more than a quarter of a century, did service at the anvil in our village, and was ever ready, with a smile and good word for all, to do the bidding of his patrons, until, from the infirmities of age, he felt compelled to give up the business to younger hands in 1882.

In the spring of 1872 several parties interested themselves in the matter of inducing some manufacturers to locate in town. A town-meeting was called, and the town voted to exempt from taxation, for a term of years, any manufacturing business of iron, wood, steel or the fabrics that might be located in town. This action was taken to encourage F. R. Woodward, who was then doing business in Manchester, to move his business, the manufacturing of latch-needles, to Hill, which he did in July of that year, leasing the mill and power on Mill Brook of Mr. George W. Dearborn, for a term of years. Mr. Woodward was at this time experimenting with the idea of making a glass-cutting tool that would combine the qualities of cheapness, simplicity and durability, and having attained quite satisfactory results, the following winter he disposed of the needle business to a firm consisting of his brother, S. Woodward, G. H. Adams, H. Adams and P. C. Shaw, and engaged in the manufacture of his improved glass-cutting tools. The business increased so rapidly that in 1876 he erected a shop near the railroad, in the rear of his residence, and put in a steam-engine for power. This shop was destroyed by fire in August, 1879. In six weeks another building was erected and ready to be occupied; this building, with steam for motive power, was used until 1882, when both the building and power were found too small, and Mr. Woodward purchased the farm and water-power of G. A. Sumner, and the water-power owned by Mrs. C. W. Huse, on Mill Brook, and proceeded to erect a dam and buildings. The building near the railroad which was three stories high, was then moved and joined to the one already built, making a fine building, sixty-six feet in length, exclusive of saw-mill and store-house, which are in a separate building. This is the largest manufactory of Rotary Steel Glass-Cutters in the world, employing about thirty operatives.

The latch-needle works owned and operated by G. H. Adams & Co. occupies the same building leased by Mr. Woodward for this business, and now owned by the firm. They employ about fifteen operatives, and manufacture a large quantity of latch-needles for knitting-machines, of superior quality, which are sent to all parts of the United States.

Churches, Ministers, etc.—CHURCHES.—From the first settlement of the town there seems to have been a desire, on the part of the settlers and also the proprietors, to establish a place of worship, as we find by the votes taken at different times in regard to hiring a minister and building a house of worship.

At a meeting of the proprietors of New Chester, held at the house of Samuel Emerson, Esq., in Chester, on Tuesday, the 2d day of April, 1771, it was,—

"*Voted*, half a Dollar on each grantee's Right to hire preaching in New Chester the present year.

"*Voted*, John Tolford, Samuel Emerson, Jethro Sanborn, Esq., & Capt. John Underhill and Henry Hall be a Committe to hire Such Minister of the gospel as they shall think Fit to preach to the inhabitants of New Chester, and some of said Committe is to Acompany any such preacher to New Chester without any pay for their Time."

At a town-meeting, on Tuesday, the 10th day of March, 1807, it was,—

"*Voted*, to Raise a tax of twenty cts. upon a pole and other Estate in equal proportion to all those who give their free Consent when the Inventory is taken for a minister of the Congregational or Presbyterian order."

At a town-meeting, held on April 1, 1773, it was,—

"*Voted*, that one Dollar be paid upon each payable Right for the present year to hire preaching in said New Chester.

"*Voted*, that there shall be a Meeting house built in said New Chester Equal to thirty Five feet square, one story high, the present year."

At a meeting of the proprietors of New Chester, at the house of Samuel Emerson, Esq., on Tuesday, the 27th day of April, 1773, it was,—

"*Voted*, that Carr Huse, Nason Cass, Robert Forseth, Joshua Talford & Peter Sleeper shall be a Committe to Build a Meeting-House in New Chester, agreable to a vote pased at the Last Meeting.

"*Voted*, that those that Labour at Building the aforesaid meeting House in s^d New Chester shall have allowed to them two Shillings and sixpence pr day for their Labour."

At a meeting of the proprietors of New Chester, held at Chester, at the house of Samuel Emerson, Esq., on Wednesday, the 20th day of January, 1774,—

"*Whereas*, at their last Meeting their was a Vote passed that there should be two Dollars raised on each payable Right to build one Meeting-House in said town, it is now Voted that s^d money shall be Equally Divided and applied toward Building two Meeting-Houses, one in the lower part of the town and the other in the upper part of the Town, and Build the same on the parsonage lots.

"*Voted*, John Talford, Esq., Robert Forsith, Carr Huse, Nason Cass, Cutting Favour, those be a Committe to see that the aforesaid Ten acres of Land shall be Cleared upon the aforesaid parsonage lots in the lower parrish in New Chester agreeable to the above votes, & see that it be Done as soon as Conveniantly may be ; also Voted that the same persons be a Committe to see that the Meeting-House be Built in said parrishes as soon as Conveniantly may be.

"*Voted*, that John Mitchel, Thomas Crawford, Jr., Andrew Craige, Benjamin Emmons & Ebenezer Ingals shall be a Committe to see that the aforesaid Ten acres of Land shall be Cleared upon the parsonage Lot in the uper parish in New Chester agreeable to the above vote, and See that it be done as soon as Conveniantly may be ; also voted the aforesaid persons be a Committe to see that the Meeting-House be built in said parrish as soon as Conveniantly may be.

"*Voted*, that two Dollars shall be raised on each payable Right in New Chester toward Clearing the land on the parsonage Lots in New Chester, and Building the Meeting-Houses agreeable to the aforesaid Votes."

At a town-meeting, second Tuesday of March, 1824, it was,—

"*Voted*, To give the Directors of the West Meeting-House in said Town one Hundred & fifty dollars, to be paid yearly, in case they secure the use of the house to the town for public Meetings of business so long as the continuance of said House."

No records can be found by which the exact dates of the building of the first house of worship can be established; but, according to the best authority, it was built or finished in the year 1800 or 1801. A town-meeting for Danbury and New Chester was called at this meeting-house in 1802. It is situated near the centre of the town, is a wooden structure heavily timbered, painted white, has been kept in good repair by the enterprising citizens at the "Centre," and presents a neat and attractive appearance.

There is a Christian Church organization here, over which Rev. E. H. Wright has been pastor for several years. This has always been known as the West Meeting-House.

Early in the nineteenth century a hall was finished in a barn owned by Major Ebenezer Kimball, at the village, and in this meetings were held summers and winters, without any means of heating, except the stones carried there hot from the fire-place, until the present church was built. This hall was in existence until 1839, when the partitions were taken out by its present owner, David Fowler, and it reverted back to its former use, storage for hay and grain.

The church at the village, or the East Meeting-House, was commenced in the year 1819, and finished in January, 1822. February 5th of this year the pews were sold, and soon after the house was dedicated as a Congregational Church. It was owned by individuals, each proprietor owning one or more pews, and entitled to as many votes in the management of its affairs as they owned pews. It has since been remodeled, and at this writing is as fine a house of worship as is often found in a country village.

The Congregational Church was organized, February 19, 1815, by the assistance of the Rev. William Rolfe, of Groton. The church consisted of but two members, Carr Huse and Israel Adams. This church was supplied with the public ministration of the gospel, but did not have a settled minister until January 6, 1831, when Rev. Isaac Knight was ordained pastor, and remained such seven years.

In the year 1817, two years after its formation, this church numbered twenty-seven members, and for nearly half a century was a great power for good in the community. By death and removal the organization became so reduced that it became inoperative and remained so for several years, until the spring of 1884, when it was revived by the assistance of Rev. S. F. Lougee, of New Hampton, who was engaged as pastor. Whole number admitted to the church from the time of its organization to 1884, one hundred and sixty-three; number of children baptized, one hundred and thirty-two.

In the year 1870, Rev. E. H. Wright, learning from members of the Congregational Church that it was not expected this church would be revived, and desiring a home for the converts who were gathered under his preaching, formed a Christian Church, over which he was the able and acceptable pastor most of the time (except when in Manchester, where he went to assist in building up a church) till 1884, when the Congregationalists claimed the right to the church for the purpose of having a minister of that denomination preach, and the right was accorded to them by the committee chosen to provide a preacher.

Schools.—The people of the town gave early attention to the establishment of schools, and for this purpose lots were set off to be used "only for school purposes." We copy a vote of the proprietors' meeting of May 9, 1775,—

"At a meeting of the Proprietors, held at the house of Jonathan Ingals, on May the ninth, at one o'clock, *Voted*, that the Timber on the School Lot No. 37, in the third Division, be sold as soon as may be and the money of such sale to be for the Benefit of Schools, and that Robert Forsaith, Cutting Favour and Peter Sleeper be a committee to sell said Timber, and, till such Sale, see that no waste be made on Said Lots."

In 1777 forty dollars was raised to be used for schooling. At the present day this seems a meagre sum, but it must be remembered that the wages of teachers at this time was very small compared with that paid to-day.

In 1778 it was voted that Joshua Tolford should have the privilege of plowing the school lot by his giving an obligation not to "Damnify" the same.

In 1786 a school-tax of £13 5*s.* 7*d.* 1*f.*, and in 1788 a tax of £23 14*s.* 10*d.* were levied, showing that each year brought an increasing interest in the important subject of education.

Thomas Huse (son of Carr Huse) and James Karr

kept school in 1793. Mr. Huse's school was styled a boarding-school. The schoolmaster boarded around, and his board was paid by the town at the rate of three shillings per week.

In 1800, Betsy Sleeper received twelve dollars for three months' teaching, and the sum of seven dollars and thirty-four cents was paid for boarding "Said mistress."

"Master Bowers," who was quite a noted teacher in those days, received sixteen dollars for teaching two months the same year.

In 1802 the school-house in District No. 1 was either built new, or the old one built over, and sixty-seven cents per day was paid for labor, four dollars per thousand for boards, and one dollar and eighty-three cents per thousand for nails.

Among those who have taught in town and since become noted may be mentioned Henry P. Rolfe and the late Anson S. Marshall, of Concord; L. P. Townsend, professor of theology in Boston University; Rev. William Sleeper, of Maine, and many others.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Adams have taught school and acted as superintending school committee many years, and doubtless have the best qualifications for the latter office of any person in town. Mrs. Adams was the author of the history of schools in this town in the reports of 1876.

For many years after the foundation of schools in town the people considered the qualifications for teaching to consist chiefly in the muscle and nerve of the teacher. A person with good common sense and able to read and write fairly, if endowed with courage and strength sufficient to cope with the powers of the "big boys," were considered good teachers; and it was not an uncommon occurrence for boys of sixteen to eighteen years of age to receive severe floggings. With the appointment of superintending school committees the qualifications of teachers became more exalted, and at this advanced age the rod is seldom resorted to, even in the rural districts, while our village school will compare favorably with some of the academies of our State in proficiency and deportment.

Cemeteries.—The cemetery at the village was laid out in 1773, on land cleared by Carr Huse, on his intervale, about forty rods from his house.

This comprises about one acre of land, laid out in such manner as to give the most possible room for burial purposes, regardless of the rules that are observed in the plans of modern cemeteries. There is one soldier of the Indian War, Carr Huse, and one of the Revolution buried here.

THE FERRIN CEMETERY, so-called, is situated about one mile west of the West Meeting-House, was opened to the public in 1845, and is superior, as regards location, to the village ground, as it is on high land, and, if properly cared for, would be a very fine cemetery for the country. It has several very neat monuments.

THE BUNKER HILL CEMETERY, which was laid out in 1846, is the last and best of the public cemeteries. It is well laid out, is kept in good condition, is in a good location and has some very fine monuments and tablets erected. These are all public cemeteries.

PLEASANT HILL CEMETERY.—In the winter of 1884, the writer, seeing the need of a more respectable place at the village for interment of the dead, offered to present to any number of individuals, who would form a cemetery association and guarantee to properly fence and fit up and ever keep so fenced and properly cared for, a tract of land on the hill near his mill, which was considered by all interested to be the best location for a cemetery in town. The offer, however, was not accepted, as the expense of so fitting it up would be so great that it was thought sufficient could not be realized from the sale of lots to pay the same.

May 20th of this year May F., oldest daughter of the writer, died, and he at once had the ground laid out according to a plan which he had previously made, and she was laid away beneath the ground where she had so often walked and gathered wild flowers with her father and sister.

This is pronounced by those who have visited it to be the most lovely cemetery, for a new one, they have ever seen.

It is laid out with drive-ways between every row of lots lengthwise, and walks between each double lot crosswise; the two main drive-ways are twenty-four feet wide, the others twelve feet, and the walks six feet. The soil is taken from the drive-ways, which are level and well graded; the lots are nicely graded and sown to grass, and present a very neat and attractive appearance.

The writer has fitted up the ground at his own expense, and sells lots to any who are able to buy; those not able to buy are given the right of free burial.

A large lot is given in the best locality for the erection of a soldiers' monument and the burial of soldiers, and it is hoped in the near future a monument will be erected to the memory of the brave boys who so valiantly fought in defense of their country's honor.

Civil History.—New Chester and Danbury were classed for the election of representatives from 1800 to 1806, after which time New Chester was declared entitled to a representative of its own.

No record of any town officers can be found previous to 1802. In 1800, New Chester and Danbury elected Edward Blodgett representative for the two towns. No record of any election in 1801 can be obtained.

1802.—Carr Huse, town clerk; Ebenezer Kimball, Edward Blodgett, William W. Sargent, selectmen; Ebenezer Kimball, representative for New Chester and Danbury.

1803.—Carr Huse, town clerk; Jonathan Dickerson, James Karr, John Brown, selectmen; Ebenezer Kimball, representative for New Chester and Danbury.

1804.—Carr Huse, town clerk; James Karr, John Brown, William W. Sargent, selectmen; Ebenezer Kimball, representative for New Chester and Danbury.

1805.—Carr Huse, town clerk; John Wadleigh, William Whittier Sargent, Moses Sleeper, selectmen; Ebebezer Kimball, representative for New Chester and Danbury.

1806.—Carr Huse, town clerk; James Karr, John Wadleigh, William W. Sargent, selectmen; Major Ebenezer Kimball, representative for New Chester and Danbury.

1807.—W. W. Sargent, town clerk; W. W. Sargent, James Karr, Moses Sleeper, selectmen; W. W. Sargent, representative.

1808.—W. W. Sargent, town clerk; W. W. Sargent, Moses Sleeper, Captain John Wadleigh, selectmen; W. W. Sargent, representative.

1809.—W. W. Sargent, town clerk; W. W. Sargent, John Wadleigh, Jonathan Dickerson, selectmen; W. W. Sargent, representative.

1810.—W. W. Sargent, town clerk; W. W. Sargent, Jonathan Dickerson, Moses W. Sleeper, selectmen; W. W. Sargent, representative.

1811.—W. W. Sargent, town clerk; W. W. Sargent, Jonathan Dickerson, Samuel Sleeper, selectmen; Jonathan Dickerson, representative.

1812.—W. W. Sargent, town clerk; W. W. Sargent, Samuel Sleeper, Moses Wells, selectmen; Jonathan Dickerson, representative.

1813.—W. W. Sargent, town clerk; W. W. Sargent, Samuel Sleeper, John Huse, selectmen; Sethus B. Forbes, representative.

1814.—W. W. Sargent, town clerk; Caleb Sargent, Captain John Wadleigh, Jonathan Dickerson, selectmen; W. W. Sargent, representative.

1815.—Daniel Favor, town clerk; W. W. Sargent, Esq., John Huse, Isaac Dodge, selectmen; W. W. Sargent, representative.

1816.—Daniel Favor, town clerk; John Huse, David Boswell, Bitfield Sawyer, selectmen; Sethus B. Forbes, representative.

1817.—Daniel Favor, town clerk; W. W. Sargent, Caleb Aldrich, John Gale, selectmen; W. W. Sargent, representative.

1818.—Daniel Favor, town clerk; W. W. Sargent, Samuel Sleeper, Samuel Hoit, selectmen; W. W. Sargent, representative.

1819.—Daniel Favor, town clerk; W. W. Sargent, Robert Smith, Jonathan Dickerson, selectmen; W. W. Sargent, representative.

1820.—Daniel Favor, town clerk; Captain John Searl, John Huse, Levi Cole, selectmen; Daniel Favor, representative.

1821.—Daniel Favor, town clerk; John Dickerson, David Boswell, John Searl, selectmen; Daniel Favor, representative.

1822.—Daniel Favor, town clerk; David Boswell, John Searl, John Dickerson, selectmen: Daniel Favor, representative.

1823.—Daniel Favor, town clerk; David Boswell, Samuel Murray, George W. Sumner, selectmen; L. K. Madison, representative.

1824.—S. B. Forbes, town clerk; John Searl, George W. Sumner, Samuel Underhill, selectmen; John Searl, representative.

1825.—S. B. Forbes, town clerk; G. W. Sumner, Benjamin Emmons, Samuel Underhill, selectmen; Daniel Favor, representative.

1826.—S. B. Forbes, town clerk; Dr. Daniel Favor, George W. Sumner, Benjamin Emmons, selectmen; Samuel Murry, representative.

1827.—S. B. Forbes, town clerk; John Wells (2d), G. W. Sumner, John Searl, selectmen; Dr. Daniel Favor, representative.

1828.—S. B. Forbes, town clerk; John Wells (2d), Samuel Murray, Benjamin Emmons, selectmen; Daniel Favor, representative.

1829.—J. W. Sweatt, town clerk; Sewall Dickerson, John Dickerson, Jonathan Hunkings (2d), selectmen; Samuel Murray, representative.

1830.—John W. Sweatt, town clerk; John Wells (2d), John Sargent, Benjamin Emmons, 'electmen; John W. Sweatt, representative.

1831.—J. W. Sweatt, Esq., town clerk; Benjamin Emmons, John Wells (2d), John Sargent, selectmen; J. W. Sweatt, Esq., representative.

1832.—Daniel Favor, town clerk; John Wells (2d), Benjamin Emmons, John Sargent, selectmen; no representative.

1833.—Daniel Favor, town clerk; John Wells (2d), John Sargent, Benjamin Emmons, selectmen; Samuel Murray, representative.

1834.—Daniel Favor, town clerk; John Wells (2d), John Sargent, Benjamin Emmons, selectmen; George M. Phelps, representative.

1835.—Horatio H. Blake, town clerk; John Wells (2d), Jonathan Weeks, Jesse Livingston, selectmen; Abraham Gates, representative.

1836.—H. H. Blake, town clerk; Jonathan Weeks, Jr., Jesse Livingston, Benjamin Emmons, selectmen; Abraham Gates, representative.

1837.—Horatio H. Blake, town clerk; Ezekiel G. Bartlett, Thomas J. Heath, Sewall Dickerson, selectmen; George M. Phelps, representative.

1838.—William W. Proctor, town clerk; Jonathan Weeks, Jr., Benjamin Emmons, Thomas J. Heath, selectmen; George M. Phelps, representative.

1839.—William W. Proctor, town clerk; Jonathan Weeks, Jr., Sewall Dickerson, Isaac T. Parker, selectmen; George M. Phelps, representative.

1840.—William W. Proctor, town clerk; Sewall Dickerson, Isaac T. Parker, John Wadleigh, selectmen; Jonathan Dickerson, representative.

1841.—William W. Proctor, town clerk; John Wadleigh, Jr., David Burleigh, Jr., John Huse, selectmen; Jonathan Weeks, Jr., representative.

1842.—William W. Proctor, town clerk; Franklin Moseley, Ezekiel G. Bartlett, John Huse, selectmen; Jonathan Weeks, Jr., representative.

1843.—William W. Proctor, town clerk; Ezekiel G. Bartlett, Franklin Moseley, John Huse, selectmen; Darwin Forbes, representative.

1844.—William W. Proctor, town clerk; Ezekiel G. Bartlett, Thomas J. Heath, Samuel D. Johnson, selectmen; Darwin Forbes, representative.

1845.—Darwin Forbes, town clerk; Samuel D. Johnson, Darwin Forbes, Jonathan Dickerson, selectmen; Sewall Dickerson, representative.

1846.—Darwin Forbes, town clerk; Jonathan Dickerson (2d), Isaac T. Parker, Sewall Dickerson, selectmen; Darwin Forbes, representative.

1847.—Darwin Forbes, town clerk; E. G. Bartlett, Peter Hersey, Carr Huse, selectmen; Isaac T. Parker, representative.

1848.—Franklin Moseley, town clerk; Peter Hersey, Carr Huse, Amos Dickerson (2d), selectmen; Isaac T. Parker, representative.

1849.—Franklin Moseley, town clerk; Carr Huse, Amos Dickerson, Samuel M. Currier, selectmen; Franklin Moseley, representative.

1850.—Wells Forbes, town clerk; Amos Dickerson (2d), S. M. Currier, J. L. Mead, selectmen; Franklin Moseley, representative.

1851.—Wells Forbes, town clerk; S. M. Currier, J. L. Mead, Jonathan Dickerson (2d), selectmen; Gilman Hersey, representative.

1852.—Franklin Moseley, town clerk; Albert Blake, M. J. Morrill, John Wadleigh, selectmen; Gilman Hersey, representative.

1853.—Rufus Fellows, town clerk; Albert Blake, M. J. Morrill, John Flanders, selectmen; Amos Dickerson (2d), representative.

1854.—Rufus Fellows, town clerk; Carr Huse, Wells Forbes, Gilman Hersey, selectmen; Amos Dickerson (2d), representative.

1855.—Rufus Fellows, town clerk; Carr Huse, Ebenezer W. Mason, Moses Favor, selectmen; David Fowler, representative.

1856.—Rufus Fellows, town clerk; Madison J. Morrill, Ezekiel G. Bartlett, Bradford C. Bachelder, selectmen; Carr Huse, representative.

1857.—Rufus Fellows, town clerk; Carr Huse, John H. Emmons, Samuel Wells, selectmen; Harrison Adams, representative.

1858.—Joseph P. Ladd, town clerk; Carr Huse, Moses Favor, Timothy Stevens, selectmen; James H. Brown, representative.

1859.—J. P. Ladd, town clerk; Carr Huse, Timothy Stevens, Charles M. Cilley, selectmen; Joseph Nichols, representative.

1860.—C. M. Cilley, town clerk; Albert Blake, Milton Mason, William H. Straw, selectmen; Ezekiel G. Bartlett, representative.

1861.—Charles M. Cilley, town clerk; Carr Huse, Ebenezer W. Mason, William C. Goodwin, selectmen; Albert Blake, representative.

1862.—Moses F. Little, town clerk; Albert Blake, Milton Mason, John L. Mead, selectmen; Madison J. Morrill, representative.

1863.—Moses F. Little, town clerk; Carr Huse, Jonathan R. Rowell, John Peaslee, selectmen; William T. Vail, representative.

1864.—Moses F. Little, town clerk; Carr Huse, Jonathan R. Rowell, John Peaslee, selectmen; Ebenezer W. Mason, representative.

1865.—George A. Sumner, town clerk; Jonathan R. Rowell, Orrin Le Barron, Isaiah H. Fowler, selectmen; Geo. W. Sumner, representative.

1866.—George A. Sumner, town clerk; Carr Huse, Ebenezer W. Mason, William C. Kelley, selectmen; Amos K. Davis, representative.

1867.—Isaiah M. Bishop, town clerk; Carr Huse, Moses Favor, Amos D. Caswell, selectmen; Charles M. Cilley, representative.

1868.—Isaiah M. Bishop, town clerk; Carr Huse, Moses Favor, A. D. Caswell, selectmen; Jonathan R. Rowell, representative.

1869.—Edwin W. Lane, town clerk; Carr Huse, John Flanders, Wilbur H. Morrill, selectmen; Moses Favor, representative.

1870.—Edwin W. Lane, town clerk; John Flanders, Wilbur H. Morrill, Charles M. Cilley, selectmen; Joseph H. Brown, representative.

1871.—Charles F. Young, town clerk; Charles M. Cilley, John Emmons, Horace P. Eaton, selectmen; Orrin Le Barron, representative.

1872.—Charles F. Young, town clerk; Horace P. Eaton, Madison J. Morrill, Moses F. Little, selectmen; Thomas C. Boswell, representative.

1873.—Charles F. Young, town clerk; John H. Emmons, Asa D. Prescott, Moses F. Little, selectmen; Thomas C. Boswell, representative.

1874.—Frank W. Eaton, town clerk; Orrin Le Barron, Moses F. Little, George C. Mason, selectmen; Nathan Mason, representative.

1875.—Frank W. Eaton, town clerk; Orrin Le Barron, George C. Mason, George A. Sumner, selectmen; Richard Calley, representative.

1876.—Joseph W. Favor, town clerk; George A. Sumner, Harrison Adams, Luther L. Mason, selectmen; John W. Chapman, representative.

1877.—Joseph W. Favor, town clerk; Madison J. Morrill, Willard B. Cowley, Frank B. Shaw, selectmen; William C. Kelley, representative.

1878.—Gideon C. Hilpent, town clerk; Willard B. Cawley, John H. Hunt, Daniel Wiser, selectmen; Asa D. Prescott, representative.

1879.—Moses F. Little, town clerk; John H. Hunt, Daniel Wiser, Moses F. Little, selectmen; Willard B. Cawley, representative.

1880.—Moses F. Little, town clerk; Asa D. Prescott, Frank G. Dickinson, Joseph W. Favor, selectmen; Willard B. Cawley, representative.

1881.—Moses F. Little, town clerk; Asa D. Prescott, Frank G. Dickerson, Joseph W. Favor, selectmen; Horace P. Eaton, representative.

1882.—Moses F. Little, town clerk; Frank G. Dickerson, Joseph W. Favor, James E. Newton, selectmen; Horace P. Eaton, representative.

1883.—Moses F. Little, town clerk; Joseph W. Favor, James E. Newton, Asa D. Prescott, selectmen; Erastus M. Foss, representative.

1884.—Frank P. Parker, town clerk; James E. Newton, Asa D. Prescott, Luther L. Mason, selectmen; Erastus M. Foss, representative.

1885.—Frank P. Parker, town clerk; Asa D. Prescott, Luther L. Mason, George W. Dearbon, selectmen; Frank R. Woodward, representative for 1885 and 1886.

Soldiers, etc.—The people of this town have not been backward whenever danger threatened their country, but have shown their patriotism by contributing its full quota of men. Whenever a call was made, and it became necessary to resort to a draft to obtain men, the town voted liberal sums to pay for substitutes to take the place of her sons.

The following petition and votes will show the disposition of the people:

"NEW CHESTER, June ye 29th, 1776.

"*To the Honorable Colony Committee:*

"We, the Subscribers, being A Majority of the Select Men and Committee of Safety for the Township of New Chester, being willing to Defend ourselves and fellow-Countrymen to the utmost of our Power, But finding ourselves Destitute, in A Great Measure, of Arms and Amunition, Humbly beg you would use your Interest to procure About 56 lbs. of Powder and 112 lbs. of Lead, and about 150 Flints and Fifteen Guns, which we Bind ourselves to the Honest payment of, as witness our hands.

"ABNER FELLOWS,
"JOSHUA TOLFORD,
"THOS. CRAWFORD,
"JONATHAN INGALLS,
"CUTTING FAVOUR,
} *for Committee.*

"EBENER. INGALLS,
"BENJAMIN EMONS,
"CARR HUSE,
} *Select Men For New Chester.*"

"*Whereas*, We have received a vote of Congress which hath excused all non-Commissioned officers and Soldiers who served in the Continental Army, and shall enlist there for the year coming, from paying any poll Tax; and an account being exhibited, under oath, by the Select men, of the number of such Soldiers in their Respective Towns, and the amount of their poll Tax to the Colony Treasurer, in obediance thereunto we have Returned their names and the amount of their poll Tax.

	£	s.	d.	q.
"Nathaniel Bartlett	0	2	4	3
"John Crawford	0	2	4	3
"Joseph Davis	0	2	4	3
"Totals	£0	7	2	1

"CARR HUSE,
"ROBT. FORSITH,
} *Select men for N. Chester.*"

At a legal town-meeting holden at New Chester, July 13, 1812, agreeable to notice, it was

"*Voted*, To pay each soldier who shall be called for by law, from this town, as our quota of the one hundred thousand, ten dollars per month, with what the Government pays them."

At a legal town-meeting in New Chester, March 14, 1839, it was

"*Voted*, That each soldier take care of himself."

At a legal town-meeting holden at New Chester, December 26, 1861, it was

"*Voted*, That article second be left discretionary with the selectmen, to pay soldiers' families, as directed in a law approved July 4th, 1861."

At a legal town-meeting, duly notified and holden at Hill, in the county of Grafton, on the 9th day of August, 1862, the legal voters of said town, by major vote and by ballot,

"*Voted*, To pay all those who volunteer to enlist in the first quota of volunteers, on or before the 15th day of August inst., the sum of two hundred dollars as a bounty..

"*Voted*, To pay said bounty when the volunteers are mustered into the United States service.

"*Voted*, That the selectmen be authorized to borrow the money to pay the volunteers their bounty.

"*Voted*, To adopt the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the selectmen be instructed to call another meeting to consider what bounty, if any, shall be paid to volunteers under the second call for 300,000 men, as soon as the quota for the first call was filled, or sooner, if the demand for drafting is made before that time.

"*Voted*, That every person who volunteers for this town before the 20th day of August inst.—the number not exceeding forty-four—shall receive two hundred dollars bounty; that sum to be paid when mustered into the United States service."

At a legal town-meeting, duly notified and holden at Hill, September 6, 1862, it was

"*Resolved*, That the selectmen be instructed to pay all who shall volunteer into the United States service for nine months, agreeable to a call of the President, August 4th, 1862, for drafted men not exceeding our quota, the sum of one hundred dollars each. And the selectmen be further instructed to borrow money or give their notes to pay the same, when they are mustered into service.

"*Voted*, To accept the following resolution:

At a legal town-meeting, duly notified and holden at Hill, December 20, 1862, it was

"*Voted*, To accept the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, To pay one hundred dollars, in addition to the one hundred dollars voted to be raised at a former meeting, to every volunteer who may enlist from this town and who is a resident of the town at the time of enlistment; and to pay a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars to each person who may enlist from any other town to fill our quota, said sum to be paid when mustered into the United States service.

"*Voted*, That the selectmen be authorized to act as agents to procure the substitutes for the above quota.

"*Voted*, To adjourn the meeting till one week from next Saturday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, January 3, 1863."

On January 3, 1863,—

"2 of the clock, afternoon.

"Met according to adjournment and heard the report of the selectmen.

"They report that there was no volunteers to be had out of town.

"That the Governor and Council had concluded to dissolve the Seventeenth (17) Regiment, and that there would not be any drafting for the present.

"MOSES F. LITTLE, *Town Clerk.*"

At a legal town-meeting in Hill, December 5, 1863, the following resolution was handed in by William T. Vale:

"*Resolved*, That the selectmen be instructed to pay a town bounty, not exceeding 150 dollars for volunteers or substitutes sufficient to fill the quota of the town of Hill, under the late call of the President for 300,000 volunteers, having the matter of advancing the National and State bounty or not discretionary with them, and that the selectmen be authorized to borrow the money on the credit of the town, to carry out the purpose of this resolution, and that the selectmen be authorized to act as agents."

The above resolution was passed.

"*Resolved*, That the selectmen be authorized to procure the men."

Passed.

At a legal town-meeting, holden at Hill, on Thursday, March 31, 1864, it was

"*Voted*, to pay a bounty, not to exceed 150 dollars, to any person who has re-enlisted, or may re-enlist, or to any person who may enlist to fill any quota of this town not already filled, hereafter made by the President for volunteers, or to fill any quota of the town under any new call of the President for volunteers, made previous to March 1st, 1865, and that the selectmen be authorized to procure the men and borrow the money upon the credit of the town to carry out the object of this vote.

"*Voted*, To leave it discretionary with the selectmen to increase the above bounty, if necessary."

At a legal town-meeting, duly notified and holden at Hill, on Wednesday, August 10, 1864, the following resolution was brought forward and acted upon:

"*Resolved*, That the town raise, and the selectmen be instructed to hire, on the credit of the town, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the purpose set forth in the second article in the warrant, and that said selectmen be instructed to pay over said sum of money to the agent for filling the town's quota, upon his demand, and take his receipt therefor; and that said agent be instructed to fill the quota in the best manner possible.

"*Voted*, That the above resolution be adopted.

"*Voted*, That Jonathan R. Rowell be the agent."

At a legal town-meeting holden at Hill on the second Tuesday of March, 1884, it was

"*Voted*, to raise twenty-five dollars for Decoration Day, to be paid to a committee appointed by the members of the Grand Army Post."

At a legal town-meeting held on the second Tuesday of March, 1885, it was

"*Voted*, to raise twenty-five dollars for Memorial Day."

Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion.—The following is a list of the volunteer soldiers from the town of Hill in the late Rebellion:

FOURTH REGIMENT.

George W. Davis, Company H, mustered in September 18, 1861; died of disease at Morris Island April 6, 1864.

Richard E. Davis, Company H, mustered in September 18, 1861; discharged October 18, 1863, for disability.

D. B. Sanborn, Company H, mustered in September 18, 1861; died of disease September 12, 1862, at Fernandina, Fla.

Wayland Ballou, Company H, mustered in September 18, 1861; wounded July 13, 1864; promoted to second lieutenant Sixth United States Colored Troops February 28, 1865.

Moses E. Southworth, Company H, mustered in September 18, 1861; mustered out September 26, 1864.

Weston Ballou, Company H, mustered in September 18, 1861; mustered out September 26, 1864.

John C. Smith, Company H, mustered in September 18, 1861; promoted to corporal; wounded July 30, 1864; promoted to sergeant March 1, 1865; mustered out September 26, 1865.

Arthur L. Smith, Company H, mustered in September 18, 1861; mustered out September 26, 1865.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

E. B. Cilley, Company E, mustered in October 19, 1861; died at Gettysburg July 3d (no year).

Daniel Bartlett, Company E, mustered in October 19, 1861; died at Camp California, near Alexandria, Va., January 23, 1862.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Parker Conner, Company E, mustered in November 7, 1861; died of disease at St. Augustine, Fla., December 26, 1862.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Erasmus Clark, Company I, mustered in December 20, 1861; died of disease at Camp Parapet, La., July 6, 1862.

Alvin H. Tyrrel, Company I, mustered in December 20, 1861; died of disease at Manchester, N. H., January 26, 1862.

Twombly (no initial), Company D, mustered in December 20, 1861; mustered out January 18, 1865.

G. W. Colby, Company D, mustered in December 20, 1861; corporal; wounded April 8, 1864; died of wounds at New Orleans April 30, 1864.

Daniel W. Colby, Company D, mustered in December 20, 1861; sergeant; promoted to first sergeant; transferred to Company A, Veteran Battalion, New Hampshire Volunteers, June 1, 1865; promoted to second lieutenant October 28, 1865.

Asahel H. Quimby, Company I, mustered in December 20, 1861; mustered out June 18, 1865.

Benjamin Haselton, Company D, mustered in December 20, 1861; died of disease at Baton Rouge, La., March 12, 1863.

G. W. Corliss, Company D, mustered in December 20, 1861; died of disease at Boston Harbor, Mass., February 20, 1862.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Hiram Brown, Company C, mustered in September 5, 1862; promoted to corporal; captured at Bermuda Hundred, Va., November 4, 1864; exchanged March 2, 1865; mustered out May 31, 1865.

Luther H. Parker, Company D, mustered in September 5, 1862: promoted to sergeant (no month) 6, 1863; died of wounds at Gettysburg, Pa., July 24, 1863.

Frank Ferren, Company D, mustered in September 5, 1862; corporal; promoted to sergeant September 6, 1862; discharged by order at Baltimore, Md., March 5, 1863.

William H. Straw, Company D, mustered in September 5, 1862; corporal; died of disease at Alexandria, Va., February 5, 1863.

Robert Martin, Company D, mustered in September 5, 1862; musician; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Orrin G. Colby, Company D, mustered in September 5, 1862; promoted to corporal May 1, 1864; wounded June 3, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Evans J. Davis, Company D, mustered in September 5, 1862; discharged by order at Falmouth, Va., April 15, 1863; died at Regimental Hospital, Falmouth, Va., April 20, 1863.

F. G. Fowler, Company D, mustered in September 5, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; died of wounds at David's Island, N. Y., April 4, 1864.

Patrick Hickey, Company D, mustered in September 5, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; died at Potomac Creek, Va., May 30 1863.

William C. Kelley, Company D, mustered in September 5, 1862; promoted to corporal June 1, 1865; mustered out June 21, 1865.

J. Frank Marshall, Company D, mustered in September 5, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; promoted to corporal November 1, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865.

D. Russell Smith, Company D, mustered in September 5, 1862; discharged by order at Falmouth, Va., February 12, 1863.

George W. Twombly, Company D, mustered in September 5, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 2, 1863; mustered out July 14, 1865.

John Twombly, Company D, mustered in September 5, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; discharged at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., October 26, 1863, for disability.

Joseph Young, Company D, mustered in September 5, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; discharged on account of wounds at Concord, August 12, 1863.

George M. Sargent, Company D, mustered in September 5, 1862; promoted to corporal June 1, 1865; mustered out June 21, 1865.

C. T. Smith, Company D, mustered in September 5, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; died of wounds at Potomac Creek, Va., June 6, 1863.

A. J. Small, Company D, mustered in September 5, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg May 14, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Benjamin F. Marshall, Troop K, mustered in February 25, 1864; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Edward D. Phelps, Troop K, mustered in October 24, 1861; promoted to quartermaster-sergeant October 28, 1861; discharged for disability January 28, 1863.

The following is a list of substitutes and volunteers who were not residents of Hill, but enlisted under Hill's quota:

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Thomas Down, Company C, mustered in October 20, 1863; mustered out August 23, 1863.

Frank Wilson, Company D, mustered in October 21, 1863; unknown.
John Brown, Company C, mustered in January 25, 1864.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Charles Gardner, Company C, mustered in September 16, 1864; substitute for George I. Greeley; supposed to have deserted *en route* to regiment.
William McGregor, Company I, mustered in September 21, 1864; substitute for David G. Mowe; absent, sick, since October 6, 1864; no discharge furnished.
James Riley, Company E, mustered in September 13, 1864; deserted April 17, 1865.
Henry Snow, Company H, mustered in September 9, 1854; substitute for George W. Dearborn; promoted to corporal April 18, 1865; mustered out June 28, 1865.
William Simpson, Company H, mustered in September 16, 1864; substitute for Calvin Campbell; died in rebel prison, North Carolina, February 6, 1865.
James Simmons, Company B, mustered in January 18, 1864; transferred from Second United States Sharpshooters January 30, 1865; absent, sick, since March 23, 1864; no discharge furnished.
James Watkins, Company I, mustered in September 9, 1864; mustered out June 28, 1865.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

George Lainey, Company B, mustered in June 9, 1864; not officially accounted for.
Joseph McCroy, Company C, mustered in June 25, 1864; substitute for Timothy Stevens; corporal; transferred from Company C, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, June 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865.
John Raimbart, Company B, mustered in June 8, 1864; substitute for John G. Eastman; deserted near Pegran House, Va., October 15, 1865.
Thomas Silver, Company C, mustered in June 11, 1864; wounded September 30, 1864; promoted to corporal July 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865.
William Taylor, Company E, mustered in March 12, 1864; wounded July 12, 1864; promoted to sergeant July 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865.
James Manley, Company I, mustered in December 30, 1863; not officially accounted for.
Joseph Davis, Company B, mustered in December 30, 1863; not officially accounted for.
Lorenc McDermott, Company A, mustered in January 6, 1864; not officially accounted for.
Steren P. Smith, Company C, mustered in January 11, 1864; wounded September 30, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Richard Grace, Company G, mustered in September 22, 1864; promoted to corporal February 8, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Calvin Golden, Company D, mustered in July 12, 1862; not officially accounted for.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

M. S. Maxwell, Company C, mustered in June 25, 1864; substitute for Warren Sawyer; supposed to have deserted *en route* to regiment.
William Murphy, Company B, mustered in July 2, 1864; mustered out May 25, 1865.
William Patterson, Company B, mustered in July 30, 1864; substitute for Jonathan R. Rowell; supposed to have deserted *en route* to regiment.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

James Hall, Company K, mustered in September 6, 1864; not officially accounted for.
George Hallman, Company K, mustered in September 20, 1864; not officially accounted for.
James Jones, Company D, mustered in September 20, 1864; not officially accounted for.

FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

David J. Moore, mustered in September 14, 1864; transferred from Company H June 10, 1865; mustered out September 11, 1865.

The following men are not officially accounted for:

Charles Raymond, Reuben Shirk, Charles Ames, Hutchinson Allen, Daniel Lowell.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

FRANK R. WOODWARD.[1]

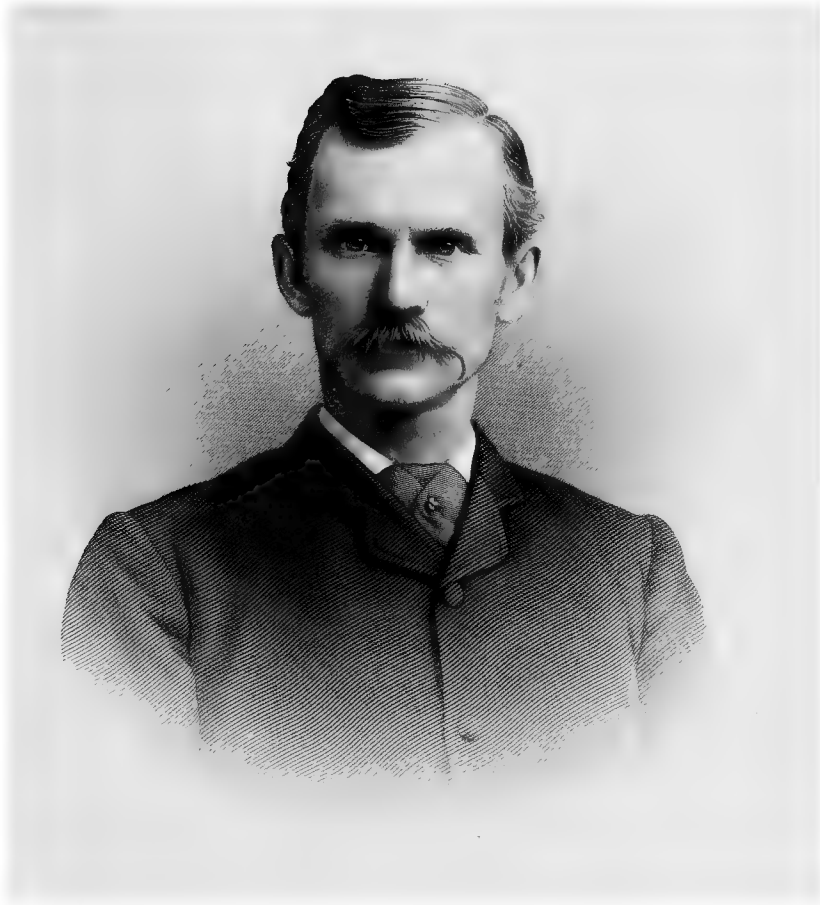
The first American ancestor of Mr. Woodward, his great-great-grandfather, came to this country from Ireland prior to 1750 and settled in Maine, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He had a son, Stephen, who served his country in the War of 1812. These were brave and patriotic men, proud of the distinction of being descendants of Hannah Dustin, of Indian fame.

Stephen had a son, Jesse, who had a son, Daniel S., the father of the subject of this sketch. He married Dorcas, daughter of Enoch Adams, and lived in Salisbury, N. H., and was a stone-mason.

Frank R. was born in Salisbury February 9, 1845, and when three years of age his parents moved to Fisherville (now Penacook), where they lived four years and then moved to Franklin, N. H., where they kept the old "Hotel Boarding-House" for several years. The boyhood of Frank R. was passed with his parents, and his early educational advantages were limited to the district school, which he attended winters, and assisted his father in his work in the summer. His mother, a devoted Christian woman, much desired that he should be educated for the ministry, but circumstances directed him otherwise. After a course of study at the old Franklin Academy he commenced work in the mill, and with his wages assisted in the support of the family. This he continued to do until 1868, when he went to Manchester, N. H., where he was employed in H. Forsaith's needle-factory. Here he shortly became so efficient, and showed such an aptness to comprehend all the details of the work, that he was appointed superintendent, which position he filled with credit to himself and with profit to his employer. Under his management the business increased steadily, and in 1870 he bought out Mr. Forsaith and moved the enterprise to Hill, N. H., and there did a thriving business. Mr. Woodward, being of an inventive turn of mind, and desiring to develop plans that he had in mind, sold out his needle-works and commenced the manufacture of novelties in hardware, notably a rotary steel glass-cutter, which he had brought to perfection. In this branch of manufacture Mr. Woodward has been very successful, and the business in it has so increased that his works are the largest in the world, and there is not a civilized nation on the globe where his name is not familiar among the hardware trade and his goods are taken as the standard of excellence. From small beginnings this business has grown to a prominence that insures ample reward as a tribute to the peculiar skill and sagacity of its originator and proprietor.

In religion Mr. Woodward is a Free Baptist. He

[1] By George B. Hilliard.



F. R. Woodward

takes a lively interest in educational matters, and, while disinclined to hold office, has served on the Board of Education of his town as superintending school committee, and is active and earnest in the support of measures intended to benefit the young.

In politics Mr. Woodward is a Democrat, although prior to 1884 he was, in some respects, independent, voting for men and measures that he thought most worthy of support. That he has the confidence of his fellow-townsmen of different political views from his own is attested by the fact that he is the present representative of the town of Hill, N. H., in the General Court, although the town, on political matters, is Republican by a decided majority.

Mr. Woodward has been once married, and his children are Edwin Chase, born February 11, 1867, died in infancy; May F., born February 17, 1871, died May 20, 1884; Flora A., born June 5, 1874; Lillia Gordon, born November 5, 1875, died in infancy; Eugene S., born September 20, 1878, died in infancy.

May F., who died at the age of thirteen, was a beautiful child, and greatly beloved by all who knew her. She was laid to rest in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, which was laid out by her father as a public cemetery after her death, and is dedicated to her memory. The other children, who were buried in the cemetery at Franklin, have been removed and rest beside her in this lovely spot.

Mr. Woodward is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also an Odd-Fellow, Knight of Pythias, Knight of Honor and a Good Templar. He is also postmaster at Hill, having been appointed in August, 1885.

Mr. Woodward is an enterprising citizen, a leader in town and village improvements, has the most beautiful residence in his town, and is respected and esteemed by all with whom he is in any way associated as a liberal citizen, a true friend.

HISTORY OF PEMBROKE.

BY JOHN N. McCLINTOCK, A.M.

CHAPTER I.

PEMBROKE lies in the southeastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows:

The longitude of the spire of the Congregational meeting-house, which stands like a sentinel on the east side of the elevated main street, and commands a most extended prospect of hill and valley, has been computed as 71° 27′ 34.6″ west of Greenwich; the latitude as 43° 8′ 54.8″ north of the equator. The base of the spire, where it joins the roof, is four hundred and forty-six feet above the ocean at mean high-water at Portsmouth. The United States Coast Survey has given their authority for the above figures, and reasonable dependence may be placed upon them.

Pembroke joins Concord, the capital of the State, on the northwest, the centre of the Suncook River forming the line. It is bounded on the west by Merrimack River, which separates it from Bow, of ancient controversy, and which flows calmly, with unbroken surface, by the town, resting from its plunge at Garvin's Falls, and preparing for another fall at Hooksett. At this point the Merrimack has descended three hundred feet from its chief fountain, Lake Winnipiseogee, and has two hundred feet more to fall before its waters mingle with the ocean. On the south, the town is bounded by the south bank of the Suncook River, and joins Allenstown. This stream takes its rise among the Belknap Mountains, affords many valuable water privileges in its course, flows through a charming valley, and, near its junction with the Merrimack, falls rapidly over one hundred feet, affording motive-power to one of the richest manufacturing corporations in New England, and fostering the village of Suncook, partly in Pembroke and partly in Allenstown. On the east or northeast side the town joins Epsom, Chichester and Loudon, maintaining, with Chichester, the old provincial township line of Bow.

The town contains ten thousand two hundred and forty acres. From the intervals along the three rivers, which nearly surround the town, the land rises gradually toward the centre, attaining a height of some four hundred feet above the Merrimack at the greatest elevation near the centre, and several hundred feet higher on the Chichester line.

The surface is generally undulating. Near the mouth of the Suncook are some of those peculiar hills, called dunes, rising seventy feet above the river terrace, which mark the retreating line of some ancient glacier, or something of the kind. About one hundred feet above the Merrimack is exposed, for several miles on the side hill, a bed of clay, from twenty to thirty feet in thickness, the upper part hard, compact and gray, the lower part soft, plastic and blue, the whole covered by a few feet of sand. This whole bed is an unfailing source of wealth to its owners, and is largely worked for bricks, bringing more money into circulation for honest labor than a successful gold-mine.

But the chief attraction of Pembroke is its soil. This first attracted the hardy pioneers in the early part of the last century. For a hundred and fifty years it has been cultivated, and still yields a rich return to the husbandman. Like the hill-sides of France, Italy and Syria, it bids fair to last a thousand years to come. All the fruits and grains of our temperate zone can be cultivated within the town, and cattle, horses and sheep thrive upon the rich pasturage of the fields. The fathers of the town were thoughtful of coming generations, and noble old elms and oaks, with their grateful shade, delight the eye.

There are to be found to-day, within the town, many lineal descendents of the early proprietors, while every year there has been an exodus of sons and daughters, wandering from the home hive to the commercial and manufacturing centres in search of fame and fortune—to the far-away prairies of the West, or the more distant mining-fields, for new homes, carrying with them an indelible memory of Pembroke and the loved scenes of youth.

The first settlers, both the children of the Massachusetts Pilgrims and the sons and daughters of the defenders of Londonderry, were pious, brave, industrious, law-abiding citizens, quick to respond to the call of duty, just to their neighbors and tenacious of their rights. Their successors have, in the several generations, inherited the virtues of their fathers. The good, brave, honest and industrious have always been welcome to their midst and have found congenial homes; the idle and vicious have never been counted as part of their community.

The incidents in the history of a people of this

class are not of a thrilling nature; no fierce outbreaks, no family feuds and no crimes, except those committed by aliens, will mar the pages of its history. It is the record of a town started amidst difficulties, overcoming natural and artificial impediments, winning its way slowly to assured wealth, liberal means of education, broad fields, comfortable homes and a high rank among its neighbors for intelligence and public spirit.

Lovewell's township, or Suncook, was a frontier town for many years after its settlement. That it suffered no more during the contest was owing to the fact that its young men were constantly on the scout toward the enemy.

In 1729 the town began to be settled. And here let us glance at the different elements that combined to form the town of Pembroke,—there were the Puritans, from the old Bay Colony; the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, from the settlement of Londonderry; and, lastly, the New Hampshire settlers from the neighborhood of Exeter, Dover and Kingston, who came in later under Bow titles. Truly the town was not homogeneous. A French family was the first to locate in town, and several Welsh families settled there later.

To fully understand the early history of Pembroke, it will be necessary to examine the records of the province of New Hampshire and of the province of Massachusetts Bay. Originally settled at about the same period, 1620–23, the progress of the Bay Colony had been more rapid than that of the settlements upon the Piscataqua. For a long period, 1640–80, Massachusetts assumed jurisdiction over the territory of New Hampshire. By her charter she claimed, as a northern boundary, a line three miles north of the Merrimack River, from its outlet to its source; New Hampshire claimed, as a southern bound, a line from a point three miles north of the mouth of the Merrimack, extending due west. The greater part of the present town of Pembroke was thus debatable ground, claimed by each party. The Indians, the rightful claimants, were ignored by both parties until their claims were set aside by the fate of war. Their last and most cruel punishment in this region was administered by Captain John Lovewell, and the company under his command, May 8, 1725, near Fryeburg, Me.,—a defeat from which the New Hampshire Indians never recovered, and which led directly to the granting and settlement of the town of Suncook (now Pembroke).

In September, 1724, two men disappeared from Dunstable. A scouting-party was immediately raised to search for them, but were surprised by the Indians. Nine of their number were killed and only two escaped—one badly wounded. Another party fell into their ambush. One was killed, four were wounded and the rest escaped. The number of the attacking Indians was estimated at thirty.

Aroused by these depredations, John Lovewell, Josiah Farwell and Jonathan Robbins petitioned the provincial government of Massachusetts for authority to raise and equip a company of scouts to "kill and destroy" their enemy, the Indians. Receiving proper encouragement, Captain Lovewell, with a company of men zealous to revenge their injuries, carried the war into the country of the enemy, ranged up the Merrimack Valley and to the northward of Lake Winnipiseogee, and succeeded in obtaining one captive and slaying one Indian. On their second expedition, the following January, they surprised and killed ten Indians in the neighborhood of Tamworth. The third expedition, of forty-six men, left Dunstable April 16, 1725. On the morning of the engagement at Pigwacket only thirty-four men were in the command, the rest having been detached for various reasons, and the attacking party, under Paugus, was more than double that number. The fight commenced in the morning and lasted until after sunset, when the Indians withdrew, leaving the field to the scouts. The survivors of this daring band, after encountering great hardships, arrived at the settlements. Captain John Lovewell was among the first to fall on that unhappy day.

The General Court of Massachusetts received, May 31, 1727, a petition from the survivors and the heirs of those killed, who were with Captain John Lovewell on his several expeditions against the Indians, for the grant of a township adjoining and south of Penacook, to repay them for their services in behalf of the colony. The petition was taken into consideration June 27, 1727, and the township of Suncook, or Lovewell's township, was granted.

There is reason to believe that the first movement toward a settlement of Suncook was in the summer of 1728. It was the custom for the young men to start early in the spring for the newly-granted wild lands, build a rude log shanty for temporary shelter, and proceed at once to clear away the forest growth from their lots. The axe and firebrand were the means employed. Not unfrequently the crop of the first season nearly paid for the land. After the harvest the toilers would return to a more settled community in which to pass the winter.

Tradition asserts that Francis Doyne and wife were the first white inhabitants who ever wintered in the township (1728–29), and they may be said to have been the first permanent settlers. Their log hut is said to have been located about in the middle of the field west of Pembroke Street, just north of the road leading toward Garvin's Falls. After a severe snowstorm they were visited by a party from Penacook, who were anxious as to their safety, and were found in a roughly-built cabin, comfortable, contented and protected against the inclemency of the weather. Doyne was one of Captain Lovewell's soldiers. During the same summer, 1728, the property was probably visited both by many of the original grantees, their heirs and others wanting to purchase. The amount of work accomplished during this first year

toward effecting a permanent settlement is unknown, but in the following spring (1729) the ingress of settlers was rapid.

Besides James Moor and Francis Doyne, there is reason to believe that the township was occupied in the summer of 1729 by James Mann, Samuel Gault, Thomas Cunningham and Noah Johnson. Contemporary or a very little later came Benjamin Holt, Richard Eastman, David Lovejoy, Abner Gordon, Benjamin Chandler, David Chandler, Stephen Holt and Dudley Broadstreet.

In a general sense, the settlers of the township displaced the Indians, but no particular tribe is known to have occupied the territory save as a hunting-ground and fishing rendezvous. The name of one Indian only has come down to us as having any connection with the place, and his record is very traditional and vague. Plausawa, in whose honor the hill in North Pembroke is named, is said to have had his wigwam in that locality. With his comrades, Sabatis and Christi, he was frequent visitor to this and neighboring sections until war was declared, when he cast his lot with the St. Francis tribe. The three are charged with having led or instigated the attack upon Suncook and Epsom in after-years. During a cessation of hostilities Plausawa and Sabatis were killed while on a friendly visit to Boscawen, in 1753.

At a meeting of the grantees or proprietors of the township of Suncook, held at Chelmsford, December 10, 1729, Lieutenant David Melvin, Mr. Eleazer Davis and Lieutenant Jonathan Hubbard, unanimously, and Dr. William Ayer and William Cummings, by a majority, were chosen a committee of five to order the affairs of the new settlement, and to admit the thirteen men of Captain Lovewell's early command who would actually settle upon their rights. At an adjourned meeting the next day, December 11th, it was voted that the committee of five already chosen should view the lands in the township, and, with the assistance of an able surveyor, lay out sixty lots, "the least to contain forty acres if the land will conveniently allow thereof; . . . the lots to be qualified by adding a larger quantity of land where the land shall appear to be of less value than the best, so that the lots be all equal in value in the judgment of the committee." It was also ordered that the intervale land, which was of especial value to new settlers, being already cleared of forest, should be equitably divided; that a plat of these lots should be made and distinctly numbered; and that, at a convenient time after this survey had been accomplished, the proprietors should be notified to meet and draw lots. The committee were enjoined to lay out an additional lot, "as conveniently as may be," for the first settled minister, and a "convenient portion of land reserved for the ministry."

A list of the first forty-seven grantees or proprietors of the township of Suncook, together with the thirteen who were admitted as equal sharers, taken December 11, 1729, is here given, together with the number drawn by each proprietor in the first division of lots subsequently made,—

	FIRST DIVISION OF LOTS.	Upland lots.	Intervale lots.
Of Dunstable	Captain John Lovewell (d.)[1]	55	33
	Lieutenant Josiah Farwell (d.)[1]	34	26
	Lieutenant Jonathan Robbins (d.)[1]	31	44
	Ensign John Harwood (d.)[1]	35	25
	Noah Johnson.[1]	46	27
	Robert Usher (d.)[1]	9	52
	Samuel Whiting[1]	17	0
	Jonathan Cummings	27	18
	William Cummings	4	21
	Benjamin Hassel	10	51
	Edward Lingfield[1]	16	—
Of Groton	Nathaniel Woods, Jr	60	38
	Daniel Woods (d.)[1]	40	56
	John Jefts (d.)[1]	48	29
	Thomas Woods (d.)[1]	24	13
	Joseph Gilson, Jr.[1]	62	9
	John Gilson	19	5
	John Chamberlain.[1]	42	19
	Isaac Lakin[1]	43	20
	John Stevens.	38	58
	Benjamin Parker.	21	10
Of Chelmsford	Ebenezer Wright.	54	32
	Moses Graves.	15	28
Of Dracut	Joseph Wright	33	42
Of Stowe	Jacob Gates	57	35
Of Lancaster	Robert Phelps	7	54
	Jonathan Houghton	38	59
	Joseph Wheelock.	36	57
Of Billerica	John Pollard.	37	60
	Jeremiah Hunt.	14	—
	Jonathan Kittredge (d.)[1]	29	46
Of Woburn	Captain Seth Wyman[1]	25	14
	Thomas Richardson[1]	30	45
	Josiah Johnson[1]	1	—
	Ichabod Johnson (d.)[1]	53	31
	Timothy Richardson[1]	22	11
Of Andover	Mr. Jonathan Frye (d.)[1]	12	49
Of Penacook	Francis Doyen	11	50
Of Haverhill	Dr. William Ayer	8	53
	Ebenezer Ayer[1]	52	30
	Abiel Austin[1]	63	40
	Zebadiah Austin	62	41
Of Weston	Jacob Fullam (d.)[1]	58	23
Of Londonderry	Benjamin Kidder.	26	16
	John Goffe	18	6
Of Marlborough	Solomon Keyes[1]	23	12
Of America	Toby, Indian.	45	36
Of Dunstable	Edward Spooney	20	8
	Ebenezer Halburt	32	43
	Samuel Moore	47	47
Of Concord	Lieutenant David Melvin[1]	41	55
	Isaac Whitney	61	39
	Zachariah Parker	28	17
	Joseph Farrar[1]	13	48
	Elias Barron (d.)[1]	61	15
	Eleazer Melvin[1]	59	37
	Josiah Davis (d.)[1]	44	22
	Eleazer Davis[1]	6	61
	Josiah Jones[1]	56	34
	Jacob Farrar (d.)[1]	2	7

The inroad of settlers in 1730 was probably rapid. The giants of the forest fell before the woodman's axe, and the log cabin was rendered homelike by the presence of women and children. The few scattering Indians remaining in the neighborhood were indiffer-

[1] In the fight at Pigwacket, Fryeburg. (d.) deceased.

ent or friendly, and doubtless the settlers received occasional calls from them.

The log houses built by the pioneers of the last century are unknown to-day in this vicinity, but their type may still be seen in the logging camps of Grafton and Coos Counties, and in all new countries. In summer the life was not unpleasant,—the river teemed with shad, salmon, and trout; the deer and the bear wandered in the neighboring forests; the virgin soil yielded wonderful harvests. Their fare was simple, but with prudence and foresight one could provide for the family during the long winter months with ordinary exertion. Fuel was at their very doors, to be had for the chopping, and pitch pine knots answered for candles and gas.

Wolves, lean and hungry, might howl about their safely-barred windows, but could not enter their dwellings; nor could the cold affect them, with logs hospitably piled in the open fire-place. The Bible and New England Primer might form their thoroughly read library, but tradition was a never-failing source of interest to them.

James Moore probably erected his house this year, said to have been the first framed building in the township, and the frame to-day forms a part of Samuel Emery Moore's house. Neighbors from Buck-street and Concord assisted at the raising, and a few Indians are said to have helped. Tradition asserts that one of the latter was worsted in a friendly contest and trial of strength, usual from time immemorial on such occasions, and became very angry at his overthrow, threatening vengeance. His wrath was appeased by a potation from a brown jug which had already come into use. Moore was very sagacious in his treatment of the Indians, and gained their friendship; his place was avoided by them in after-years during hostilities, though fortified to repel an attack.

In April, 1733, it was "*Voted* that a meeting-house, twenty-four feet wide and thirty feet long, be built as soon as may be, and set upon or near a lot of land, No. 3, the said house to be of good hewn logs, ten or eleven feet stud, the roof to be well covered with long shingles, well laid and nailed, and one door well made and hung, ye ends of ye house to be closed with good clapboards or boards, all to be done sufficiently workmanlike by the last day of June" ensuing.

The contract for erecting this structure was awarded to Timothy Richardson for the sum of "fifty-five pounds, in good bills of credit," provided he found all the nails and gave bonds for the faithful performance of the work.

This church, which was built in accordance with the above vote, stood at the northeast corner of the graveyard, on Main Street, near the residence of Hon. Aaron Whittemore, not far from the Meeting-House Brook, to which it gave the name. It answered the purpose for which it was built for more than a dozen years, when it was replaced by a more pretentious framed building occupying the same site.

At a subsequent meeting, at the same place, September 19th, a grant of fifty acres of land and a sum of money not to exceed sixty pounds, was voted to encourage the person or persons who should build a good and suitable saw-mill and corn-mill in some convenient place in the township, acceptable to the proprietors' committee.

In 1737 the first road to Rumford was laid out. It led diagonally across the lots very directly from the first meeting-house, at the northeast corner of the cemetery, over intervening land to the bridge; thence by the river-bank to the great bend in the Merrimack, where a ferry was early established, about a mile below the lower bridge in Concord, and nearly as far above the railroad bridge.

At this period the township of Suncook included a part of the present towns of Pembroke, Hooksett, Allenstown and Bow, as may be seen by consulting the plan. Buck-street and North Pembroke were not included. The former was probably settled by the Cochran, McLucas, Sinckler, Martin, McGaffey, Fullerton and other families. The north and east parts of the town were then a wilderness, covered by the primeval forest. The Suncook settlers, for the most part, were on the home lots, which were on each side of what is now Pembroke Street. Their meadow lots, on the Suncook and Soucook Rivers, were reached by winding paths through the forest, and were valuable to the pioneers from the wild grass that grew upon them. The interval lots along the Merrimack are said to have been open at the first settlement, from inundation of the river, or kept so by the former occupants of the land, the Indians, as corn-fields.

An old man once said that the pioneers settled on high land, not on account of its fertility, but to avoid the trails of the savages, which were made by the river-bank; that the Indians would never turn from their march to do malicious injury, except when on the war-path; and because from an elevation the clearings could be better protected by a stockade and garrison-house.

Mention has been made of the dispute between the provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire as to their boundary line. To settle the conflicting claims, an appeal was made to the King, who appointed a board of commissioners, selected from the councilors of Nova Scotia, Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey, with power to settle the question. This commission first met at Hampton, August 1, 1737. A few days later the Assembly of New Hampshire met in the same town, while in the neighboring town of Salisbury, across the line, the Assembly of Massachusetts was gathered. Jonathan Belcher was the Royal Governor of both provinces; David Dunbar was Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire. This Assembly of the Great and General Courts was attended with much pomp and ceremony. Evidently the legislators were acting the part of lobbyists on a

grand scale. The decision of the commissioners was not satisfactory to either party, and they had to again refer the subject to the King.

In this appeal New Hampshire had the advantage of the most skillful advocates, who represented the "poor, little, loyal, distressed province of New Hampshire" as crowded and oppressed by the "vast, opulent, overgrown province of Massachusetts;" and New Hampshire won the case. The question was settled by His Majesty, in council, March 5, 1740, and the present southern boundary of New Hampshire was established. With many other townships granted by Massachusetts, Suncook was found to be without the jurisdiction of the province that had granted the charter, and within a province governed by different laws, and under a proprietary system where the wild land was owned by individuals and not by the State.

This was the more bitter to the inhabitants of Suncook because of the Masonian claim. This hung over their heads and affected their ownership in the lands which they had recovered from a wilderness by years of toil and exposure. They had become attached to the beautiful locality, and would not give it up, at least without a struggle. They stood in the places of those heroes who had dislodged the Indians from this region and rendered the whole habitable. Some of the number were in their midst, and they clung to their lands and hoped for the best. This act of the King led to a more serious contest, which lasted a score of years, to the detriment of all engaged. In Suncook and Rumford it was generally known as the Bow controversy.

To certain of the settlers, whose families for over a century had shared the fortunes of Massachusetts and imbibed its prejudices, this change in jurisdiction must have been unwelcome. To the Presbyterians it was objectionable only so far as it affected their property rights. As individual preferences were not regarded, all had to submit to the inevitable.

In 1744 the long-expected war between France and England was declared, and the New England settlements were exposed to the merciless and treacherous attacks of the Indians along the whole frontier. These foes were armed and rewarded by the French authorities in Canada. Four block-houses were erected in Suncook,—one where Mr. Moody K. Wilson lives, one on the farm of Mr. Edward Elliot (formerly occupied by Colonel James Head, and later by Deacon Hazeltine), one where Mrs. Mary A. Vose lives (formerly occupied by Rev. Aaron Whittemore) and one where Mr. Samuel E. Moore lives,—as places of refuge in case of an attack. These block-houses, or forts, were constructed of green logs, two stories in height, the upper story projecting, and affording port-holes through which the sides of the structure could be protected by those within. Moore's house was protected by a stockade. Aware of the danger which surrounded them, arms were carried on every occasion, even to the meeting-house, where they were stacked, ready for instant use, in case of a surprise.

The New Hampshire Assembly was petitioned in June, by Moses Foster, in behalf of the inhabitants, for a garrison of soldiers to act as a protection. The whole province was in arms all through the year.

The good people of Suncook became dissatisfied with their log meeting-house in 1746, and resolved to replace it with a frame structure better adapted to their wants. The frame of timber was accordingly prepared, and the whole town turned out to the raising. So important was the movement that citizens from the neighboring townships gave their presence and assistance to the work, and tradition affirms that among others were the Bradleys, from Concord, who, within a short time after, perished by the hands of the Indians.

The building was interfered with by the Indian disturbances, but at length it was finished, and answered for a meeting-house and town-house for over half a century. It stood at the northeast corner of the cemetery, on Main Street, until about 1806, when it was moved to its present position. Its solid frame, having been converted into a barn, is now owned by Hon. Aaron Whittemore, a great-grandson of the first settled minister in town.

In August the Indians made a successful attack upon a party of seven men in the neighboring settlement of Rumford, killed five and carried two captives to Canada. The inhabitants of Suncook were justly alarmed, and took extra precautions to escape a surprise. The firing of three guns in quick succession was the signal of alarm, when men, women and children would hasten to the garrison-houses as places of safety. A commissioned officer was stationed in each of these for command in its defense. Rev. Aaron Whittemore, who occupied one of the block-houses, was thus commissioned. The planting and harvesting were attended with peculiar danger, yet, as they were necessary exposures, these hardy pioneers ventured all rather than desert their new homes. Companions of the dreaded Captain John Lovewell or their descendants, they kept their foes at a respectful distance by fear of their unerring rifles and attested bravery.

The following petition is of interest:

"To his Excelency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, and to the Hon'bl Majesty's Council and House of Representatives of said Province, in General Court assembled:

"The humble petition of the inhabitants of Suncook, in Said Prov ince humbly sheweth,

"That on Monday the twentieth of this instant May, about two hours after sun rise, the Indians set on two men in ye lower part of this town, and killed one of them, and the other narrowly escaped, and they fired at a house but was repulsed, and toward evening of the same day, the Sun about two hours high, they robbed two or three houses and fired on four men going to the pasture for their cows, within about half a mile from the meeting house, a considerable number of the enemy, we believe they intend to destroy ye place, and ever since we have been penned close in our garrisons and can do no work abroad, so that without speedy help we must all move off.

"May it therefore please your excelency and honors, in your great

wisdom, to send us such such speedy help and protection as in your great wisdom you shall think fit, and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

"Dated at Suncook this 26 of May, 1747.

"Moses Foster, Benjamin Holt, Elias Whittemore, Richard Eastman, Caleb Lovejoy, Moses Tyler, Joseph Baker, David Abbott, John Noyes, Robert White, John Fife, John McNeil, Thomas Russ, David Lovejoy, John Man, John Knox, Samuel Gault, Patrick Gault, Andrew Gault, Andrew Ocherson, James Ocherson, Samuel Smith, James Moor, James Rogers, Joseph Brown, Francis Doyen, William Moor, James Man, William Knox, John Coffrin, William Knox, Thomas Cunningham, James White."

The Indians who led the attack are supposed to have been Sabitas, Plausawa and Christi, who were familiar with the localities.

After this event the General Court of New Hampshire were pleased to order a garrison of eight good men to be stationed at Suncook through the summer and fall for the protection of the settlement.

The three assessors appointed by the proprietors have left on record a document of considerable interest, as it gives the name and residence of each of the possessors or claimants of the several original rights January 30, 1748. Each right was assessed twenty-two pounds.

The Original Grantees.	*Possession January* 30, 1748.
John Chamberlain,	Mr. Samuel Phillips, of Andover.
Edward Spooney,	Mr. John Barnard, of Andover.
John Jofts,	William McLaughlin and James Man, of Suncook.
Isaac Whitney,	Jonathan Abbot, of Andover.
Eleazer Davis,	Stephen Holt, of Andover.
Joseph Wheelock,	Josiah Chandler, of Andover.
Jonathan Kitteridge	Nathan Holt, of Andover, James Kitteridge, of Tewksbury, and William Kitteridge, "
Mr. Jonathan Frye,	Captain William Lovejoy and Captain James Stevens, of Tewksbury.
Abial Austin,	Henry Lovejoy, of Tewksbury.
John Goffe,	Oliver Holt and Braviter Gray, of Billerica.
Zebediah Austin,	Stephen Merrill, of Andover, and the heirs of Richard Hardy, of "
Josiah Davis,	John McNiel, of Amoskeag.
Ebenezer Halbert,	James Burbeen, of Boston.
Robert Usher,	" " "
Jonathan Cummings,	" " "
William Cummings,	" " "
John Pollard,	John Pollard, of Billerica.
Joseph Gilson,	Samuel Hardy, of Bradford. Joseph Jackson, of Boxford.
John Stevens,	Joseph Mullikin, " Robert Mullikin, "
David Melvin,	Joshua Andros and others, of Boxford.
Elias Barron,	Elias Barron's heirs, of Concord.
Jacob Farrar,	Jacob Farrar's heirs, "
Joseph Wright,	Joseph Wood's " "
Noah Johnson,	Deacon Noah Johnson, of Dunstable.
Ensign John Harwood,	" " " "
John Gilson,	" " " "
Daniel Wood,	Josiah Santle, of Groton.
Isaac Lakin,	Captain Peter Ayer, of Haverhill.
Benjamin Hassel,	" " "
Toby, Indian,	Benjamin Gale, of Haverhill.
Zachariah Parker,	Benjamin Chandler, of Haverhill.
Thomas Richardson,	Thomas Richardson, of Malden.
Ebenezer Ayer,	Ebenezer Ayer, of Methuen.
Moses Graves,	Lieutenant Nathan Adams, of Newbury.
Captain John Lovewell,	Joseph Baker, of Suncook.
Jeremiah Hunt,	Captain Moses Foster, of Suncook.
Samuel Whitney,	" " "
Nathaniel Wood,	David Abbott, of Suncook.
Thomas Wood,	Samuel Gault, of Suncook.
Seth Wyman,	" " "
Benjamin Parker,	Thomas Russ, of Suncook.
Joseph Farrar,	James Moore, of Suncook.
Eleazer Melvin,	Thomas Cunningham, of Suncook, and James Burbeen, of Boston.
Josiah Jones,	Moses Tyler, of Suncook.
Ebenezer Wright,	Robert White, of Suncook, and James White, of Suncook.
Samuel Moore,	Deacon Elias Whittemore, of Suncook, and Thomas Richardson, of Malden.
Robert Phelps,	Heirs of Timothy Knox, of Suncook.
Jonathan Houghton,	Benjamin Holt, of Suncook.
Josiah Johnson,	Ephraim Blunt, of Suncook.
Ichabod Johnson,	Thomas McConnell, of Suncook, and Benjamin Johnson, of Woburn.
Francis Doyen,	Francis Doyen, of Suncook.
William Ayer,	Richard Eastman, of Suncook.
Benjamin Kidder,	Andrew Otterson, of Suncook.
Solomon Keyes,	William Knox, of Suncook.
Lieutenant Josiah Farwell,	Captain John Chamberlain, of Souhegan East.
Jacob Gates,	Jeremiah Swain, of Roding. (?)
Timothy Richardson,	Timothy Richardson's heirs, of Woburn.
Edward Linkfield,	" " " "
Jacob Fullam,	Jacob Fullam, of Needham, and Elisha Fullam, of Weston, and others.

It was voted in the General Court of New Hampshire, January 31, 1753, that "*Whereas* there are sundry persons inhabiting within the province of New Hampshire upon a tract of land" called Suncook, who were "within no township," they should be, with a part of Pennycook, in one district, and be compelled to pay their proportion of the province tax.

Rev. Timothy Walker, as agent for Rumford and Suncook, crossed the ocean to lay the case of these two townships before the King in Council in 1754. It may be here stated that Mr. Walker was eminently successful in his mission, when it came to a final hearing, and the claims of the proprietors of Rumford and Suncook were supported against those of Bow, and, behind them, the officials of the provincial government of New Hampshire. This decision was not reached, however, until 1762, too late to be of advantage to the inhabitants of Suncook, who had entered into a compromise before that time with the proprietors of Bow.

War with France was again declared in 1754, which involved a war with the Canadians and their Indian allies. In the previous war the people of New Hampshire had depended upon block-houses for a defense against their savage foes, were constantly surprised, and paid dearly for their want of care and watchfulness. They had been goaded to desperation, and resolved to carry the war into the country of the enemy, and inflict some of those cruelties to which they had been subjected. From the first it was a terribly offensive war on the part of New Englanders. They aimed at the conquest of Canada, and its reduction to a royal province. Robert Rogers and his trusted lieutenant, John Stark, with their fearless rangers, became a terror to the Canadians and a scourge to the Indians.

The terms of settlement between the proprietors of the township of Suncook and the proprietors of the

township of Bow is known from the petition which was presented by a committee of the latter to the General Court of New Hampshire, dated January 1, 1757.

This petition, presented by Daniel Pierce, Esq., Thomas Wiggin and Daniel Marston, gentlemen, William Pottle, blacksmith, and Benjamin Norris, yeoman, in behalf of the proprietors of Bow, represented that many persons claimed a right to lands in the township by titles not derived from the proprietors of Bow, who had made considerable improvements, and with whom many expensive suits at law had been had, which impeded the settlement of the township; that many of the claimers and settlers, particularly those who held their title from the proprietors of Suncook, were desirous of an accommodation and settlement of the disputes, and were willing to become not only inhabitants of Bow, but to hold their title from the proprietors of Bow; that the proprietors of Bow were desirous of having the question settled without further expensive lawsuits by reasonable concessions on their part. Notwithstanding the amicable and peaceable disposition of the parties concerned, certain impediments existed to the solution of the question, which the General Court was called upon to remove, the most important of which were the conflicting plans of the two townships.

The proprietors of Bow were willing that those who had made improvements should enjoy the fruit of their labor; and, accordingly, they asked the court to annul and vacate the survey of the home-lots of Bow, so far as they interfered with the divisions of land already executed in the township of Suncook, and that a new survey of the undivided lands in the township should be ordered.

This petition was favorably received, and, no one objecting at the hearing ordered, the petitioners were given liberty to introduce a bill in accordance.

The inhabitants thus gave up the struggle, and became, for the time being, citizens of Bow, having effected a compromise by which they retained their homes and cultivated fields, but sacrificed the undivided lands of the old grant, curtailing their respective rights more than one-half.

So the township of Suncook, or Lovewell's township, ceased to have an existence save in the memory of gallant men and women who, for thirty years, had braved the hardships of frontier life to secure homes for themselves.

John Noyes, in behalf of the inhabitants of Bow living on the east side of the Merrimack River, petitioned the General Court for parish privileges, and were granted the liberty of bringing in a bill April 25, 1758.

Pembroke was incorporated a parish November 1, 1759, by the General Court of New Hampshire, the agents of the town of Bow not making any objection, but favoring the charter, claiming that it would be to the advantage of both.

People are naturally curious as to the origin of the name of their native town. The name of Pembroke was bestowed upon the township by Governor Benning Wentworth, probably in honor of the Earl of Pembroke, an influential member of the Court of St. James at that period. The word is derived from the Welsh, *penbroch*, signifying head of the foam. The old town of Pembroke is situate in Pembrokeshire, the southwest county in Wales. The town is of great antiquity, and is on a peninsula extending into one of the bays of Milford Haven. A part of the walls which once surrounded the town still remain.

The charter of Pembroke included that part of Bow east of the Merrimack River, between the Soucook and the Suncook Rivers, a place called Suncook and a place called Buck Street.

Rev. Daniel Mitchell was ordained pastor over the Presbyterian Church December 3, 1760.

The Presbyterian meeting-house, which stood on the west side of Main Street, opposite C. L. Dow's house, was probably erected this year.

The Scotch-Irish, so-called in New England history, were of the purest Saxon lineage, with their blood unmixed, in the seventeenth century, with the half barbaric Scotch highlanders, or their more rude cousins, the Irish Celts. They were rigid Presbyterians, followers and admirers of Oliver Cromwell, enemies of Popery and the Established Church of England, brave, zealous lovers of learning and liberty, and withal, bigoted in their advanced notions. Cromwell had peopled the wasted districts of northern Ireland with these, his most trusted and reliable troops, to pacify that land most effectually.

They could present a brave front to an open attack, but they were not equal to withstanding the petty encroachments of the Established Church insidiously undermining their beloved Kirk. The Pilgrims had found religious freedom in a new and undeveloped country, and thither the Scotch-Irish sent agents to spy out and report the condition of the land and its fitness for occupation. The Irish had not intimidated them; they scorned the untutored Indian. Like a horde they flocked to the sea-board and poured into New England, Pennsylvania and the southern provinces, pushing the frontiers rapidly into the untrodden wilderness, and settling the fertile valleys and hillsides far in advance of their predecessors. One stream striking Boston was diverted to Londonderry. In 1719 a Scotch-Irish colony located there to stay. Hundreds followed in their footsteps, tarried awhile with their friends so happily settled, and pressed on into the wilderness, over the hills to the Falls of Amoskeag, up the Merrimack, by Hooksett Falls, to the fertile valley of the Suncook, still farther to the blooming intervals of Pennycook and the wide meadows of the Contoocook. Early in the records of this township we find the Scotch-Irish holding "original rights," admitted as proprietors and freeholders, and even as early as 1737 claiming a majority. Being in a majority, they claimed a voice in the settlement of

a minister to preach the gospel, but were "counted out," and paid their rates toward the support of a minister not to their liking with evident disrelish.

The Presbyterians were exempted from paying toward the support of the Congregational minister, and were incorporated a distinct parish by a special act of the General Assembly, passed December 16, 1763. It was enacted that all persons living in the parish of Pembroke, who belonged to the Presbyterian congregation and assembly, or should join that society, should be included in the new parish, and Lieutenant Thomas McLucas was authorized to call the first meeting.

The breach between Great Britain and the colonies was widened during 1766, although Parliament repealed the odious Stamp Act. Peace prevailed in Pembroke, for not a ripple of trouble has reached us from that remote year. The Congregationalists and Presbyterians had agreed to disagree, and pursued their respective ways with outward amity. There is a tradition that the families ostracized each other, forbidding the young people to associate or mingle together, and absolutely prohibiting intermarriage with those of the other sect, under pain of disinheritance. At this day the difference between the two denominations is so small that the common reader could hardly comprehend it were some one to fully explain.

Rev. Aaron Whittemore died November 16, 1767.

The first census of the town on record was taken this year, from which it appears that there were 49 unmarried men from sixteen to sixty, 85 married men from sixteen to sixty, 134 boys under sixteen, 16 men over sixty, 169 unmarried females, 97 married women, 5 widows, 2 slaves,—a total of 557 souls.

In 1774, Dr. Richard Eastman and Captain Andrew Buntin were chosen a committee to run the lines of the new township granted by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay to the "sufferers of Suncook." The following January, Captain Joseph Baker was directed to deposit the plan in the office of the Secretary of State, which he accordingly did. This township was located in the State of Maine, called Sambrook, and is now known as Lovell and New Sweden, on the banks of the Saco.

At Pembroke the people were up with the times. A Mr. Dix persisted in selling tea in town; but a company of "Sons of Liberty" from the adjacent towns, under the command of Andrew McClary, made him a visit, and taking the tea from the store, made a bonfire of it in the public street.

Nearly a century had elapsed after the landing of the Pilgrims before the settlement of Pembroke; a half-century more had passed, and the descendants of the early pioneers, who had fled from persecution in the mother-country, had become accustomed to self-government in the vast wilderness of America, and more and more alienated from the dominion of the King. They had been joined by the discontented spirits from Great Britain, notably the Scotch-Irish, and were ready to resist any and all encroachments upon their rights, and were ripe for rebellion.

A foolish King and a stubborn ministry at home hastened the catastrophe—a long and exhaustive war, which resulted gloriously for the United Colonies, and gave birth to a great nation.

Before this date Pembroke had been a parish without a representative,—a part of a royal province without a representative in the home government, ruled by a royal Governor. From this time the town was a republic, soon, with other towns, to be united in a great and free State, which, in turn, was to become, a few years later, one of the United States of America.

The first overt act of open rebellion had been committed in December of 1774, in the attack upon and dismantling of Fort William and Mary, at the mouth of the Piscataqua, by the people of New Hampshire, and the citizens of Pembroke seemed alive to the importance of the crisis upon them. With the rest of New England, they sprang to arms to resist the invasion of their soil by British troops, and to drive them from their borders. The differences of creeds were forgotten in planning and doing against the common enemy. The veterans of the French War flocked to the standard of the intrepid Stark, fought by his side at Bunker Hill, hemmed the British within the limits of Boston and helped to force them to evacuate the town. From that time onward, through the darkest days of the unequal struggle until the disbandment of the victorious army, Pembroke did her share in achieving our independence, and in caring for the dependent families of those who were absent in the field.

In the city of Paris, September 3, 1783, David Hartley, for the King of England, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and John Jay, for the United States, signed their names to a treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, making the thirteen States forever independent.

This war, as it affected Pembroke, should be considered as a whole.

It was the struggle of a small body of free, poor, liberty-loving and unorganized patriots against the land and sea forces of the most powerful nation of modern times. That the contest was finally decided for the weaker party was owing to their perfect unanimity of sentiment, their bravery, their endurance and the opportune assistance given by France, England's great rival. Eight years of warfare had disciplined the raw troops, who, by their bravery and zeal, had hemmed the British within the limits of Boston, until, when disbanded by General Washington, they were war-scarred veterans of whom any commander might be proud and of whom any enemy might stand in dread.

With the close of the war came the complete collapse of the Continental currency. It disappeared

from commerce as worthless. But the rich land was left, with its abundant crops; freedom had been assured, and barter answered for currency.

In 1792 there were licensed six tavern-keepers. Two years later occurs the first record of a post-rider through the town and a weekly line of stages.

The charter for the first New Hampshire turnpike was granted in 1796.

Mr. Stickney was the first postmaster, appointed in 1806, and from this date Pembroke became a post-town.

The establishment of a post-office in Pembroke was, without doubt, very welcome to the inhabitants, and may be justly considered an important event in its history.

In earlier times it was customary to intrust to some friend or acquaintance who might be traveling in the right direction a missive for an absent friend or relative. Doubtless the post-rider, in his journeying through the town, accommodated those living on his immediate route, and the blowing of his horn announced his welcome approach. As a matter of course, few letters were written in those days, so that high rates of postage were not onerous.

It was decided to erect a town-house in 1811, and Isaac Morrison, John Knox, Jr., Jacob Emery, Jr., Robert Martin, James Cochran, Jr., Asa Robinson and Timothy Barnard were chosen a committee to determine the "center of money and travel," and report at an adjourned meeting. Their report was accepted; the site of the town-house was located near the pound. The sum of four hundred dollars was voted toward building it. The sum was afterward increased to five hundred dollars, and the construction was entrusted to John Knox, Jr., Samuel Cochran, Jr., and Robert Martin.

An effort was made to have the town accept the use of the north meeting-house for public meetings, but it failed.

A meeting was called in the new town-house in October, when enough money and labor was voted to thoroughly repair the various bridges in town.

Manufacturing of cotton into cloth, which has since become an industry of great importance in the village of Suncook, was first undertaken in 1812, by Major Caleb Stark, a Revolutionary soldier and a son of General John Stark. He purchased the establishment known as Osgood's Mills, which was being enlarged or rebuilt by a company, and introduced machinery lately invented.

In July, 1813, Christopher Osgood contracted to build a stone pound "in the corner of Mr. Lakeman's pasture, by the town-house," for one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

The act of incorporation of Pembroke Academy was dated June 25, 1818. The building for the school was erected by subscriptions raised among the inhabitants of Pembroke. The trustees of the corporation were Rev. Abraham Burnham, A.M., Hon. Boswell Stevens, A.M., Daniel Knox, Esq., John H. Merrill, Timothy Barnard, Deacon Moses Haseltine, William Haseltine, Captain Jacob Elliot and Rev. Jonathan Curtis, A.M.

John Farmer wrote of the town, in the year 1823,—

"There are many water privileges, four paper-mills, the cotton-factory of Major Stark and several mills, together with a flourishing village. The main street extends nearly on a parallel with Merrimack River in a straight course about three miles, and is very pleasant. On this are situated the academy, one of the meeting-houses and the principal village."

The visit of General Lafayette to Pembroke in 1825 shall be described in the words of his youthful companion, Colonel A. A. Parker, aide-de-camp of Governor David L. Morril, now living at a venerable old age and in the full possession of his faculties, in Glastonbury, Conn. (1883),—

"Our route lay through Suncook village, at the south end of Pembroke. There Major Caleb Stark, son of Major-General John Srark, lived; and, as he had a slight acquaintance with General Lafayette in the Revolutionary War, had written him a request that he would call at his house, as he very much wished to see him and introduce him to his family. We called, and, on introducing him to the general, he seized his hand and began an animated speech about Revolutionary times, which did not seem soon to terminate. His family were standing on the opposite side of the room, waiting to be introduced, but he seemed to have forgotten them.

"I was acquainted with the major, but not with his family, and could not introduce them myself. In this dilemma the spirited Miss Harriet Stark, no longer able to brook delay, came forward, seized General Lafayette's hand and said: 'Permit me to introduce myself to you as the eldest daughter of Major Caleb Stark, with whom you are talking, and the granddaughter of Major-General John Stark, the hero of Bennington; and now permit me to introduce you to my mother, brothers and sisters,' which she did, with her usual promptness and energy.

"When we were seated in the carriage, General Lafayette said,—'Miss Harriet Stark does, indeed, inherit all the fire and spirit of her grandfather, and would have been a heroine had she lived in the exciting scenes of the Revolutionary times.'

"Near the close of a beautiful summer day (Tuesday, June 21st), one of the longest in the year, we entered upon the long, main street of Pembroke. The sun, having moved round his long circle in the sky, was resting in crimson robes on the western hills, and soon retired for the night. Not so Pembroke village; that was wide-awake and gave the general as enthusiastic a welcome as he had received anywhere on the route. Sometimes, it seemed, the less the numbers the greater the zeal.

"We had used due diligence and had traveled rapidly when not hindered; but our coming had been so well advertised by the well-known Walker, the stage-driver on the route, that it was known to all people, far and near. And so it was, that we were not only detained at villages, hotels and cross-roads, but even at a single cottage. Our approach seemed to have been watched; and, at the report of a musket or bugle-blast, people would rapidly appear from their lounging-places where none were visible before; and the general must needs pause a moment, take by the hand those near by and speak a few words. Infancy and age were alike presented, and the halt and the lame were sitting in easy-chairs before the cottage doors. At one of these cottages an invalid old lady, 'cadaverous and pale,' was brought by two men, in her arm-chair, to the carriage; she seized the general's hand with both of hers, and with tearful eyes exclaimed, 'Bless the Lord!'

"At Fiske's hotel, on the main street of Pembroke, five miles from Concord, we rested for the night. A large concourse of people gave the general a hearty welcome and shook hands with him, and he made a short speech. On my suggesting to the most active men that the general had had a long and fatiguing day and needed rest, the people promptly retired and Pembroke village could never have been more quiet."

After supper the general leaned back in his easy chair, and carried on a long and agreeable conversation with his escort before retiring.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE P. LITTLE,

PEMBROKE ST., PEMBROKE, N. H.

The next day (June 22, 1825) a committee of the Legislature, then in session at Concord, consisting of Hon. Stephen P. Webster, of the Senate, and four members of the House, came down in a coach-and-six to escort the general to Concord. Six white horses were attached to the barouche, in which were General Lafayette and Mr. Webster, and the procession, made up of a long line of carriages, proceeded on their way, being met on the Concord line by twenty independent companies of the New Hampshire militia, under the command of General Bradbury Bartlett.

The town was shocked, on Sunday, June 23, 1833, by the rapidly-spread intelligence that Sally, wife of Chauncy Cochran, had been murdered by Abraham Prescott, a boy of eighteen, who had been living with the family.

Prescott accompanied Mrs. Cochran into a field near the house to pick strawberries, and struck her the fatal blow, in a secluded spot, with no motive that was ever known. From the testimony at the trial, it was evident that he was of weak mind.

He was lodged in jail at Hopkinton, and was allowed two trials, in which he was ably defended by Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, of Portsmouth, and Charles H. Peaslee, Esq., of Concord, who firmly believed in his moral irresponsibility. At this period in the history of the town the farmers were simply farmers and nothing more. They raised nearly all the supplies for their own tables, and largely for their clothing, which was manufactured from the raw materials in their homes. Wheat was much more generally grown then than now, but not in sufficient quantities to furnish bread for the household. Flour was rarely bought by the barrel, and barley, rye and Indian corn were extensively used. In those earlier days flour bread was, with large numbers of families, dignified with the name of "cake," and considered a luxury for use on extra occasions, when company was entertained. A story is told in one of our old Rockingham County towns which illustrates this fact. A high-toned gentleman, known as the "'Squire," called at a farm-house one day on some business, and when he had finished his errand and had remounted at the door, the good house-wife, wishing to impress the 'squire with the dignity and thrift of her family, said to him: "Squire, won't you stop and have some flour bread and butter?" thinking it now too late for him to accept her invitation. To her chagrin the doughty 'squire replied: "Thank you, marm, I don't care if I do," and promptly dismounted and entered the house. The poor woman could only explain that, to her surprise, she found the flour bread all out, and offered him the best she had, some Indian bannock. When a boy, the writer had often seen at the neighbors' a string of these bannocks, eight or ten in number, set upon tins in front of the fire in the broad fire-place, there being room then left in the corner for him to sit and look straight up the chimney into the blue heavens. There was very little market for farm produce in those days, except in the larger towns; long journeys had to be made, mostly to such as were known as "seaports," as there were no interior towns of sufficient population to be centres of such trade. Every farmer kept a flock of sheep, and wool constituted a large portion of the clothing. It was carded, spun and woven at home, and made into garments for both sexes. The best clothes for men and boys were made of what was called "fulled cloth." This was made at home, of the finest material, and taken to the mills known as "fulling-mills," where it was put through a process of thickening, dyeing and finishing. The women used to wear gowns of cloth which was called "pressed woolen." This was simply home-made flannel, taken to the mills above named, and pressed, so as to present a glossy surface.

Every farmer had a small patch of flax. This was pulled and spread out in rows on the ground, "rotted," and then "broken" and "swingled," and was prepared for the combing, carding and the "little wheel," as the machine was called, on which the flax was spun, to distinguish it from the larger machine for spinning wool. It was woven into cloth for table-covers, toweling, sheeting and shirting. The "tow," which was the coarse portion combed out on the "hatchel," was spun into a coarse yarn, of which a cloth was made for summer suits for men and boys. The tow shirt, so commonly worn, was, when new, an instrument of torture to the wearer, as it was full of prickling spines left from the woody part of the stalk.

Pembroke Academy.—From the first, New England has been noted for her regard for the intellectual welfare of her people. Not to be behind others, the people of New Hampshire early made provision for the mental and moral instruction of their children. In 1647 the first law establishing town schools was enacted. In 1693 an act was passed requiring the different towns to raise money, by assessment on the inhabitants, for building and repairing school-houses and for providing a school-master. In 1719 every town of fifty house-holders or upwards was required to provide a school-master to teach children to read and write, and every town of one hundred house-holders to have a grammar school, kept by "some discreet person of good conversation, well instructed in the tongues." In 1805 the district system was established. In 1807 the assessment for school purposes was increased and the law requiring grammar schools to teach Latin and Greek was repealed. From that time to the present, laws have with great frequency been passed regulating educational matters. The act repealing the law requiring towns to have instructions given in Latin and Greek was probably owing to the fact that previous to this time nine academies had been incorporated. Whatever may have been the influence operative in the abolition of such instruction, it is evident that the class of work attempted by the grammar school was now left to the academies. It appears, then,

that very early was felt the need of a classical education, and so the same spirit which had originated the previous enactments led to the founding of institutions of a higher grade. In accordance with the law referred to above, there was formerly in this town a grammar school, the house being located on land between the dwelling-house of Mr. William Fife and the Ferry road, so called, there being but one house to accommodate the people of Suncook and Pembroke Street. Thus early, then, was evinced in the history of this town a desire to give to the youth a higher education. It was about this time (1807) that there came to this town three men, who, no doubt, had the shaping of Pembroke Academy,—Dr. Abel Blanchard, Rev. Abraham Burnham and Boswell Stevens, Esq.; physician, clergyman and lawyer. Dr. Blanchard was born in Wilton, October 10, 1782. At the age of seventeen he was a clerk in a store in Concord, where he remained two or three years. He afterwards studied medicine in the same city. In October, 1805, he commenced practicing at Pittsfield. Here he showed an interest in education, as he conceived the idea of establishing an academy. He made certain proposals to the town, but they were rejected. In 1808 he removed to this town.

Rev. Mr. Burnham was born in Dunbarton November 18, 1775, graduated with honor at Dartmouth College in the class of 1804 and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in this town in 1808.

Boswell Stevens, Esq., was born in Pomfret, Conn., in 1782, graduated at Dartmouth College in the same class with Rev. Mr. Burnham and established himself in the practice of law in this town in 1807.

Fortunate indeed was it for Pembroke that three such men as these should become identified with its interests.

Dr. Blanchard was not a man of vigorous constitution. His health began to fail him about the year 1817. It seems that during his last illness he had conversation with Mr. Burnham about the disposition of his property, and that it was at Mr. Burnham's suggestion that in his will, which was dated January 15, 1818, Dr. Blanchard, after making bequests to his friends (he was an unmarried man), left the residue of his property to found a "Public School or Academy in Pembroke." This amounted to about two thousand five hundred dollars. The school was incorporated as Pembroke Academy June 25, 1818. The first board of trustees appointed by Dr. Blanchard consisted of Rev. Abraham Burnham, Boswell Stevens, Esq., Daniel Knox, Esq., John H. Merrill, Timothy Barnard, Deacon Moses Haseltine, William Haseltine, Capt. Jacob Elliot and Rev. Jonathan Curtis. In his will Dr. Blanchard expressed the desire that the people of the town raise the funds and erect the school building.

On the Fast Day subsequent to Dr. Blanchard's decease Rev. Mr. Burnham preached a sermon on the text, "Behold, I have set before you an open door, and no man can shut it;" and a subscription at that time was taken amounting to eight hundred dollars.

The foundation was laid in October, 1818, and the building was dedicated on the 25th of May, 1819. Rev. Jonathan Curtis, of Epsom, preached the sermon. The school opened the following day under the instruction of Mr. Amos W. Burnham and Miss Frances Newell, with an attendance of forty-eight students. Thus, with much devotion, was instituted a school which, with varied success, has never failed to open its door regularly to welcome those who have sought its instruction. Its stated object is "for the purpose of improving the rising generation in science, morality and religion;" also, "for the education of youth in the English, Latin and Greek languages, writing, arithmetic and other branches of literature commonly taught in the public schools."

The aim of the founder has been in the main the aim of the trustees and teachers. It will not be out of place to say that Dr. Burnham ever looked upon the school as his child, for which he cared until his death in 1852. He was president of the board of trustees from the establishment of the school.

The following are the names of the principals, with time of service:

1819, Rev. Amos Burnham, D.D.;[1] 1819, Rev. Thomas Jameson;[1] 1820, Hon. John Vose;[1] 1831, Rev. E. D. Eldridge;[1] 1833, Joseph Dow, A.M.; 1837, Isaac Kinsman, A.M.;[1] 1840, Charles G. Burnham, A.M.;[1] 1844, Jonathan Tenney, A.M., Ph.D.; 1849, Nathaniel Hills, A.M.;[1] 1851, Rev. Silas Blanchard; 1852, John W. Ray, A.M.; 1853, Rev. John D. Emerson; 1855, Rev. Henry L. Boltwood; 1857, Wm. K. Rowell, A.M.; 1858, Rev. Sylvanus Hayward; 1859, Charles H. Stanley;[1] 1860, Charles G. Burnham, A.M.;[1] 1861, Rev. S. L. Blake, D.D.; 1862, James H. Mills; 1863, Isaac Walker, A.M.; 1868, L. R. Levitt; 1869, L. P. Blood; 1870, Wm. H. Hubbard;[1] 1871, Wm. M. Sawin; 1872, Martin W. Hoyt, A.B.; 1873, Isaac Walker, A.M.

It has a long list of gentlemen and lady assistants, who have shown themselves "worthy of the vocation wherewith they were called." There is a strong inclination on the part of the writer to mention by name some of its alumni; but since there are so many, it would be invidious to give way to that inclination.

From its halls have gone forth Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, United States and State Senators and Representatives, judges, physicians, clergymen, teachers, and, in fact, its alumni have graced all the walks of life. The building first erected in 1818–19 was enlarged in 1841, and in 1866 remodeled and fitted up with modern furniture, and from time to time ha been repaired, and at present writing (1885) is in good condition. The original fund at present amounts to two thousand three hundred dollars. In 1836, Hon. Boswell Stevens left a legacy of one thousand dollars. In 1865, Mrs. Mary T. Wilkins, of Suncook, widow of the late J. H. Wilkins, Esq., a former treasurer, made a donation of one thousand dollars. In 1866, Mr. John C. Knox, a former trustee, made the acad-

[1] Deceased.



PEMBROKE ACADEMY, N. H.

emy residuary legatee. There were received two thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars. In 1874, Mrs. Betsey Whitehouse made a donation of one thousand dollars, and in 1877 left by will two thousand dollars. Samuel P. Langmaid, Esq., of Somerville, Mass., a native of Chichester, left by will five thousand dollars.

In 1885, Hon. Asa Fowler, of Concord, a native of this town, left by will one thousand dollars. The institution has lately had several thousand dollars bequeathed to it by Mr. Guy T. Little, a former student, residing at the time of his death at Bismarck, D. T., but it has not yet come into possession of the bequest. The library is not large, yet of late the number of books has been steadily increasing. In 1879 a room was fitted up as an art gallery, in which already are several portraits of the alumni. The students publish monthly, during term-time, a school journal called *The Academian*, devoted to the interests of the school. The present condition of the school is encouraging and its future hopeful. The sixty-sixth annual catalogue (1884–85) gives an attendance of one hundred and eighty-three for the year. It has three courses of study; viz., classical, academic and English, fitting students for college as well as for a business life. Since 1877 classes have regularly graduated. Previously, a few young ladies had secured diplomas. Its present board of trustees is as follows: Hon. William Haseltine, president; Hon. Aaron Whittemore, secretary; Solomon Whitehouse, Esq., treasurer; George P. Little, Esq., Henry T. Simpson, Esq., George O. Locke, Esq., executive committee; Martin H. Cochran, Esq., Trueworthy L. Fowler, Esq., William Thompson, Esq. The instructors are Isaac Walker, A.M., principal; Mary Ella Rowe, preceptress.

In connection with this sketch of the academy it would be well to say that from 1841 to 1863 there existed another school, known as the People's Literary Institute and Gymnasium. Isaac Kinsman, A.M., a former principal of Pembroke Academy, was its first principal. This was not intended to be a school preparatory to college, but one where the student might obtain a thorough education, preparing him for the general duties of life rather than for any particular profession. Mr. Kinsman died October 26, 1843, aged thirty-one years. He was succeeded by Messrs. Wright, Jewell, Anderson, Sippitt and others. It has quite a noted alumni. In 1863 it was united with Pembroke Academy, being represented on the present board of trustees. The history of the town for the past half-century is still fresh in the memory of living witnesses. For many years there has been an exodus of families from the old farms to more promising sections in the Middle and Western States.

In 1842 the Concord Railroad was opened, and soon boating on the river became a tradition of the past. A few years later the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad was built through the town.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion Pembroke responded to the call for patriotic volunteers, and many went to the war never to return. The village of Suncook received an impetus during the season of high prices, and in spite of severe losses by fire, it has become a village of much wealth and importance. Although situated at the extreme southern limit of the township, it already has a commanding influence. Here are located the mills of the Webster, Pembroke and China corporations.

As will be noted from the preceding annals, there was originally but one church in town and one meeting-house. In 1760 the Presbyterians were organized into a parish. In 1790 the two parishes were united under Rev. Zaccheus Colby, and a few years later two meeting-houses were built, one on the site of the present Congregational Church, the other on the Third-range road, near the pound.

The last was taken down about 1840 and rebuilt on the street as the Gymnasium, now the town-house. A Methodist society was gathered about 1805. Some twenty years later the denomination built a meeting-house on the hill, on the Third-range road, which at present is fast going to ruin.

Of late years the tendency has been to desert the farms in the outlying districts, and to congregate in neighborhoods. Most of the people of the town, outside of the village of Suncook, live on three sides of a square or rectangle formed by Pembroke Street, Buck Street and the Eighth-range road, although there are many families on the Third-range road and on the Borough road.

In early times there was a considerable variety in the manufactured products of the town, including glassware, leather, musical instruments and woolen cloth. Now the three great mills are devoted to the manufacture of cotton cloth, while not a little capital is invested in saw-mills and grist-mills.

CHAPTER II.

PEMBROKE—(*Continued*).

CHURCH HISTORY.

In the grant of the township of Suncook was the following provision: "And that the Petitioners and their associates, within the space aforesaid, settle a learned Orthodox Minister, and Build a Convenient House for the Public worship of God."

October 13th, of the same year, a call was extended to Rev. Aaron Whittemore to settle in the ministry.

Rev. Aaron Whittemore was ordained to the work of the ministry March 1, 1737–38, with appropriate ceremony. The church is believed to have been organized at that time with nine male members, beside the pastor,—Aaron Whittemore, pastor; Elias Whittemore, Noah Johnson, deacons; Abner Gordon,

David Lovejoy, Benjamin Chandler, David Chandler, Stephen Holt, Richard Eastman, Dudley Broadstreet.

There were in the settlement at the time certain dissenters, most of whom were probably Presbyterians. They were Andrew McFarland, Timothy Knox, Patrick Garvin, James Moore, Nathan Mann, William Dinsmore, Robert White, James Neil, James White, Thomas McConnell, James Mann, William Laflin, Hugh Young, Thomas Cunningham, Samuel Gault.

Rev. Daniel Mitchell was ordained pastor over the Presbyterian Church December 3, 1760.

The Presbyterian meeting-house, which stood on the west side of Main Street, opposite C. L. Dow's house, was probably erected this year.

The Presbyterians were exempted from paying toward the support of the Congregational minister, and were incorporated a distinct parish by a special act of the General Assembly, passed December 16, 1763. It was enacted that all persons living in the parish of Pembroke, who belong to the Presbyterian congregation and assembly, or should join that society, should be included in the new parish, and Lieutenant Thomas McLucas was authorized to call the first meeting.

Rev. Mr. Whittemore was an able and learned divine, a graduate of Harvard College, and settled in the town as a young man. He lived but a few years after this controversy, dying in 1767.

Rev. Jacob Emery was ordained August 3, 1768.

Rev. Jacob Emery resigned his ministerial charge March 23, 1775, on account of failing health.

Rev. Daniel Mitchell died the following December, at the age of sixty-nine. From the Presbyterian church records we learn that Andrew Robertson received from the parish five shillings for his expenses on a journey "to Derry for the ministers to Mr. Mitchell's funeral;" Richard Bartlett, Esq., two pounds, ten shillings and eight pence for rum and gloves for the funeral; and Nathaniel Ambrose, seven shillings for the coffin. Rev. Mr. Miltemore probably preached the funeral sermon, as Robert Moor received ten shillings and sixpence for entertaining him.

For the next four years, or until 1780, there was no regularly ordained minister, Congregational or Presbyterian, settled in Pembroke.

A parish-meeting of the Congregationalists, in which the Presbyterians were invited to participate, was called January 17, 1780. Mr. Aaron Whittemore was chosen moderator. It was voted to give Rev. Zaccheus Colby a call to settle in the work of the ministry in Pembroke, to give one hundred pounds of lawful money, as valued in 1774, for a settlement, and to give a salary of seventy pounds and furnish twenty cords of wood yearly.

Caleb Foster, Richard Bartlett, Joseph Emery, John Ayers and David Kimball were chosen a committee to treat with Mr. Colby. The meeting was adjourned to February 8th, when Rev. Mr. Colby's acceptance of the call was read. He was ordained March 22, 1780.

Rev. Zaccheus Colby gave up his ministerial office in Pembroke May 11, 1803.

The churches also agreed, in 1788, on occasional communion together, yet remained distinct bodies for nine years. After this, as it is added in the language of Mr. Colby, "on the first of June, 1797, the respective churches, after months of consideration, did vote themselves into one church." This was called the consociated church.

Two houses of worship were erected in 1804, the one on the hill, and the other on the street, where the present house now stands. In the location of these houses, as we have been informed, there was not a little difference of opinion and some strong feeling manifested.

After the depature of Rev. Mr. Colby the town was destitute of a settled ministry for nearly five years. It appears from the records that the Presbyterian society continued to raise money by a small tax upon one hundred and thirty or more tax-payers; that different men were employed to preach more or less of the year.

A call was extended to Mr. Abraham Burnham to settle in the ministry in the place, proposing to him a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and two hundred dollars as a settlement. This proposal was accepted, and Mr. Burnham was ordained to the work of the ministry in this place March 2, 1808.

In 1812 there was a marked and striking manifestation of Divine power, when the Holy Spirit came down in gentle but copious showers of grace. Revivals also occurred in 1814, '16, '19, '26, '31, '32, '33 and '35, each revival exceeding, in interest and power, its predecessor, till the number of the church had increased from fifty to two hundred and forty.

Rev. Dr. Burnham continued his labors to November, 1850. He died September 21, 1852.

At the time Rev. Mr. Burnham was dismissed, Rev. John H. Merrill was installed pastor of the church, November 20, 1850. Mr. Merrill had been pastor of the church in Falmouth, Me. He came here, it is said, with high hopes of usefulness. His ministry, however, was short—less than three years; but long enough for him and his family to become endeared to many of the people. Observation, we think, shows that a long ministry is quite often followed by an unsettled state of the pastoral relation. Mr. Merrill was dismissed August 7, 1853.

Rev. Robert Crossett succeeded Mr. Merrill. He commenced his labors in July, 1853, and was installed pastor of this church March 16, 1854. At this time a pleasing religious revival existed in the place. Mr. Crossett continued his labors until October 8, 1855, when, on account of a failure of health, he sought a release from his engagements here, for a warmer climate and a more competent salary.

Rev. Lewis Goodrich, from Dedham, Me., came to this place May 24, 1856, and commenced his labors in the ministry. He was installed pastor of the

church May 13, 1857. A revival of religion was in progress at the time of his installation, which continued more than a year. Many were interested, in both the academies and in the town. During the nine years of Mr. Goodrich's labors, as he states, over one hundred indulged the Christian's hope, and some fifty of them united with the Congregational Church. His pastorate ended in 1865.

Following Rev. Mr. Goodrich, Rev. Nathan F. Carter spent one year in the work of the ministry.

Rev. Benjamin Merrill commenced his labors here November 25, 1866,—an earnest, Christian man of much skill and efficiency in his work. He labored directly for the conversion and salvation of souls, and was happy in enlisting a portion of the church to do the same. A revival of religion was experienced, and a quickening influence was felt by the church during his ministry of three and a half years.

Rev. Lyman White, from Phillipston, Mass., and formerly pastor of the church in Epping, in this State, commenced his labors as acting pastor of this church in April, 1871, and continued until the fall of 1875.

Rev. C. C. Sampson was settled in the ministry in October, 1879, was ordained May 18, 1881, and was dismissed in March, 1885.

The society now worship in a commodious meeting-house on Pembroke Street.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist preaching in Pembroke was by Rev. James Cofran, a local preacher from Readfield, Me. Some years before, Mr. Cofran left Pembroke to seek his fortune in the East, and being a wild and thoughtless young man, celebrated his departure at a tavern with his gay friends by drinking and dancing till a late hour at night. Going into Maine, he happened to hear Jesse Lee preach, and became convicted of sin and was converted to God. In 1804 he sent word to Colonel Cofran, of Buck Street, his brother, that he was coming to Pembroke and would preach to the people if he would cause a notice to be given. Colonel Cofran remarked to his family that he would have the meeting at his own house, and then, if his brother should prove to be one of the *bawling* Methodists that he had heard tell of, he could bawl as loud as he chose, and it would be nobody's business. The preacher came; the house was filled; he preached with power, and several were convicted and converted, among whom was Robert Martin. Mr. Cofran left, but Mr. Martin was so much interested that he attended the next Quarterly Meeting and requested George Pickering, presiding elder, to include Pembroke in a circuit. This was done, and David Batchelder was the first minister to preach regularly. Mr. Batchelder formed the first class, of which Robert Martin was leader. Their names were as follows:

Robert Martin, Benjamin Fowler, Abigail Martin, Mehitable Fowler, John Kelley, Joshua Phelps, Rachel Kelley, Hannah Phelps, Lydia Abbott, Nancy Sargent, Mrs. Head, Elizabeth Frye. These events occurred in 1804. In 1805 Pembroke was connected with the Northfield Circuit, and Caleb Dustin was the preacher. This year the first Quarterly Meeting was held in town, at the old Presbyterian meeting-house, at which John Broadhead presided. Great interest was awakened, and the church grew in numbers. In 1806, James Young was the preacher; in 1807 and 1808, Thomas Peck: in 1810, Abner Clark; in 1811, Hezekiah Field; in 1812, Jacob Sanborn; in 1813, Richard Emery; in 1814, Anson Summers; in 1815, James Jaques; in 1816, Noah Bigelow. Abner Clark formed a small class in Suncook in 1810, of which Nathaniel Nutting was the leader. This class did not long survive, and another was not formed until about 1840. The record from 1816 to 1825 is not easily accessible. At the latter date the Pembroke Society, numbering one hundred and forty-four members, was a part of a circuit, and the preachers were Moses Sanderson and William R. Stone; in 1826, James B. Norris and R. Newhall; in 1830, James G. Small and Ezekiel W. Smith; in 1832, when there were two hundred and twenty-one members, Orlando Hinds, R. H. Spaulding and Caleb Beede; in 1833, R. H. Spaulding and Orlando Hinds.

The society was joined to the Concord Conference in 1836, and the preachers were William J. Kidder and D. Jones, the former continuing in 1837; in 1838, B. D. Brewster and J. C. Cromack; in 1839, S. Norris; in 1840, A. Folsom; in 1841, L. Howard; in 1842, A. H. Worthing; in 1843 and 1844, James Pike; in 1845 and 1846, Warren F. Evans; in 1847, A. H. Fullerton; in 1848 and 1849, A. Folsom; in 1850, when first mention is made of preaching in Suncook, James Thurston, who was returned in 1851; in 1852, Elijah Mason; in 1853 and 1854, William Hawes; in 1855 and 1856, O. H. Jasper; in 1857 and 1858, George S. Barnes; in 1859 and 1860, C. M. Dinsmore; in 1861 and 1862, Nelson Green; in 1863, L. Howard; in 1864 and 1865, C. H. Chase; in 1866 and 1867, N. Culver; in 1868, J. W. Guernsey; in 1869, 1870 and 1871, A. C. Manson; in 1872 and 1873, J. Noyes; in 1874, C. W. Miller; in 1875 and 1876, Henry Dorr; in 1877, 1878 and 1879, S. C. Keeler; in 1880 and 1881, George W. Roland; in 1882, 1883 and 1884, Otis Cole; in 1885, James Cairns.

The first meeting-house built by the society, about 1828, still stands on the hill, but it has not been used for many years. The meeting-house in Suncook, built in 1849, was burned October 10, 1882, and was rebuilt the next year and the year following, and was dedicated July 6, 1884. It cost about fifteen thousand dollars, and is located very centrally in Suncook.

The Baptist Society.—It was organized April 21, 1869. At first its growth was fostered by Rev. Drs. David Gage, E. E. Cummings and Rev. J. M. Coburn.

In 1872, Rev. T. H. Goodwin was settled in the ministry. He was succeeded in 1877 by Rev. H. W. Tate; in 1880 by Rev. N. D. Curtiss; in 1885 by Rev. H. A. Stetson.

The meeting-house was built in 1871 at a cost of three thousand dollars, and is located in Suncook village.

CHAPTER III.

PEMBROKE—(*Continued*).

MILITARY HISTORY.

THE military history of Pembroke has been especially honorable and creditable to the citizens of the town. The original grant was made to the brave men who served with Captain John Lovewell.

In Captain Daniel Ladd's company, scouting in the neighborhood of Pembroke, in the summer of 1746, are the familiar Pembroke names,—

William Knox, William Moore, John Moore, James Moore, William Moore, Jr., Joseph Mann, Samuel Moore, Joseph Eastman, Jacob Doyen.

The muster-roll of the company in His Majesty's service, under command of Moses Foster, captain, has been preserved, dated November 1, 1752,—

Moses Foster, captain; Rev. Mr. Whittemore, Luther Morgan, lieutenants; Benjamin Cram, Edward Bean, William Fowler, Ezekiel Flanders, Samuel Lovering, Abner Goodwin, Henry Trussel, Abraham Rowel, Timothy Blake, Ephraim Philbrick, Daniel Blake, James French, Jonathan Heath, John Cooper, Jeremiah Allen, John Moore, Samuel Fifield, Theophilus Griffin, Jonathan Swain, John Calef, Edward Bean, Derby Kelley, Samuel Abbott, John Carr.

At this time, or a little later, there was a garrison on Buck Street, under command of Captain Thomas Lucas, the muster-roll of which has been preserved,—

Thomas, Lucas, captain; Joseph Gale, Thomas Lucas, Jr., sentinels; Jonathan Ingalls, Thomas Thompson, John Fuller.

In the expedition against Forts DuQuesne, Niagara and Crown Point, Noah Johnson was ensign in Robert Rogers' company of rangers. In Captain John Goffe's company, in the same expedition, appear the names of Samuel Moore, Nathaniel Martin, Samuel Martin, John Moore, Joshua Martin, Benjamin Eastman, Thomas McLaughlin. In other companies—Enoch Noyes, Stephen Hazeltine, Christopher Lovejoy, Seth Richardson, Jonathan Fowler, Francis Doyen, John Fowler. In Captain John Moore's company—James Moore, Robert Cochran, John Cunningham, James Otterson.

In an expedition against Crown Point, in 1758, the company under command of Nehemiah Lovewell, son of Captain John Lovewell, contained the following, probably all from Pembroke:

Francis Doyen, James Mann, John Fife, James Garven, Stephen McConnell, Henry Hemphill, Timothy Knox, Jonathan Eastman.

The Pembroke company, at the battle of Bunker Hill, was in Colonel John Stark's regiment, and was under the command of Captain Daniel Moore, Lieutenant Ebenezer Frye and Second Lieutenant John Moore.

MUSTER ROLL.

William Fowle, Moses McConnell, Thomas Baker, sergeants; Nathan Batchelder, Moses Merrill, Christopher Bartlett, Noah Dollar, Noah Emery, George Evans, William Fraser, Jonathan Fifield, Benjamin Folsom, Josiah Gordon, Timothy Gordon, Ezekiel Gilman, Thomas Hoyt, Jeremiah Homan, corporals; Zebadiah Lovejoy, drummer; James Moore, fifer; John Buswell, Josiah Batchelder, Samuel Lawrence, Nathaniel Martin, Isaac Moore, Caleb Morse, Theodore Marston, William Morrill, Nathaniel Moulton, Benjamin Norris, Moses Noyes, Moses Page, Insley Brown, Paul Blake, Joseph Broderick, Daniel Cass, Andrew Cunningham, Eliphalet Connor, Dudley Clifford, Samuel Cate, Moses Roberts, Robert Stinson, Lemuel Stickney, Job Sherburn, Jacob Sinkler, John Thing, Thomas Towle, William Towle, Jr., Jeptha Tyler, Samuel Wells, Nathan Holt, William Harper, Jonathan Judkins, Samuel Kelley, Moses Kelsey, Oliver Lyford, Samuel Piper, James Quimby, Joseph Rawlins, John Rawlins, Jeremy Rollins, Richard Robinson, John Wadleigh, Andrew Wiggin, Abraham Brown, William Doe, James Robinson, John Wilson, privates.

In December, General Sullivan appealed to the citizens of New Hampshire to recruit his forces on Winter Hill, and two companies were raised in Pembroke.

Of one company Andrew Bunten was captain; Samuel McConnell, first lieutenant; Peter Robinson second lieutenant.

Of the other company Samuel Conner was captain, Matthew Pettingill, first lieutenant; Nathaniel Head, second lieutenant.

In July and August, 1776, a New Hampshire regiment was raised for service in Canada and on the northern frontier, and placed under command of Colonel Joshua Wright.

Second Lieutenant Stephen Bartlett was from Pembroke, as were the following soldiers, all in Company Nine.

Samuel Kimball, Nathaniel Lakeman, David Frye, Benjamin Haggett, William Knox, James Knox, John Knox, Nathaniel Smith, Eliphalet Connor, Samuel McConnell, Levi Carter, Asa Foster, Jr., James Head, Jonathan Elliot, John Lander, Eliphalet Norris, Phedris McCutchin, John Beten, John Quimby, Joseph Cochran, Ephraim Garvin, Samuel Kelly, Thomas Stickney, Jeremiah Abbot, Nathaniel Martin, Benjamin Norris, John Cook, John Cochran, James Martin, John Jennes.

Captain Benjamin Frye became disaffected with the management of public affairs, complained of the court publicly and asserted that he should not go into the service until he was paid his dues. As it appears from the town records that he had a wife, at least, dependent upon him, and, from the complaint of the zealous patriot who reported him, was without an estate and dependent upon his pay, at this distance of time his fault-finding seems not unreasonable, but justifiable. During his absence his wife was admitted to the privileges enjoyed by the families of non-commissioned officers and privates by a special vote of the town. It evidently required wealth for a man to hold a commission during the Revolution, for the money received for pay from the Continental authorities had very little purchasing power compared to its face value.

"A MUSTER-ROLL of CAPT. SAMUEL MCCONNELL'S Comp[a] in Col[l] Stikney's Regiment Belonging to Brigadier-General Starke's Brigade of the State of New Hampshire, Pembroke, July 18, 1777. Raised for the

Defence of AMERICAN Liberty, against the UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTS of BRITAIN."

Samuel McConnell, captain; Robert Gilmore, first lieutenant; John Orr, second lieutenant; Thomas Hoit, ensign; Jeptha Tyler, first sergeant; Robert Burns, second sergeant; Ebenezer Ferren, third sergeant; James Gay, fourth sergeant; James Knox, first corporal; Robert Spear, second corporal; Samuel Huston, third corporal; Enoch Sergent, fourth corporal; Matthew Gault, drummer; Patrick Roach, fifer; Enoch Eaton, Eliphalet Richards, Benjamin Stevens, Jr., Samuel Ames, Amos Richards, David McCluer, Jr., Nicholas Felch, Jonathan Cilley, Isaac Sargent, Joseph Colbey, Daniel Hadley, Stephen Mors, Charles McCoy, Jeremiah Abbot, Ephraim Garven, John Moor, John Robinson, Samuel Piper, James Alexander, Fry Holt, Solomon Ames, George Evans, John Wallace, John Bell, William McLaughlin, James Walker, Isaac Huston, Robert Matthews, Adam Smith, Samuel Remick, Samuel Carr, Samuel Hoit, Benjamin Stevens (3d), Nathan Haws, Samuel Dunlap, Malachi Davis, John Astor, David McCluer, John Rowell, Reuben Wells, Samuel Eaton, Caleb Page, Jr., Thomas Mills, Jr., William Holmes, Jr., John Church, David Morrison, William Wheeler, Jr., Archibald McCurdy, David Farmer, Theophilus Griffin, Zachariah Holden, Enoch Harvey, John Nutt, Jacob McQuaid, John Morrison, John Aiken, John Barret, Hugh Riddle, John Gilmor, Reuben Trussell, John Huntington, Joshua Willet, Benjamin Betle, Ebenezer Hacket, Daniel Collins, James Wallace, Solomon Whitehouse, Zebulon Davis, Joseph Norris, William Moor, Samuel McDuffee, Daniel Story, Samuel Kelly, Obadiah Hadley, Hezekiah Colbey, William Emerson, John Abbot, Gershom Durgin, James Barker, privates.

This company was with General Stark at the battle of Bennington, and did good service. Major James Head was mortally wounded in the battle, and was buried in the village of Bennington.

In 1777, Ebenezer Frye was captain and John Moore was first lieutenant of a company in the First New Hampshire Regiment in the Continental army.

The training-band "was constituted of all the able-bodied male persons in the State, from sixteeen years old to fifty, excepting certain persons in position and employment specified, and negroes, Indians and mulattoes." The alarm-list "included all male persons from sixteen to sixty-five not included in the training-band," not specially exempted, and was organized in a separate corps.

The militia of each county was organized in regiments and companies, the field officers being chosen by the Council and House of Representatives. The companies consisted of about sixty-eight privates, who elected their company officers.

Pembroke during these dark days, like all other towns in the American colonies, was an armed camp, every citizen under military orders.

In 1781, Major McConnell, Lieutenant Samuel Daniell and Lieutenant Samuel Noyes were chosen a committee to divide the parish, and to give to each company their quota of men required from the town for the army. Major McConnell was also empowered to purchase the quantity of beef required of the parish by the State authorities. In March the committee reported that Captain J. Cochran's company should furnish six men, and Captain N. Head's company five men, to fill the quota of the town. Every able-bodied man, liable to serve, was enrolled a militia or minute-man. While the actual fighting had been progressing no draft had been required to fill Pembroke's quota. Volunteers were willing and ready. Now that the powerful aid of France had been successfully sought and obtained, and the British were acting on the defensive, and peace seemed probable, the enthusiasm had in a measure subsided. Yet Pembroke again willingly did her duty, and the men were furnished.

The extreme poverty of the people was very distressing after the war, and the Legislature was importuned to issue a fiat money to an unlimited extent to relieve the wants of the most needy, and finally did emit fifty thousand dollars; but this did not suit the most clamorous, and it was determined to coerce the authorities. Runners were acccording sent into the most disaffected towns, calling upon the people to arm, go to Exeter and demand an emission of paper money, and other enactments to suit their views. September 20th, about two hundred young and thoughtless insurgents entered the town of Exeter, some on foot, some mounted, armed with every variety of weapon, from a musket to a staff. Of the military men in this insurrection are handed down the names of Major James Cochran, Captain James Cochran, and Lieutenant Asa Robinson, of Pembroke, and probably a large part of their following were from the young men of the town. The dispersion of the mob is a matter of history,—how General Cilley arrested with his own hands Major Cochran; how the rash men were dragged from their homes and brought to trial at Exeter, plead guilty and were discharged with a reprimand. Major Cochran was cashiered, but was restored on account of former good conduct,—more fortunate than Captain Cochran and Lieutenant Robinson, whose sentences were not revoked, and they lost their military rank.

Under the military organization of the State in 1812, Asa Robinson was brigadier-general of the Third Brigade; Samuel Cofran, lieutenant-colonel Eleventh Regiment; David Norris, major First Battalion; Asa Foster, major Second Battalion.

In a company sent for the defense of Portsmouth, in July, were Moody Dustin, Edla Foster and William Abbot, of Pembroke.

The following Pembroke men were called into active service in the summer and fall of 1814, under the command of Captain William Marshall: Samuel Ames, Samuel Evans, Joseph Emery, Edmund Holt and Richard Morse.

September 26th the company under command of Captain Edward Fuller was called out for sixty days; the following were all or in part from Pembroke:

Edward Fuller, captain; Asa Head, lieutenant; Samuel Whitehouse, ensign; Abel Read, William Knox, sergeants; Aaron Martin, Reuben Osgood, corporals; Samuel S. Moulton, Stephen Hayes, John Conner, Jeremiah Edmunds, George Wheeler, Samuel Kelley, John Davis, Robert Moor, Jr., Isaac Knox, John Nickson, Seth Baker, Stephen Chickering, William Fife; David Brown, Robert Knox, Hillary Knox, John Morrison, Thomas Knox, Charles Rowell, Levi Baker, Thomas Martin, Chase Prescott, George French, Richard Welch, Joseph Knox, Nathaniel Lakeman, William Roach, Daniel Kimball, Samuel Robinson, privates.

The company was stationed at Portsmouth on garrison duty.

Lieutenant Head seems to have been on detached service, for the pay-roll of his company, all Pembroke men, has been preserved.

Asa Head, second lieutenant; Samuel Whitehouse, ensign; William Ham, John Palmer, Jr., William Knox, sergeants; Aaron Martin, corporal; Peter Tucker, Andrew Gault, musicians; Prescott Kendall, Seth Baker, Levi Baker, John Conner, Stephen Chickering, Jeremiah Edmunds, George Freneh, Samuel Kelley, Joseph Knox, Nathaniel Lakeman, Robert Moore, Jr., John Morrison, Isaac Knox, John Nickson, Charles Rowell, Samuel Robinson, Isaac C. Swan, Joseph Seavey, John Phillips, Edmund Whitcher, John Sargent, Jr., privates; Tim Lyndstone, waiter.

PEMBROKE'S ROLL OF HONOR DURING THE REBELLION.

Samuel O. Burnham, Edward Clark, M. V. B. Davis, L. H. Dearborn, Henry C. Fife, George W. Nixon, Woodbury Brooks, Frank Daniels, Pierre Francois, Thomas Gardner, John J. Jackson, Edward Levy, John D. Wolfe, Wm. M. Edmunds, Duncan Kennedy, George Barney, George F. Smith, Jos. B. Connor, Henry Quimby, Wm. Zanes, Harrison Zanes, Thomas Haslin, Lucian B. Smith, M. C. Richardson, John Sweeney, Carl Weisman, Charles L. French, John Frederick, Alvin H. Stevens, John Bachelder, Henry Brown, William Burson, George Burney, John G. Gillis, Michael Hall, William Lynch, Henry A. Mann, Daniel W. Knox, James Toben, George H. Cilley, Benj. A. Brown, Benj. F. Messer, Alfred Towns, Wm. Gray, James Crowley, D. M. Leighton, Joseph Lewis, John Fredericks, Henry Hashoff, Marshall Field, J. M. Prentiss, Benj. White, C. M. Cofran, A. T. Dolby, G. N. Glidden, B. B. Haggett, J. W. Nelson, J. D. Swett, T. Sullivan, H. H. Sargent, G. F. Smith, A. Bickford, Jabez Chickering, A. J. Abbott, W. L. Robinson, Leon Banford, J. F. Kennedy, Francis Henshaw, Daria Shillard, Daniel Lebelle, Chas. Kohlman, Solomon P. Gale, Hazen O. Baker, H. F. Black, Simon Drew, T. H. Fife, W. A. Glidden, S. H. Haggett, F. P. Robinson, S. D. Robinson, W. F. Morse, Gain Burpee, Henry Johns, C. H. Kelley, R. H. Payne, J. M. Abbott, D. K. Richardson, Alvin Holt, Alex. Shandon, John Coyle, G. W. Oliver, A. L. Gale, Benj. Baker, G. W. Stone, Geo. B. Cofran, Henry Durkee, Trueworthy Fowler, L. D. Haggett, E. A. Kelley, Wm. Simpson, Jas. Brady, P. C. Savory, E. P. Kimball, Richard Shannon, Barney Spelman, John Colby, G. E. Gay, H. Prescott, T. A. Gorman, C. A. Brickett, Wm. Aurccy, T. Ogle, Alvin H. Stevens, J. B. Edgerly, Thomas Gardner, Carl Weisman, C. L. French, Henry Brown, E. Seavey, Michael Hall, D. W. Knox, James Tobin, Lewis Covert, John Sullivan, Henry Miller, Richard Condon, Chas. Lewis, Wm. Shehan, James Cammell, P. Francois, John Fife, Frank Daniels, John Sweeney, G. W. Nixon, John G. Giles, J. D. Wolfe, J. Donavan, Wm. M. Edmunds, Robt. Latimer, Joseph Howland, Geo. W. Smith, James Collins, G. C. Edmunds, Frank Gilt, John Wallson, John Gibbons, C. A. Moore, Edward Clark, J. J. Jackson, Edwin Chickering, John Harrington, Geo. Barney, Wm. Lynch, Wm. Burson, Duncan Kennedy, Wm. Buchar, John Hart, G. H. Cilley, B. Dolan, R. Liblance, James Boyer, John Clark, Chas. Mansfield.

Of course, many never returned from the war. There is in Suncook a branch of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a flourishing Masonic lodge.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COL. DAVID LYMAN JEWELL.[1]

The chief industry of the flourishing village of Suncook is the manufacture of cotton cloth. The China, the Webster and the Pembroke Mills are three great establishments under one mangement, built on the banks of the Suncook River and operated principally by its power, where print cloths are made. About these mills, which give steady employment to over fifteen hundred operatives, has grown up a substantial village, with fine public buildings, spacious stores, elegant private residences and long blocks of neat tenement-houses, inhabited by a liberal and public-spirited class of citizens, and governed by a wise and judicious policy which renders this community comfortable, attractive and law-abiding. The man to whose clear head and skillful hand is entrusted the management of this great corporation, of such vital importance to the village of Suncook, is a genial gentleman of forty-five, Colonel David L. Jewell, a brief outline of whose life it is my purpose to sketch.

David Lyman Jewell, son of Bradbury and Lucinda (Chapman) Jewell, was born in Tamworth, N. H., January 26, 1837. In the midst of the grandest scenery of New England, under the shadows of the Ossipee Mountains, and in view of bold Chocorua, our friend was ushered to this earthly pilgrimage.

Colonel Jewell is a descendant of Mark Jewell, who was born in the north of Devonshire, England, in the year 1724, and died in Sandwich, N. H., the 19th of February, 1787. He descended from the same original stock as Bishop John Jewell, of Devonshire. Mark Jewell came to this country in 1743, married and located in Durham, N. H., and was the father of three sons, Mark, Jr., Bradbury and John. Mark, Jr., was the first white man who settled in Tamworth, in 1772, on what is now called "Stevenson's Hill," removing soon after to "Birch Interval," as known at the present time. He married Ruth Vittum, of Sandwich, in 1776; they were the parents of sixteen children. He was prominent in all town affairs, and sometimes preached, and was familiarly called among his fellow-townsmen "Elder" or "Priest" Jewell.

Bradbury, son of Elder Jewell, married Mary Chapman, in 1806, by whom he had two sons,—Bradbury and David. Bradbury Jewell, a pupil of Samuel Hidden, was a teacher of considerable note, and his memory is tenderly cherished to-day by many of his pupils throughout the State. While engaged in teaching he pursued a course of medical studies and in 1839, having completed them, collected his worldly goods and removed to Newmarket, a place presenting a larger field for practice. There he commenced in earnest his chosen profession; but being of a delicate constitution, the exposure incident to a physician's life soon told upon his limited strength; he sickened and died "ere the sun of his life had reached its meridian," leaving his widow, with two little children, in indigent circumstances, to combat with a cold and selfish world. A wealthy merchant of the place, having no children, wished to adopt young David, offering to give him a college education and leave him heir to his worldly possessions; but with a mother's love for her offspring, Mrs. Jewell refused the offer, and resolved to rear and educate her children as well

[1] By J. N. McClintock.



S. L. Jewell

as her limited means would allow. Being a woman of undaunted spirit, she opened a boarding-house for factory operatives, when factory girls were the intelligent daughters of New England farmers, who regarded this new industry as a most favorable opportunity for an honorable employment.

Having brothers in Massachusetts, and thinking to better sustain herself and children, Mrs. Jewell removed to Newton Upper Falls, Mass., following there the same occupation. In that village young Jewell first attended school, the teacher of which was a former pupil of his father. To render his mother more substantial assistance than he could afford her by doing irksome chores, he went to work in the factory when but nine years of age, receiving for a day's work—from quarter of five in the morning until half-past seven in the evening—the very munificent sum of sixteen cents a day, or one dollar a week. He worked nine months and attended school three, every year, until he was nearly thirteen years of age, when the close confinement was found detrimental to his health, and he was taken from the mill and placed on a farm. The next three years he passed in healthful happy, out-door work. Returning home from the farm, strong, robust and vigorous, he re-entered the mill, where he was variously occupied, becoming familiar with the operations of the numerous machines in each department, but more particularly those pertaining to the carding-room, where his step-father, Thomas Truesdell (his mother having married again), was an overseer, learning as he pursued his work, gradually and insensibly, things that to-day are of incalculable benefit for the business in which he is now engaged. He little thought, however, when moving his stool from place to place, in order to facilitate his labor, he would some day be at the head of similar works, many times greater in magnitude than those in which he was then engaged.

His inherited mechanical taste was developed by his life among machinery, and when he was seventeen years of age he gladly entered a machine-shop. Here his ready perception of form rendered his work attractive and his improvement rapid. Before completing his apprenticeship he felt keenly the want of a better education, and determined to obtain it. His exchequer was very low, but having the confidence of friends, he readily obtained a loan, and in the spring of 1855 entered the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Mass. The principal, after a casual examination, said, "Well, you don't know much, do you?" Being quick at repartee, young Jewell replied: "No, sir. If I did, I would not be here." This brief sip at the fountain of knowledge only increased his thirst for more, and in September of the same year he entered the State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass., under the *régime* of Marshall Conant, a life-long friend and counselor.

Mr. Jewell from the first was a favorite among his class-mates, courteous, genial, pleasant in disposition, somewhat careless withal, but physically vigorous and always the first at athletic sports when relieved from study. Mathematics, of which he was very fond, and natural philosophy, were his favorite branches of study, and free-hand drawing his delight, as slates, book-covers and albums attested. While in school he made rapid progress and graduated in the spring of 1857, having acquired, as his diploma reads, "a very creditable degree of knowledge of the several branches taught therein. Besides these attainments, Mr. Jewell possesses tact and skill for rapid sketching and delineation, which give life to his black-board illustrations."

To show the forethought possessed by him in a marked degree, before graduating he had secured a school to teach in New Jersey, and the day after the closing exercises were over he started for his new field of labor. He taught with great success in New Jersey and also in New York, some three years. One school, of which he was principal, numbered three hundred scholars, and employed five assistant teachers, all of whom were his seniors in years. Like his father, he gained an enviable reputation as a teacher, and his credentials speak of him in the highest terms as a competent, faithful and pleasing instructor and most excellent disciplinarian. One superintendent of schools remarks: "He was the best teacher who had been employed in the town for thirty years." While engaged in teaching Mr. Jewell pursued a course of study in engineering and surveying, and finally determined to follow engineering as a profession. He gave up school-teaching, left the "foreign shores of Jersey," and entered the office of R. Morris Copeland and C. W. Folsom, of Boston. His first work was the resurvey of Cambridgeport. He afterwards worked in Dorchester and on Narragansett Bay. He had just commenced this new occupation when "the shot heard round the world" was fired on Sumter, and the tocsin of war sounded the alarm.

Surveying, like all other business, came to a standstill; the compass was changed for a musket; distances were measured by the steady tramp of the soldiery, and the weary flagman became the lonely sentinel. About this time the owners of the Pembroke Mill and property connected there in Pembroke and Allenstown, N. H., decided to increase their business by building a new mill twice the capacity of the one then owned by them. Knowing Mr. Jewell to be a good draughtsman, having employed him during the construction of the Pembroke Mill, they again engaged him. Consulting with their then resident agent, he prepared the required working plans and drawings for the Webster Mill. The work of the building was soon under way and rapidly pushed to completion. While thus engaged the agent at Newton died, and the immediate care of the mills was given to Mr. Jewell, until (as the treasurer said) he could find a competent man for the position. Finishing his work at Suncook, and having conducted

the affairs of the company at Newton in a very satisfactory manner, the treasurer tendered him the agency of the mills. In accepting the position, his career as agent began, where, fifteen years before, he commenced the work that fitted him so thoroughly for the successful management of the same. The mills were in a bad condition, the machinery old and run down, and the owners impatient and anxious. Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Jewell entered heartily into the business, making such changes that at the time he tendered his resignation he had doubled the production and greatly improved the quality of the goods manufactured. Looms built more than fifty years before, and improved by Mr. Jewell, are still running and producing nearly as many yards per day, and of as good quality, as those made at the present time. These mills were run throughout the war, paying for cotton as high as one dollar a pound, and selling the cloth for thirty-five cents a yard. Mr. Jewell was very anxious to enlist during the exciting times of war, but was prevailed upon by the owners to continue in charge of their works, and by the entreaties of his wife, who was hopelessly ill, to remain at her side.

The treasurer and part owner of the mills at Newton Upper Falls was also treasurer and large owner of the mills at Suncook. The Suncook Company, seeing a brighter future before them, agitated the project of enlarging their plant, and, in 1867, active operations were commenced upon the China Mill, which was, when completed, the largest works of the kind contained under one roof in the State. Mr. Jewell again fulfilled the office of engineer and draughtsman. The company's agent at Suncook, wishing to devote his time exclusively to the construction of the new mill, desired that Mr. Jewell should come from Newton several days each week to look after the manufacturing in the two mills then running. Thus for more than two years he acted as agent at Newton and as superintendent of the Webster and Pembroke Mills. In 1870, before the China Mill had fairly commenced operations, the agent resigned his position. Mr. Jewell, having at Newton proved diligent, faithful and capable, was appointed in his stead. Resigning his position at Newton, he moved with his family to Suncook, and assumed the management of the triumvirate corporation June 1, 1870. He was obliged to go through nearly the same routine here as at Newton. The machinery, however, was more modern, but had been neglected, and the power was inadequate to the demand. With indomitable perseverance he has remedied these defects,—by providing reservoirs, and more thoroughly utilizing the water-power, adding new and valuable improvements, putting in powerful steam-engines, so that now the mills are able to run during the most severe droughts, and the amount produced has been increased from twelve millions of yards in 1874 to twenty-nine millions of yards in 1885, with substantially the same machinery, showing what tireless perseverance and devotion to duty can accomplish, when impelled by men actively schooled from boyhood in practical manufacturing.

Mr. Jewell is a member of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and of the New Hampshire Club. Mr. Jewell was honored by being appointed aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on Governor Head's staff, and speaks, with a merry twinkle in his eye, of turning out *officially* more times than any other member. He is a member of the Governor Head Staff Association; an active member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston; a member of the Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, of which he was elected, in 1885, commander, but declined on account of the press of duty; a member of the New Hampshire Veteran Officers' Association; and an honorary member of the Old Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment. He was elected captain of the Jewell Rifles, a military company named for him, but graciously declined, and was made an honorary member. The Masonic fraternity also claims him, being an active member of "Jewell" Lodge, Suncook, named in his honor, and of the Trinity Royal Arch Chapter, Horace Chase Council, R. and S. M., and Mount Horeb Commandery, Concord. He is a member of the Supreme Council, having taken all the Scottish Rites up to the thirty-third degree, and is an active member of the Massachusetts Consistory, S.·. P.·. R.·. S.·. 32°, Boston, and a member of Connecticut River Valley Masonic Association.

Colonel Jewell is a public-spirited citizen. To him Suncook is largely indebted for its material advancement since his residence in that community. Three times has his presence of mind and mechanical skill been the means of saving the village from entire destruction by fire. To him is the place indebted for its very effective water-works, to guard against fires in the future. In private life Colonel Jewell is genial, affable and approachable. His home is embellished by his artistic tastes, and his private library is rich in works of standard merit and art. In happy combination with the great executive ability of the subject of our sketch is a fine literary taste and a decided artistic talent, the former shown by his architecture in exterior decoration and by his household embellishments.

Colonel Jewell affiliates with the Congregationalists, but the Sabbath with him is a day of rest. His first wife was Mary A. Grover, daughter of Ephraim Grover, of Newton, Mass., to whom he was married in August, 1860. She died October 16, 1862. He was again married, May 31, 1865, to Ella Louise Sumner, daughter of Lewis Sumner, of Needham, Mass., and a near relative of the late Senator Charles Sumner. Mr. Jewell has kept out of politics, but is a good Republican, and should he be the standard-bearer of the party in any future contest, he would probably lead its forces to victory.



E. E. Truesdell

EDMUND ERSKINE TRUESDELL.[1]

The subject of the following sketch, as the name indicates, is of Scotch descent. Scottish surnames originated in divers ways, and their significance is as varied,—some being derived from locations, others from trades, offices, professions, peculiarities of armorial bearings and from many other sources. The name "Truesdell" is said to have originated as follows: During the troubles and vicissitudes of the early days of Scotland some of her people were more loyal than others to the government. In a particular hamlet or "daile" they were unusually faithful to the laws, so much so that they gained the envious appellation of the "true daile" people. Usage has changed and time softened the pronunciation to Truesdell instead of "true daile."

Edmund Erskine Truesdell, son of Thomas and Mary (Boydon) Truesdell, was born in Jewett City, Conn., March 3, 1845. He is a descendant of Ichabod Truesdell, who came from Scotland about 1700 and settled in South Woodstock, Conn. He had four sons,—Asa, Darius, Thomas and John. Asa was taken prisoner while on a merchantman by the French during the reign of Napoleon the First. Darius, great-grandfather of Edmund E. Truesdell, participated in the War of the Revolution, and was at Valley Forge during the terrible winter of 1777. He was wounded in the side, narrowly escaping death by the ball providentially striking a large, old-fashioned pocket-book, which he carried in his vest-pocket, containing valuable papers. He died a few years after the war from the effects of the wound. Soon after Edmund's birth his mother died at Newton Upper Falls, Mass., where his father had removed and was connected with cotton manufacturing. Edmund attended the common schools from the age of five years until he was fifteen, after which, for a time, he worked in the cotton-mill, becoming familiar with the various operations of the many machines required in the manufacture of cotton cloth from the raw material. While attending school, to help eke out his scanty supply of ready money, he delivered daily papers, when delivering papers to subscribers was in its infancy. This proved very successful. Disposing of the same, he entered Comer's Commercial College, in Boston, to better prepare himself for the various duties of life. After taking a regular course there and graduating, he re-entered the cotton-mill as second overseer in the carding department, where he remained two years. The owners, seeing in him the qualities required for a successful man, promoted him from second overseer of carding to overseer of the cloth-room, at the same time adding the duties of shipping clerk and assistant superintendent.

When the Webster Mill, at Suncook, N. H., was started, the owner of the Newton Mills, Newton Upper Falls, Mass., being treasurer of the Suncook Mills, knowing Mr. Truesdell's capabilities, induced him to accept a like position—on a much larger scale—at the Webster and Pembroke Mills, in Suncook, N. H. Accepting the position, he entered upon the duties October 20, 1866. The changes he made to cheapen and facilitate the work proved his previous good training and that the treasurer was not mistaken in the selection. His record shows that his judgment was well founded. When the China Mill was started, in 1869, Mr. Truesdell's duties were greatly increased; but with a method reduced to its minimum he was enabled, without much extra exertion, to carry the work incident to the three corporations—producing twenty-nine million yards of cloth per year—with as little effort, apparently, as he did the two.

In 1870 the former agent of the China, Webster and Pembroke Mills resigned his position, and the then acting superintendent was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Truesdell being the most available man for a superintendent, he was again promoted from the cloth-room to superintendent and paymaster of the above named corporation—a position he has ably and successfully filled to the present time.

Mr. Truesdell is an earnest and active Republican, and has, for many years, been accorded the leadership of his party in the town. He was chosen town treasurer of Pembroke in 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881. He was elected a member of the Legislature from Pembroke in 1879 and again in 1880, serving both terms with credit as member of the committee on manufacturing. The following, in the "Notes from the Capital," published during the session in the *Manchester Daily Mirror*, speaks thus of him: "From a poor boy, earning a living by selling papers at a profit of half a cent each, to the superintendent of three corporations, employing two thousand operatives, is a long journey, and the man who, at thirty-two years of age, has made it does not need a certificate to his ability; but it is a pleasure to say that one of the best members of this house is the genial, broad-shouldered, big-hearted member from Pembroke. He is a Republican every day and a very lively one election days. He does his own thinking, has the courage of his convictions and fights like a Trojan for any cause or man he believes in."

Mr. Truesdell is the senior member of the firm of Truesdell & Blodgett, one of the finest-stocked and best-conducted clothing-stores in the town. Mr. Truesdell belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being an active member of "Jewell" Lodge, which he was instrumental in forming, and of which he is Past Master. Of his work in this respect the *Suncook Journal* had the following: "Especial credit is due to the chairman, E. E. Truesdell, who, without delay, secured the dispensation, conducted nearly all the correspondence and was largely the head and front of the whole work from its inception to its consummation." He is a member of the Trinity Royal Arch Chapter, Horace Chase Council, R. and

[1] By Colonel D. L. Jewell.



F T [illegible]

Geo. S. Little



G. H. Larabee M. D.

Dukes County Academy, that young Larabee was fitted for a teacher. At the age of thirteen he became a member of the Baptist Church at Edgartown, and was afterwards superintendent of the Sabbath-school and clerk of the church for several years. At the early age of seventeen he commenced teaching in the public schools of the same town, for the support of himself and his foster-mother, who at this time became an invalid, and remained so until her death, in 1880. The occupation of teaching, Dr. Larabee successfully followed for six years. It was while teaching school in the town of his adoption that he chose for a calling the medical profession, and during these years of teaching availed himself of every opportunity to study his chosen profession. He studied medicine with Drs. I. H. Lucas and Edwin Maybury, of Edgartown. The first course of medical lectures he attended at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. The following year he attended Harvard Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1864, and at a time when the government was calling upon her sons to defend her integrity and maintain her rights. The same week in which he graduated Dr. Larabee volunteered, and, upon examination, receiving a commission as assistant surgeon, was assigned to the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and immediately joined his regiment, and was in active service until near the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged for disability. He was with his regiment in their engagements at Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom and Petersburg, and was on detail duty at City Point General Hospital. In the fall of 1865, Dr. Larabee located in the manufacturing village of Suncook, N. H., for the practice of his profession, and being a thoroughly competent physician and surgeon, devoted to his profession, he soon had an extensive and lucrative practice.

Dr. Larabee became a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1867, and has been a member of the Centre District Medical Society since its reorganization in 1872; in both of which he has been honored with appointments on committees and as delegate to various medical organizations, which he has always filled with signal ability and with honor to himself and the Association. He is a self-made man; in social life a genial gentleman, a friend of the poor and always ready and liberal in the support of every good work. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, an Odd-Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of Louis Bell Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, of Manchester.

TRUEWORTHY LADD FOWLER.

In the memoirs of the Fowler family the name is found to go back into the eleventh century, and was prominent in the political and literary history of England. The subject of this sketch is a direct descendant therefrom, through Philip Fowler, one of the founders of New England, who came over in the ship "Mary and John," in May, 1634. The line of ancestors is Philip, Joseph, Philip, Philip and Symonds to Benjamine.

Benjamine, the father of Trueworthy Ladd, was born in Newmarket, N. H., June 10, 1769; removed to Epsom, N. H., with his father in 1778, and, January 15, 1795, married Mehitable Ladd, born in Pembroke March 9, 1776, daughter of John and Jerusha (Lovejoy) Ladd. After his marriage he settled in Pembroke on the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch, and died there July 24, 1832. His wife died in Pembroke September 9, 1853. This marriage was a singular coincidence. Each was the sixth generation in America of their respective families, and Philip, the ancestor of Benjamine Fowler, and Daniel, the ancestor of Mehitable Ladd (the line being Daniel, Nathaniel, John, Trueworthy and John), both came to this country in the "Mary and John," at the same time, from the same town. The descendants of these two neighbors, after pursuing different courses under the vicissitudes of a century and a half, were united in Benjamine and Mehitable. From this fusion of two hardy stocks sprang the subject of our sketch. He was the youngest of eleven children, eight of whom lived to mature age, and was born in Pembroke December 21, 1816, and, August 29, 1847, married Catharine L., daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Hutchins) Sargent, by whom he has four children living,—Henry Thomas, born November 30, 1849; Adin Gilbert and Charles Martin (twins), born June 19, 1855; and Lillie Blanche, born February 29, 1860. His education was obtained at the district school, supplemented by attending, for a few terms, Pembroke Academy and the Gymnasium, a rival school, under the instruction of Professor Isaac Kinsman. While at these schools he supported himself by his own labor, being, at the age of fifteen, thrown upon his own resources, with no provision for his education, by his father's death.

He commenced to teach a district school at eighteen, and continued to teach during some portions of each year for eighteen years. During this time he managed the family homestead, which had come into his possession part by the will of his father and part by purchase. He now resides on the old homestead, which, by improvements and additions, has been made to rank among the largest and most productive farms in town.

Although always ready to devote his time to the interests of his fellow-townsmen, he has never been an office-seeker, and the honors bestowed upon him by the public must yield sweeter pleasure to his mind when he contemplates that they were won not by solicitation, but came as a recognition of his usefulness. Always enjoying the confidence and esteem of his townsmen, he was called upon to serve them in nearly all the offices in the gift of the town. For years his was the familiar face and voice that presided over

their town-meetings for town, State and national elections.

Besides holding the offices of collector, auditor and treasurer, he served as selectman eleven years, eight of which as chairman, and superintending school committee twelve years. He was elected to the Legislature in 1858 and 1859, and in 1876 was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of that year. In 1878 he was elected county commissioner, and served as chairman during the term of two years, from June 1, 1879, to July 1, 1881. In 1870 he was appointed United States deputy marshal, and took the census of Allenstown, Bow, Hooksett and Pembroke.

For many years he has been a trustee of Pembroke Academy, the survivor of the two schools at which his education was completed.

For many years he has done a large probate business in the capacity of administrator and guardian, his judgment and experience recommending him to all who knew him.

Brought up a Democrat, yet convictions of right and duty have always controlled his political acts and affiliations. He voted the last time with that party in 1844. His repugnance to the institution of slavery and its extension brought him to the support of John P. Hale in 1845 for representative to Congress; and he has had the satisfaction of living to see Hale United States Senator, and the weakening and discordant element of slavery wiped out of our government. From the Free-Soil party he followed the lead of Seward and Lincoln, and has since been a supporter of Republican measures and principles.

Of liberal religious sentiments and opinions, though pledged to no creed and identified with no denomination, Mr. Fowler has always revered the Scriptures as the inspired word of God, and has endeavored to guide his conduct by their precepts.

Mr. Fowler is known throughout the county as a man of good executive ability, upright integrity, sound judgment, rare good sense and of large practical experience in business affairs; and these he has always been ready to devote to the service of the public and of his townsmen when required.

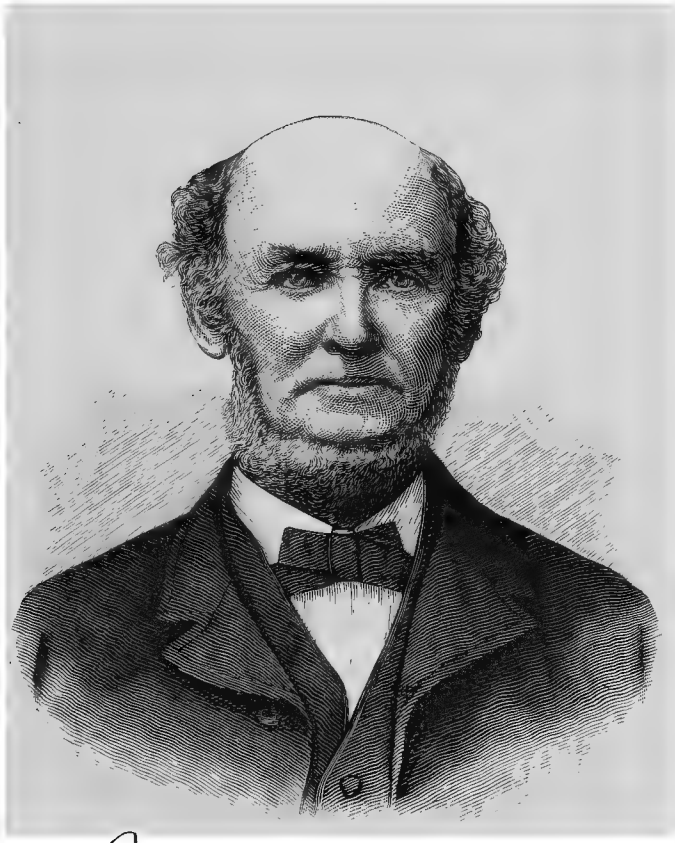
Now (1885) he has retired from public affairs, with the exception of acting as one of a committee of three to procure the writing and publishing of the history of his native town, and can be found at his home in North Pembroke, which his thrift and economy has established and maintained, where his counsel is much sought by his townsmen and friends, and where, together with his amiable and estimable wife, he dispenses a liberal hospitality to all who have occasion to visit his home.

WINTHROP FOWLER.

The family name of Fowler received prominent mention in the annals of the literature and government of England as far back as 1191. Richard Fowler, of Foxley, fought under Richard Cœur de Lion in the war of the Crusades, and was knighted by him on the field of battle for having repulsed a night attack by the Infidels on the Christian camp, with a body of bowmen made up entirely of his own tenants. From him descended Sir William in the fourth generation, and his son, Sir Richard, was knighted by Edward IV. and created chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

In 1514, Catharine of Arragon was entertained by Edward Fowler, and at his castle received the joyful news of the defeat of the Scottish army at Flodden Field. John Fowler, in 1547, was a member of the household of Edward VI., and it was through his influence that the royal assent was given to the marriage of Lord Seymour to the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth. William, who died 1614, was one of the poets to the court of James VI. Christopher was a prominent English clergyman; born in 1611; left the Established Church in 1641 to join the Presbyterians. Edward was made bishop of Gloucester in 1691. John and Robert were among the great landowners of Great Britain. Philip, one of the first settlers of New England, born about 1590, came to America, with his family, in the "Mary and John," Robert Sayers, master. Arriving in May, 1634, and receiving a grant of land in Ipswich, Mass., the same year, settled there and resided until his death, June 24, 1697. The line of descent to the subject of this sketch is through Philip (1), Joseph (2), Philip (3), Philip (4), Symonds (5). Winthrop (6) was born in Epsom, N. H., April 19, 1788. In 1810, he married Abigail, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Brown) Davis, who was born in Epsom April 19, 1790, and died October 27, 1859. He filled many public offices in his native town and was distinguished for the clearness and soundness of his judgment and for the strict integrity and uprightness of his conduct. He was a man whose practice through life was in exact conformity with his profession. He was one of the selectmen of Epsom in 1824, '26, '28, '30, '38; auditor in 1843–44. He died in Pembroke, N. H., September 22, 1861.

The children of Winthrop and Abigail (Davis) Fowler were Hannah, born September 5, 1810, died April 7, 1821; Abigail, born July 4, 1812, died July 16, 1814; Abigail, born March 16, 1815, died November 13, 1867; Betsey, born July 10, 1818, lives in Pembroke, N. H.; Samuel, born May 8, 1821, lives in Epsom, N. H.; Symonds, born March 20, 1823, died December 23, 1827; Winthrop, born June 28, 1825, died July 21, 1825; Winthrop, born January 20, 1827, lives in Pembroke, N. H.; Nancy, born December 17, 1830, lives in Pembroke, N. H.



Trueworthy L. Fowler



Winthrop Fowler



Winthrop Fowler

WINTHROP FOWLER, JR.

Winthrop Fowler, Jr., son of Winthrop and Abigail (Davis) Fowler, was born in Epsom, N. H., January 20, 1827, and lived with his father on the farm until 1845, when they moved to his present situation in Pembroke. May 16, 1860, he married Ann L., daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Dyer) Locke, of Epsom, N. H. From this union there were three boys,—Minot Locke, born February 5, 1863; George Winthrop, born November 1, 1864; and Edward Martin, born September 27, 1868. Mr. Fowler always had a firm belief in thorough education, and, by his industry and economy, was able to provide means for his boys obtaining such, the foundation of which was laid in the old Pembroke Academy, justly celebrated in the history of this county. Although of the minority party, and far from being an office-seeker or desirous of public distinction, Mr. Fowler has been prominent in the civil affairs of the town of Pembroke, having held the position of moderator in the town-meetings of the years 1869, '71, '72, '73, '74, '77, '78 and '84; member of the Board of Selectmen in 1872, '73 and '74; auditor, 1878–84. continuously, which position he still holds. In politics Mr. Fowler has always been a firm Democrat, interested and earnest for the advancement of the plans and purposes of his party. He was in early manhood commissioned a justice of the peace by the Governor, which position he continues to hold. He owns one of the finest farms in Pembroke; he has led a hard-working life, and one of decided success. He has in an unusual degree the confidence and respect of all as a valued citizen of sound judgment, having the best interests of his fellow-men at heart, and is decidedly one of the leading men of his town.

ADDISON NEWTON OSGOOD.

For three generations the Osgood family have been prominent in the manufacturing, business and social circles of Pembroke and Allenstown, finding a sphere for activity and a home in the village of Suncook.

The family is of English descent, the ancestor having cast in his lot with the Puritans of the Massachusetts Bay colony some time in the seventeenth century. One of the forefathers followed up the valley of the Merrimack with the company who settled at Penacook and laid the foundations of the fair city which later was to become the capital of the State. Many of his descendants may be found to-day in Concord and adjoining townships, while one branch sought a home in North Conway and adjacent towns, in the State of Maine.

Some time before the year 1800, Christopher Osgood and his wife, Annie (Abbott) Osgood, from Concord, settled in the village, and he soon became one of the leading men in Pembroke.

One of their sons, Ira B. Osgood, married Alice Prescott, settled in town and maintained the reputation for business activity established by the father.

Addison N. Osgood, in the third generation, the son of Ira B. and Alice (Prescott) Osgood, was born in Allenstown March 16, 1836.

His education was acquired at the common schools of the village and at Pembroke Academy. In early manhood he left home, and for several years was employed in Boston and vicinity. In 1860, Mr. Osgood returned to his native village, formed a partnership with James Tennant, which continued until Mr. Tennant's death, in 1873, and settled down to the responsibilities of a business career. For twenty-five years Mr. Osgood has enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow-townsmen, which has been manifested by their frequent calls upon him to "manage the affairs of the township" and represent them at the General Court.

He was a member of the Board of Selectmen in 1869, 1870 and 1871; representative in 1878 and 1879; a supervisor in 1879; chairman of the Board of Supervisors from 1880 until the spring of 1885, when he was elected chairman of the Board of Selectmen.

Mr. Osgood is an advocate of the advantages of secret societies. He was a charter member of the D. L. Jewell Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Suncook, and is a member of the Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member of the fraternity known as the Knights of Pythias and is prominent in Odd-Fellow circles.

In creed, Mr. Osgood is a Methodist and is a member and regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Suncook.

He was married, December 17, 1865, to Mary Emma, daughter of William A. and Julia (Upham) Phelps, once of Haverhill, N. H., and later of Amesbury, Mass., and Suncook, N. H. No children have blessed their home.

Mr. Osgood is still in active business (wood and lumber), and is interested in every public enterprise calculated to beautify and improve the village of his choice. He is a builder and owner of comfortable homes for workingmen. He is the owner of a farm of some thirty acres and a desirable house on Glass Street, near his mill.

Mr. Osgood enjoys to an eminent degree the respect of his fellow-citizens. He is considered upright and honorable in every relation of life, and by honest labor is accumulating a comfortable fortune to secure his old age from want.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM FIFE.

We are able to trace the ancestors of this family on the maternal side back to Joseph Holt, who was born in the north of England March 5, 1738. He married Elizabeth Widdrington, who was born in the north of England May 25, 1739. They were mar-

ried in 1760, and emigrated to this country, stopping in one of the seaport towns for a few years, then came to New Hampshire. On the paternal side we can trace the ancestors back to William Fife, who was born in the north of Scotland May 16, 1746; he married Phebe White, born in 1745. Mr. Fife emigrated to this country in 1768, and they were married after coming here, in 1772, and settled in North Pembroke, on a lot of land bought of James Bartlett, who lived on Pembroke Street at the time. They built a log house and bought a tract of land adjoining the one already purchased. They built a new frame house, and about the time it was finished while the carpenters were at supper, it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Fife, not being easily discouraged, built a two-story frame house upon the same place, which is standing yet. The only children of Joseph and Elizabeth Hoyt of whom we have any account were Nathan, born December 2 1762, and married Sarah Black, born February 1, 1762, and settled on a farm in North Pembroke. Abigail, the only member of their family mentioned in this sketch, was born February 1, 1777. Jeremiah Fife, son of William and Phebe, was born December 5, 1779, married Abigail Holt, November 20, 1803, and settled in the north part of Pembroke, where they lived for about fifty years. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, and he died February 22, 1852. They had ten children,—Thursay, born March 15, 1805, married Benjamin Hagget; Nathan H., born December 6, 1807, married Abbie Brooks, and died December 19, 1839; Sarah, born November, 1809, married Samuel Worth; Abigail, born March 18, 1811, married John Hagget, and died December 28, 1861; Jeremiah, born August 10, 1813, died November 1, 1845; James, born May 16, 1816, died July 22, 1817; William, born April 20, 1821; Rhuhamah, born December 8, 1824, died May 21, 1854; Noah, born July 15, 1827, married Mary Wilson; Elcy, born February 9, 1830, married John Spurlin. Captain William Fife, the principal subject of this sketch, lived with his father upon the farm until he was nineteen years of age. He then began working at the carpenter business, which he has continued since. He is a successful contractor and builder; during the last few years has been engaged in farming. He was made captain in the Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire State Militia in 1847, which office he held for two years.

He built a house on Pembroke Street in 1840, using a part of the old James Bartlet tavern, which was built more than one hundred years ago. Captain William Fife married Mary D., daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Dudley) Gault, October 19, 1843. She was born February 25, 1820, and died August 14, 1875, and they had the following children: Helen A., born May 24, 1843, married Joseph J. Rand, who was born October 12, 1844 (they were married May 28, 1874, and settled in Rye, N. H.; they have one child, Mary A., born June 29, 1875); William W., born July 15, 1848, married Louisa H. Blake (she was born February 27, 1840, married March 4, 1871, settled in North Pembroke, and they had four children,—Henry W., born November 28, 1871; Frank D., born March 12, 1874; Horace E., born June 24, 1880; Sarah A., born April 29, 1882); Edwin H., born January 16, 1851, married Lizzie Alden, April 28, 1885, and settled in Springfield, Mass.; Sarah F., born December 23, 1853 and died July 14, 1880.

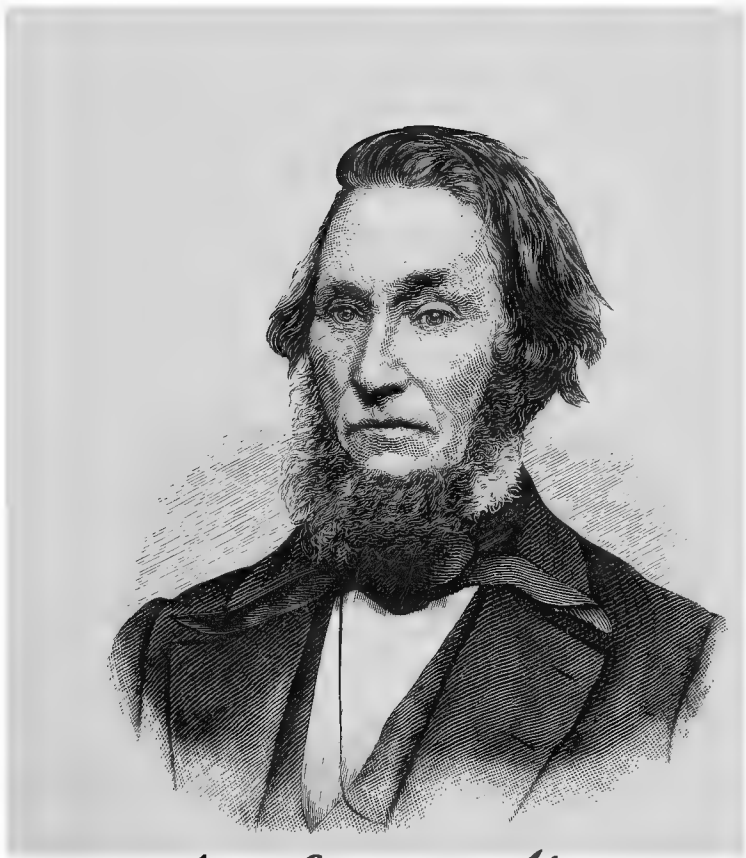
McCONNEL MOORE.

Rev. Daniel Mitchell, born in the north of Ireland in 1697, is the first person on the maternal side of this family of whom we have any knowledge. Upon arriving in this country, he was licensed to preach by the Boston Presbytery, and first entered the pulpit in Georgetown, Me.; December 3, 1760, he was ordained over the Presbyterian Church at Pembroke, N. H.; was the first minister of that denomination in the place. He married Martha White, and to them were born two children,—Ruhamah and Martha. On the paternal side we are able to trace the line of ancestry back to Deacon James Moore, born in the north of Ireland. Before leaving his native country he married Agnes Coolbrath, and in 1713 or '14, upon their arrival in this country, they went directly to Concord, Mass., remaining one year; from there they went to Londonderry, N. H., but not liking the outlook, went to Pennacook, (now Concord), N. H.; his next move was to Suncook (now Pembroke), where he bought a tract of land, paying about four hundred dollars. They found upon their arrival but one white family in this town. Mr. Moore built the first frame house there, and during the French and Indian War it was used for a garrison. A part of the same house is now owned by Samuel E. Moore, one of the descendants. Deacon James died March 11, 1773.

Robert, son of Deacon James, married Ruhamah, daughter of Daniel and Martha (White) Mitchell, and they had ten children. Major Daniel Mitchell Moore, son of Robert and Ruhamah, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pembroke April 25, 1777. He married Sally McConnel, April 9, 1809, and died December 29, 1848. They had four children, viz.: McConnel, Samuel E., Sally C. and Betsey T. McConnel, the subject of this sketch, was born in this town October 10, 1809, and spent his life upon the farm. He was educated at Pembroke Academy. December 20, 1837, he married Sarah J., daughter of John and Judith (Blake) Sanborn, of Loudon, N. H. Mr. Moore was a Whig in his earlier days, but voted the Democratic ticket later in life. He has never held any office, not having any aspirations in that direction. He was a member of the Congregational Church for nearly fifty years, and always a supporter of church and schools. He was a kind friend and neighbor. McConnel Moore died



Addison A. Osgood



Mc Connel Moore



William Dye

in this town December 12, 1878, leaving his wife with ample means for support in her old age.

AARON WHITTEMORE.

The Whittemore family originated with Sir John, who was knighted on the battle-field for valorous conduct in the year 1230, and received a tract of land called "Whytemere," or White Meadow, whence he received the title Lord John de Whytemere.

Thomas Whittemore emigrated to this country in the year 1642, and settled in that part of Charlestown now known as Malden. He died in 1660. His son John, who came over with his father, was born in Kitchen Parish, Hertfordshire, England, February 1, 1638; was baptized February 11th of the same year. He married, first, Mary Upham, of Weymouth, who died June 27, 1677; he married, second, Mary Miller, in October, 1677. Children,—Thomas, born 1664; Joseph, born 1666; Benjamin, born 1669; Nathaniel, born 1673; Joel, born 1677; Mary, born 1678, died young; Pelatiah, born 1680; Amos, born 1681; Mary, born 1683; Daniel, born 1685; Rebecca, born 1687; Hannah, born 1689.

Benjamin Whittemore, son of John and Mary (Upham) Whittemore, was born in Cambridge, Mass., September 1, 1669; married Esther Brooks, August 17, 1692; settled in Concord, Mass., and died September 8, 1734; his wife died September 16, 1742. Children of Benjamin and Esther (Brooks) Whittemore,—Mary, born July 12, 1694; Benjamin, born April 9, 1696, died at the age of thirty-nine, was a representative from Concord six years; Nathaniel, born November 23, 1698; Grace, born March 20, 1700; Esther, born May 3, 1707; Aaron, born December 11, 1711.

Rev. Aaron Whittemore, third son of Benjamin and Esther (Brooks) Whittemore, was born in Concord, Mass., December, 1711; graduated at Harvard College in 1734; resided three years at Groton, Mass.; was settled over the Congregational Church in Suncook, or Lovell's township (now Pembroke), as the first minister, March 1, 1737. During the French and Indian Wars his house, which stood just south of the cemetery on Pembroke Street, was a garrison-house, and he held the commission of first lieutenant from the provincial authorities of New Hampshire, and was in command of the post. The house forms a part of the present residence of Mrs. Vose. He married, February 2, 1743, Abigail Coffin, of Newbury, Mass., whom he met while visiting her relatives in Rumford. He died November 16, 1767. His wife, born November 18, 1718, died May 11, 1803. Children,—John, born 1744, died January 20, 1746; Aaron, born April 9, 1746, married Sarah Gilman; Judith, born November 6, 1748, died February 13, 1755; Benjamin, born December 4, 1750, married Abigail Abbot; Esther, born August 12, 1752, married, first, Jeremiah Hall, married, second, Rev. Joseph Woodman; Sarah, born May 18, 1754, died June 15, 1759; Ruth, born April 12, 1756, married Deacon David Kimball; Peter, born April 7, 1758, married, February 25, 1783, Elizabeth Baker, settled in Salisbury, N. H.

Aaron Whittemore, son of Rev. Aaron Whittemore, born April 9, 1746; married, January 11, 1770, Sarah, daughter of Peter Gilman, of Exeter. She was born October 27, 1745, died October 14, 1823; he died May 1, 1817. Settled on his father's farm, served honorably through one campaign during the Revolution, and was prominent in town affairs for many years.

Children of Aaron and Sarah (Gilman) Whittemore,—child, born October 21, 1770, died young; Judith, born November 5, 1771, married, November 14, 1793, James Baker, of Bow; John, born October 14, 1772, died October 30, 1772; child, born October 23, 1773, died young; Aaron, born November 28, 1774, married Lydia Fisk, of Derry; Richard, born January 16, 1776, married Nancy Brickett; Sarah, born September 16, 1777, married, November 15, 1796, Jesse Baker, settled in Shipton, P. Q.; Abigail, born November 17, 1781, died unmarried May 29, 1861; Peter, born January 6, 1783, a physician, married, went West; Polly, born April 16, 1785, died February 25, 1788.

Hon. Aaron Whittemore, son of Aaron and Sarah (Gilman) Whittemore, grandson of Rev. Aaron Whittemore, was born November 28, 1774; married, October 23, 1800, Lydia Fisk, of Derry, born February 28, 1776, died March 9, 1862. He settled on the farm and built the house now occupied by his son, Hon. Aaron Whittemore. He was representative, Senator and judge. Died April 26, 1850, at the age of seventy-six. Children of Aaron and Lydia (Fisk) Whittemore,—Benjamin, born March 20, 1801, died in Philadelphia in 1833; Louisa, born September 21, 1802, married, September 23, 1847, Charles P. Hayward (residence, Pembroke, N. H.); Mary F., born August 13, 1804, married, May 15, 1820, Daniel Parker (residence, San Francisco, Cal.); Adaline, born September 28, 1806, died December 28, 1821; Aaron, born November 4, 1808, married Ariannah S. Barstow, of Exeter; Hiram, born March 31, 1811, married, first, November 26, 1828, Elizabeth J. Hoit, of Exeter, married, second, August 27, 1856, Alma M. Pugalls; Lydia, born June 28, 1813, unmarried; Sarah, born November 24, 1815, married Jacob Sawyer, died September 9, 1845; Dolly D., born February 13, 1819, married David H. Burnham, died April 18, 1843.

Hon. Aaron Whittemore, son of Hon. Aaron Whittemore, grandson of Aaron Whittemore, and great-grandson of Rev. Aaron Whittemore, was born November 4, 1808; married, December 13, 1840, Ariannah S. Barstow (born in Exeter February 20, 1821); settled in Pembroke on his father's farm. He gained his education at the academy, principally under the

instruction of Hon. John Vose. He taught school successfully for several years in Pembroke and other towns.

He has been elected at various times to the most important offices in the gift of the people of the town, and held the offices of moderator, selectman and town treasurer for several years in succession.

He represented the town two years in the State Legislature, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, and also of 1876. He was appointed postmaster at Pembroke in 1829, and held the office for about sixteen years. He was interested in the establishment of the People's Literary Institute and Gymnasium of Pembroke, in 1840, and was chosen the first secretary of its board of directors, and afterwards served for several years as its president. He was elected one of the trustees of this academy in 1863, and at the same time their secretary, and has held said office to the present time.

He was connected with the militia of the State for some years; was appointed ensign of the Second Company of infantry in the Eleventh Regiment June 14, 1828; promoted lieutenant September 6, 1832; captain April 29, 1833; lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh Regiment June, 27, 1839, and colonel of the same July 6, 1846. He was promoted brigadier-general of the Third Brigade June 4, 1851.

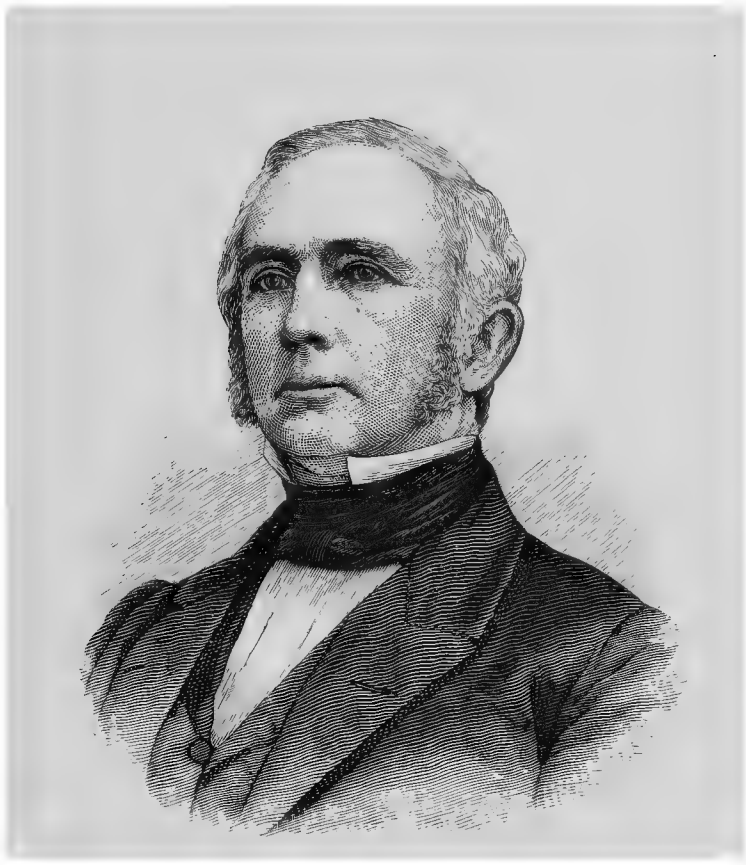
He represented his native town in the Legislature in 1849 and 1850, and also was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850.

He was appointed associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Merrimack County July 1, 1853. General Whittemore is a successful farmer upon the homestead of his father and grandfather. He was also, for a number of years, a member of the Merrimack County Agricultural Society, of which he served as president. Mr. Whittemore is one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of the town, looked to by all classes as a wise, most prudent and confiding counselor. From the foregoing sketch it will be seen it has pleased his fellowmen to place the utmost confidence in him, and to confer upon him all the honors they could bestow, which is too apparent a token of their esteem to pass unnoticed. The influence and benefit of such a citizen is not easily estimated.

Children of Aaron and Ariannah (Barstow) Whittemore,—Sophia F., born August 1, 1842; married, June 2, 1861, Charles C. Shaw. Ariannah B., born April 23, 1844; married, April 5, 1870, John H. Sullivan. Aaron, born May 22, 1846; died April 3, 1849. Aaron born January 18, 1849; married; lawyer in Pittsfield. Adaline G., born October 13, 1850; married, February 2, 1870, John G. Tallant; died October 11, 1875. John Cambridge, born August 8, 1852; married; residence, Cambridge, Mass. Charles Barstow, born September 28, 1854; married; residence, Pembroke, N. H. Arthur Gilman, born July 26, 1856; lawyer; residence, Dover, N. H. Frederick B., born September 12, 1857; residence, Kansas. Annie Brewster, born April 15, 1859. Elizabeth M. (Bessie), born February 21, 1861.

Hon. Aaron Whittemore, Jr., who died in Pittsfield May 4, 1885, at the age of thirty-six years, was the oldest son of General Aaron Whittemore, of Pembroke, and in many respects one of the representative men of his State, being a lawyer of extensive practice, a State Senator, judge advocate on the brigade staff with the rank of major, and continually laboring for the best interests of the town, of the surrounding communities of his own immediate neighborhood and all his fellow-men.

As a lawyer and military officer, as well as a prominent member of the Democratic party, he was a man of marked influence, while in private life he was honored for his nobility of character and uprightness. Although he has fallen in the midst of his usefulness, in the full vigor of a still brighter future, yet he accomplished much, and his death is greatly lamented.



Aaron Whittemore

HISTORY OF PITTSFIELD.

CHAPTER I.

Geographical—The First Settlement—Esquire John Cram—The Pioneer Mills—The First Frame House—The First Town-Meeting—Names of Pioneers—Pittsfield Village in 1812.

THE town of Pittsfield lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows:

On the northeast by Belknap County; northwest by Loudon and Chichester, and on the south by Epsom.

One hundred and seventeen years ago (1768) a solitary traveler came wending his way through the wilderness, up the valley of the Suncook, to the spot where now stands the flourishing village of Pittsfield. This solitary traveler was Esquire John Cram, who came as a representative of the original proprietors of the town, most of whom resided in Hampton. They were anxious that the grant should be developed, and they were wise, as the sequel proved, in selecting John Cram as the pioneer. He examined the mill privileges at the falls, and finally agreed with the proprietors to commence a settlement on the receipt of fifteen pounds and a deed of the mill privilege with the mill lot of one hundred acres.

In the following year he came up and built a temporary dam across the Suncook, by felling a large tree on each side of the river, the butts resting on the stumps, and the tops meeting on the ledge in the middle of the river, and by setting posts against the trunks of these trees, and throwing in brush, stones and gravel, a rude dam was constructed. He then built a log mill, and by means of this rude dam and rickety mill, timber and plank were sawed, with which buildings were erected and a substantial dam built, and in the following year he removed his family to the place, and to him is ascribed the honor of having made the first permanent settlement within the bounds of the present town of Pittsfield.

The proprietors were indeed fortunate in selecting Esquire Cram to commence the settlement. He not only brought the land into market, but proved a most excellent citizen. He took an active interest in the new settlement, and for nearly forty years he was in public office, and did most of the town business and fairly earned the appellation of "father of the town." He was a native of Hampton. In addition to the mill privilege, he bought eleven hundred acres of land for ten cents per acre, which included most of the present village. He built the first frame house in the town in 1770. In all local enterprises he was a leading spirit. He gave the land for the meeting-house and burying-ground.

"Cram's Mill" was a common centre and resort for the early settlers to talk over the affairs of the country, the town, the laying out of roads and the building of bridges.

The first town-meetings were held at his house, and here, also, the first settlers would gather on foot, coming along blazed paths through the woods from their little clearings, dressed in their sheep's gray frocks and brown tow trousers, to elect officers and take such measures as would result in the promotion of the best interests of the town. Religious meetings were also held at his house, or in his corn barn. Here, also, the first religious society in the town was organized and a public school occasionally kept.

At the breaking out of the War of the Revolution he was chosen captain, and every man in town was a member of his company. With a large family, and fifty years of age, it was not expected of him to go into the army, but during the long seven years' war he, with John McClary, of Epsom, rendered efficient service in furnishing men and means for the prosecution of the war. His large family of children all settled near him. During his forty years of service as town clerk, selectman, representative, etc., he made no charge for his services, only expenses.

The early settlers were all from Hampton, and most of the names in each town are common to both, as Drake, Leavitt, Cram, Green, Norris, Dow, Jones, Marston, Gove, Greenleaf, Perkins, Tilton, Lane, Jenness, Swett, Ring, Sargent, Shaw, Tucker, Fogg, Eaton, Hilliard, French, Philbrick, Towle, Brown, Blake, Knowlton, Smith, Davis, Sanborn, Clifford, Page, Garland, Mason, Hoag, Moulton, Chase, Brackett, True, Morrill, Prescott, etc.

The rich soil, favorable location and heavy growth of timber induced rapid emigration. The early settlers were young men of pluck and strength, who came up to hew peaceful homes and fruitful farms from the wilderness, and provide a competence for their families by honest toil and rigid economy. They were lineal descendants of the colony of Puritans who settled at "Old Newbury." They were of the same stock that Cromwell chose for his Ironsides, "who feared God and kept their powder dry," and possessed the same leading traits of character.

Pittsfield Village in 1812.—In 1812 the centre of

the town was not called the village, but "the city," which consisted of the meeting-house and four or five dwellings. Dr. Thomas Shannon lived in the "Lang house," opposite the meeting-house. Mr. T. Clark lived at the corner of the road east. W. Butters, Esq., lived a few rods west of this ancient building. A store was kept by Esquire Butters in one part of his dwelling, and another store was kept by Jonathan Clark in the west end of the next house,—the tavern and residence of D. Fogg, subsequently known as the "Carroll house." Opposite was a small tenement. The next dwelling in a westerly direction was that of John Cram, with a large mill-yard between his house and the river, and the saw-mill and grist-mill near the bridge. Turning the corner and crossing the bridge on the Concord road, two small dwellings were passed, the first known as the Hilliard house, the other as the David Smith house. This was the last house till the top of the long hill was reached, and there was the house of old Mr. Prescott, and near by, that of his son, S. W. Prescott. On the Gilmanton road was a blacksmith-shop, and the high ledge overlooking the mill-dam, an old fulling-mill on its opposite corner, a carding-mill close by, and then Lyford's tannery filled up the space to the river.

The old River School-house stood at the corner of the River road, with just room enough between it and the mill-pond for the road to Barnstead. By the hill-road lived Colonel Lyford, and at the corner beyond, where the road branched, was the house of Moses Kenney. A few rods above was the Jenkins house, which in 1800 was used as store, tavern and dwelling-house.

One of the earliest school-teachers was Joseph Odiorne. For twenty-eight years he was annually chosen town clerk. At the bottom of the page, in the year 1810, is the following memorandum: "Written with a metalic pen." His first record as clerk was in 1802.

Hon. Moses Norris, Jr., was a prominent citizen of Pittsfield. His father, Moses Norris, was an early settler here and served in the Revolutionary War. Moses, Jr., graduated at Dartmouth in 1828, the first graduate from Pittsfield. He pursued his studies with Isaac O. Barnes, of Barnstead, and commenced practice in that town. In 1834 he removed to Pittsfield and soon acquired a large practice, rising to an eminent position at the bar, ranking with the Bells, Atherton, Woodbury, Pierce, Perley, etc. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1837, '38, '39 and '40, and the latter year was Speaker of the House. He was member of the State Council several years; was elected member of Congress in 1843 and re-elected in 1845. He was chosen United States Senator in 1848, and died while a member of that body in January, 1855.

Eighty years ago the "Upper City" was a place of more business than the present village, or "Lower City" as it was then called. Near the "Upper City" was a store kept by William Simpson, and later one by Job Demerit.

The village of Pittsfield is beautifully located on both sides of the river, and the hills, covered with innumerable farms, rise around it like a mighty amphitheatre, while in the background are seen lofty mountain peaks, the principal ones being the famous Kearsarge, the Belknap and Gunstock, and, taken all in all, no town in New Hampshire surpasses it in beauty, breadth and variety of its prospects.

CHAPTER II.

PITTSFIELD—(*Continued*).

The Cotton-Factory—The Suncook Valley Railroad—Its Inception—Road Completed—Celebration at Opening—Effect of the Railroad—Shoe Manufacturing—Morgan, Dorr & Libby.

Cotton-Factory.—The cotton-factory was erected in 1827, and after the first impetus had been expended the place went on in a steady, old-fashioned sort of way for nearly forty years. During all this time four and six-horse teams went plodding away towards Concord in the morning and came wearily home at night, while the stage-coach rattled busily about at an early hour gathering up its load of passengers and freight. Pittsfield stood entirely by itself in those days. Then, as now, there was no place of equal importance within a radius of fifteen miles. It was without a rival, and has remained so ever since. Stages went out to Concord, Gilmanton, Alton, Dover and Northwood, and heavy team horses were a familiar feature of the village. It was during this period that Pittsfield Academy was founded, and grew up to be the foremost institution of learning in that section of the State, sending out pupils who have since made their mark in business, in medicine, in law, in the pulpit and in the school-room. It was in this time, too, that the various church edifices were erected, the Pittsfield Library was established and that the lyceum flourished in the hearty fashion which men still delight to recall. Many substantial buildings were erected and some goodly estates were built up by industry and judicious trade. But the time came when Pittsfield people realized that they were standing still, if not positively retrograding, and the effort to shake off the lethargy into which the village was falling led to the building of the Suncook Valley Railroad.

Suncook Valley Railroad.—The building of this road opened a new era in the history of this town and the charming valley through which it passes. The first movement for connecting Pittsfield by rail with the outer world was begun about the year 1850. It was conceived by "Uncle John Berry," who, with others, procured a charter and a survey was made. The struggle for the road was a long and arduous one. Ground

was first broken April 26, 1869, at Pittsfield and Suncook. The event was duly celebrated, and the building of the road was rapidly pushed forward, and the last rail was laid November 27, 1869. The first train went over the road with passengers December 6th, leaving Pittsfield at 8.45 A.M. The road was formally opened with a great demonstration at Pittsfield, December 10th. F. B. Berry was marshal of the day. The welcoming address was made by Hon. R. P. J. Tenney, An eloquent address was made by Hon. Lewis W. Clark. Addresses were also made by S. N. Bell, Hon. Isaac W. Smith, "Uncle" John Berry, Benjamin Emerson, Hon. Daniel Clark, Colonel John B. Clarke, Joseph Kidder, Governor Nathaniel Head, P. K. Chandler, John C. French and others.

Pittsfield contributed liberally to the building of the railroad, the town voting the full sum allowed by law and the citizens subscribing heavily for the stock. It was in operation before the close of 1869, and in the spring of 1870 a new order of things began. Situated as Pittsfield is, remote from the cities and larger villages of the State, with thrifty farming towns on every side, it only needed railroad facilities to become the centre of a large and steadily-increasing trade. The effect of the railroad in this respect was realized at once, but a few leading citizens were not content with this alone, and looked about for some business that might be induced to locate among them and bring capital and industry to the place. Lynn parties offered to come and engage in the manufacture of shoes if sufficient encouragement could be secured. As the result, a building two hundred and ten feet long, thirty-five feet wide and three stories high, with a basement, was erected in 1870, furnished with abundant steam-power, and three firms, each taking a third of the factory and power, began the manufacture of shoes on quite an extensive scale. The shop had capacity for three hundred and fifty or four hundred hands, and for several years a large business was carried on. This was Pittsfield's second period of growth, and the village changed as in a transformation scene. New streets were laid out, building was pushed rapidly forward, and the stores increased in number as well as in the amount of business done. Some fine business blocks were erected, the population increased, and a brilliant future was confidently predicted for the village. But five or six years later there began to be a feeling of uncertainty in the very air. The firms engaged in making shoes at the big shop had trouble with their help, grew dissatisfied, and one by one took their departure, leaving the men who had done the most for the general growth, and who had invested heavily in real estate, in the most critical position possible. It was a time of great depression and general discouragement. Tenements stood empty, some traders moved away and others were undecided what to do. It was a terrible experience for the business men of Pittsfield and is often spoken of by them as the most trying period of their lives. It was more imperatively necessary that something should be done than it was in 1869.

Shoe Manufacturing.—In 1879, C. B. Lancaster, an extensive and successful shoe manufacturer and dealer, offered to establish a part of his business in Pittsfield and make no fewer than five thousand cases annually, if the citizens would build him such a shop as he desired and exempt him from taxation for a term of years. An arrangement was quickly arrived at and the work of building was begun at once under the personal supervision of Mr. Ira N. Blake, who has from the first had charge of the firm's business in Pittsfield. It was Mr. Blake's idea to locate the factory on the river in order that the water-power might be utilized a great part of the year, and to use steam only in case the water-power should fail. Accordingly, the building, as well as another erected by the company itself two years later, was equipped for both steam and water-power and the establishment enjoys immunity from stops through lack of motive-power. Work was begun in the shop before the carpenters had fairly left the building, and has continued with but slight interruptions ever since. Mr. Blake himself added greatly to the confidence of business men by purchasing the farm formerly owned by the late Jeremiah Clark, which stretches down the hillside from Main Street to the river, opening up a new street, putting up no fewer than seven new cottage houses for his workmen and erecting an elegant residence for himself at the corner of Main and Blake Streets. Nothing better calculated to revive the courage of the citizens could have occurred. It was evident that the new firm had come to stay, and its representative was a man who would take some interest in the village beyond the number of dollars he might be able to remit to the headquarters of the firm in Boston. Building was begun anew, business revived and Pittsfield entered upon a period of development and general prosperity.

In the six years that the firm of C. B. Lancaster & Co. has been established here it has distributed in Pittsfield between one hundred and twenty-five thousand and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars yearly and has done an annual business averaging more than half a million. It has given almost steady employment to from three hundred to five hundred hands, has cut up thirty thousand sides of leather yearly, and in its largest year did a business amounting to seven hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

MORGAN, DORR & LIBBY.—When the original shoe firm left Pittsfield the old shop remained empty on the hands of the Pittsfield Shoe Factory Association, which offered the free use of the building, with ample steam-power, machinery, etc., to any concern that would come and do business in it. Accordingly, Morgan & Dorr, a firm doing business in Lynn, formed a new partnership with E. A. Libby, a gentleman of twenty years' practical experience in the business,

and who had been for a long time previous in their employ as foreman and superintendent, and began operations here under the firm-name of Morgan, Dorr & Libby. The business was practically a new venture, it being the purpose of the firm to manufacture a superior quality of ladies' goods and build up a trade on the merits of the work accomplished. The new firm began work here in September, 1881, and in three years' time had established a business of about two hundred thousand dollars annually, employing in flush times two hundred and fifty hands. In September, 1884, the partnership expired by limitation, but the business is continued under the supervision of Mr. Libby, who was retained as superintendent.

The Pittsfield Manufacturing Company manufacture cotton goods. It is a large establishment. Geo. E. Kent, agent.

CHAPTER III.

PITTSFIELD—(*Continued*).

The Pittsfield Bank—The Pittsfield Savings-Bank—The Farmers' Savings-Bank—The Aqueduct Company—The Analecta—Corinthian Lodge, F. and A. M.

The Pittsfield Bank was organized as a State bank March 18, 1851. The first board of directors were Benjamin Emerson, Jacob Perkins, John L. Thorndike, Jeremiah Clough, William Jenkins, Jr., John S. Osborne and S. M. D. Perkins.

The officers have been as follows: Presidents, John L. Thorndike, James Drake and Charles H. Carpenter; Cashiers, Charles H. Carpenter, John L. French, Josiah Carpenter and John A. Goss.

Present board of directors,—Charles H. Carpenter, Hiram A. Tuttle, Thomas H. Thorndike, John A. Goss and Nathaniel M. Batchelder.

It was organized as a national bank February 13, 1885. Capital, fifty thousand dollars.

The Pittsfield Savings-Bank was incorporated in 1855, with the following incorporators: James A. Treat, John Berry, Benjamin Emerson, Reuben L. French, James Drake, Charles H. Carpenter, Sylvester H. French, G. L. Remick, Lowell Brown, Jeremiah Clough, William G. French, Walter B. Drake and R. P. J. Tenney.

The first officers were John Berry, president; Lowell Brown, treasurer and secretary.

The first board of trustees were James A. Treat, William G. French, G. L. Remick, Charles H. Carpenter, Isaiah Berry, Sylvester H. French, Louis W. Clark, Reuben L. French, Peter J. Hook and Lowell Brown.

The present officers are R. L. French, president, and G. F. Berry, treasurer.

Present trustees,—R. L. French, S. H. French, J. W. Johnston, Lowell Brown, B. F. Kaime, A. B. Taylor, John J. Jenness, T. H. Thorndike, Jeremiah Clough, H. A. Tuttle, William G. French, P. J. Hook, B. G. Parsons, E. L. Carr and G. F. Berry.

The present amount of deposits is $259,206; number of depositors, twelve hundred and seventeen.

The bank was first located in John Berry's store, and was afterwards removed to the second floor of Tuttle's Block, which was burned with the Congregational Church, February 14, 1876. The safe was taken from the burning building uninjured, and Union Block was soon erected on the vacant spot, the bank taking one-third interest in it and occupying spacious and convenient quarters on the first floor, where it still remains. The present treasurer, Mr. George F. Berry, assumed the duties of his position in July, 1880, upon the resignation of his brother, William H., and has had charge of the business since that time.

Of the sixty-seven savings-bank treasurers in New Hampshire, three were natives of Pittsfield, viz.: J. W. White, of Nashua; George F. Berry, of Pittsfield; and William Yeaton, of Farmington. Two others—Josiah Carpenter, of Manchester, and George A. Fernald, of Concord—have been residents of the town.

The Farmers' Savings-Bank was organized October 13, 1883, and commenced business December 1, 1883. The officers have been as follows: Ira N. Blake, president; John A. Goss, treasurer; Ira N. Blake, Peabody H. Adams, Nathaniel S. Drake, James Griffin, Edwin A. Libby, George N. Foss, Charles H. Carpenter, Thomas H. Thorndike, True H. Mansfield, John J. French, Charles M. Bailey, John A. Goss, Aaron Whittemore, Jr., trustees. Amount of deposits May, 1885, nineteen thousand dollars.

The Aqueduct Company was organized June 1, 1884, with the following officers: R. L. French, president; S. J. Winslow, superintendent; R. L. French, Charles H. Carpenter, Hiram A. Tuttle, S. J. Winslow, Aaron Whittemore, Jr.,[1] board of directors; John A. Goss, treasurer; N. S. Drake, clerk. The officers have not been changed.

The Analecta, published by O. H. A. Chamberlin in his elegantly appointed office in Opera Block, has a unique and interesting history. Mr. Chamberlin began printing at his home in Dunbarton as an amateur in April, 1877, when seventeen years of age, and in December of the same year the first issue of the *Snow Flake*—now the *Analecta*—appeared. It consisted of twelve pages, six by nine inches, and was to be published monthly, and was offered to the public at thirty cents a year. After three issues it was enlarged to a four-column quarto with patent inside, the outside being printed on a small job press, one page at a time. After October, 1879, the printing was all done at home, and for the first two years Mr. Chamberlain did all the work alone. Its circulation reached over eight hundred at this time. January 1, 1880, it was issued as a four-

[1] Deceased

column folio, semi-monthly, and in the May following the Pittsfield department was added, over four hundred subscribers being received from that and other adjoining towns in the first eight months after. January, 1881, the subscription price was increased to fifty cents, and in the winter of 1882–83 a Cottrell cylinder press and other machinery, with a large amount of type, etc., was purchased, and January 1, 1883, the paper was published as a seven-column folio weekly at seventy-five cents a year. The success of the venture was complete and the circulation rapidly increased. In June following a Hopkinton department was added, and an increase of nearly two hundred was secured by that means. January 1, 1884, the paper was enlarged to an eight-column folio, the subscription price placed at one dollar a year, as at present, and the name was changed to the *Analecta*. In April, 1884, the subject of removal to Pittsfield began to be discussed, and although no special inducement was offered by the citizens, it was finally decided to take the step. September 18, 1884, the material was on the road from Dunbarton to Pittsfield, and the paper was issued from the new home with only one day's delay. Such, in brief, is the history of the growth of a newspaper from the smallest beginning to a nicely-printed, well-conducted sheet, creditable to the village and a source of honest pride to its projector. It has reached a circulation of two thousand copies, has a good advertising patronage and one of the best equipped country offices in the State. Power is supplied by a water-motor and the rooms are lighted with gas. The facilities for job work are excellent, and in its new home the *Analecta* should continue to be what it has already become, a successful and prosperous newspaper in a broadened field.

Corinthian Lodge F. and A. M., No. 82.[1]—On the 10th day of January, A.L. 5867 (A.D. 1867), the most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of New Hampshire, John H. Rowell, granted a dispensation to Brothers Henry H. Huse as Master, Daniel F. Smith as Senior Warden, W. Henry Berry as Junior Warden, together with their associates, Bros. R. P. J. Tenney,[2][3] J. C. French, E. B. Hazzen, C. P. Sanderson[2] C. W. Ranlet,[2] S. A. Trask, J. P. Stinchfield, Harrison Elliott,[2] J. H. Hill, Nathaniel Blaisdell,[2] George E. Pendergast,[2] J. H. Jenkins, J. P. Roby, Benjamin Emerson,[2] J. J. M. Tenney,[2] to assemble and work as a regular lodge. Agreeably to the provisions of this dispensation, they met in the old lodge-room of the then defunct Suncook Lodge, I. O. O. F., in the Thorndike building, on the evening of January 30, 5867, with the above-named Masters and Wardens, and H. A. Tuttle as Treasurer, J. G. Ladd as Secretary, J. P. Roby as Senior Deacon, O. S. Roby as Junior Deacon, Sylvanus Smith as Senior Steward, C. W. Ranlet as Junior Steward, Sumner A. Trask as Tyler, Harrison Elliott as member. At the regular communication, June 11th of this year, the lodge voted to petition for a charter.

On July 24th the "Lodge met in special communication at 2.30 p. m., for constitution and installment of its officers. The following officers were duly installed and the lodge constituted by the Most Worshipful Grand Master John H. Rowell, assisted by Right Worshipful District Grand Master Alexander M. Winn: Henry H. Huse, W. M.; John G. Ladd, S. W.; Oliver S. Roby, J. W.; William Yeaton, Treas.; N. M. Rollins,[2] Sec.; J. P. Roby, S. D.; N. G. Foote, J. D.;[2] Sylvanus Smith, S. S.; G. W. Roby, J. S.; Sumner A. Trask, Tyler.

Rev. Bro. L. Z. Ferris preached an installation sermon in the Congregationalist Church; refreshments were served in the old Washington House hall. The lodge held their communications in the old hall until A. L. 5870, when the building was remodeled. Plans were submitted to the brethren for a new and commodious lodge-room, for an annual rental of one hundred and fifty dollars. So rapidly was the work pushed forward that the lodge was enabled to hold its communications within its own walls with one exception. The record reads: "Met in regular communication in May, 5870, at the house of Brother Smith and opened on the third degree, waiving all ceremonies." At the regular communication in June we find them in their new quarters, which they occupied until the 14th of February, 1876, when the building was destroyed by fire. The lodge lost its charter, jewels and furniture; the records and seal the secretary, fortunately, had at his home.

Williard K. Cobb Post, G. A. R., tendered the lodge the use of their hall, which was accepted at a rental of three dollars a communication. Wednesday evening, March 8, 5876, we find a goodly number of the brethren present, ready and anxious to do with all their might for the good of the order. They voted to purchase a solid silver set of jewels and a set of working tools. They remained here until Thursday, November 29, 5881, when they removed to their new and beautiful lodge-rooms in Masonic Hall, built by the Masonic Hall Association over the old town hall.

The rooms are furnished in the very best; the lodge-room proper is carpeted; the chairs, altar, pedestals and settees of solid black walnut; an elegant Bible, presented by the ladies, rests upon the altar; the solid silver jewels hang pendant from a beautiful and costly set of regalias of blue silk velvet, embroidered and bordered with heavy silver bullion fringe, made and presented to the lodge by their ladies.

The lodge has funds at interest, the brethren are in harmony, and everything points to increasing prosperity and usefulness.

[1] By Henry W. Osgood, P. M. [2] Dead. [3] Member of Governor's Council.

The lodge had nine Masters, all of whom are living. Brother H. H. Huse has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire. Of its charter members, eight have died, one was a member of Governor Gilmore's Council, and one is at present the popular and efficient secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company.

Of its members, seven have died, sixteen have been demitted; the present number is seventy-seven. The following is a list of its Past Masters, the order and years in which they served: Brother H. H. Huse, 5867; Brother J. P. Roby, 5868, '69, '71; Brother W. H. Berry,[1] 5870; Brother C. H. Lane, 5872, '73, '74, '75; Brother L. A. Hodgdon, 5876; Brother E. J. Aiken,[1] 5877; Brother John Waldo, 5878; Brother H. W. Osgood, 5879, '80, '81, '84; Brother Josiah Gove, 5883, and at present its Master.

Masonic Hall Association, Pittsfield.[2]—Feeling and knowing the want of a lodge-room in which the brethren could meet and feel at home, a few of the brethren of Corinthian Lodge formed themselves into the "Masonic Hall Association," agreeable to the laws of the State of New Hampshire.

Its capital stock was fifteen hundred dollars, divided into shares of twenty dollars each, which was readily taken up by members of the lodge. The association leased the upper story of the old town hall and built thereon a French roof, and finished the elegant suite of rooms rented and occupied by Corinthian Lodge, No. 82, A. F. and A. M. At its first meeting it elected Amos H. Messer, president; Henry W. Osgood, treasurer; Clarence Johnson, clerk; Josiah Gove, William B. Hartwell, trustees; Amos H. Messer, William B. Hartwell, Clarence Johnson, Charles M. Bailey, H. W. Osgood, building committee.

CHAPTER IV.

PITTSFIELD—(*Continued*).

Incorporation of Town—First Town-Meeting—Documentary History—Representatives—Town Clerks.

THE township was taken from Chichester and incorporated by its present name March 27, 1782. John Cram was authorized to call the first meeting of the inhabitants to choose town officers, etc.

The meeting was held as follows:

"State of Newhampshire } Chichester, December 26th 1781 at a Leagal
Rockingham, Ss. } meeting of the Inhabitance of the town of Chichester met according to notifycation Date of warrant Decm the 12th 1781.

"1Ly *Voted* John Cram Esqr be a moderator to govern said meeting—

"2Ly *Voted* that there Be a Commity Chosen on both Sids of the town to Divide said town.

"*Voted* that william Chase John Cram Esqr Joseph morril Simeon Hilyard Dyer Hook Elijah Ring and Captn jonathan Leavitt be a Commitee to Divide the town of Chichister—

"Chichister Decr 26th—1781 then we the Subscribers a Commitee have agreed in Dividing the town into two Parishes.

"1Ly that the whole of the Land in the Second and third Divisions below the River and all the third Division above Sd River Shall be to the north Side of the town.

"2Ly that the South Side and north Side of the town Shall Prefix the Centers for their meeting houses within three weaks from this Date.

"3Ly that those People that Live on Either Side of the Dividing Line Shall have Liberty to Poal themselves and their Estates into Either Side of the Dividing Line that they Shall think best any time within three months after that the Centers are to be Perfixt in the South and north parts of the town as above Dated.

"John Cram
"willm Chase
"Simeon Hilyard
"Jonathan Leavitt Jun
} Committee to Divide the town into two Parishes

"2Ly Put to vote to see if the town will Except of what the Committee hath agreed upon and Signed in Dividing of the town and Past as a vote.

"3Ly *Voted* that the Second Division of Land beloo Suncook River in Sd Chichester with that Part of the third Division beloo Sd River and the Six Ranges in Said third Division above Said Suncook River with the privileges and Preportion of Publick Lands belonging to Said Divisions may be incorporated into a Town or Parrish by themselves and invested with all town Priviliges as other towns in this State—

"4Ly *Voted* that their may be three months Liberty alowed for any Person or Persons to Pool themselves and their Estates Either side of the Dividing Line that way they shall see best after the Centers are Prefixed—

"5Ly *Voted* that John Cram Esqr william Chase and Captn Jonathan Leavitt a Committee to Prefer a Petition to the General Court of Said State to confirm the above votes.

"A true Coppy from the minutes

"per Dyer Hook town Clerk."

PETITION CONCERNING A DIVISION OF THE TOWN.

"To the Honble the Council and House of Representatives for the State of New Hampshire, in General Assembly convened at Exeter January A Dom. 1782—

"The Petition of the Inhabitants freeholders, residing in the first & fourth Divisions in the Township of Chichester Humbly Sheweth—That a meeting of the Inhabitants of Chichester was called by the Select Men of said Town in consequence of a petition of the Inhabitants who reside in the Second and third Divisions in said Town for the purpose of severing or dividing the said Town into two distinct Parishes—That at said Meeting a Major vote was obtained in favour of said Petition—That for the conveniency of the Town, your Petitioners humbly conceived and do conceive that an equal division of the Town into two Parishes would be necessary if the same could be properly effected—That those said Petitioners have obtained by the aforesaid vote more than an equal division without the voice of the Propriety of said Township who have never been consulted thereon, and have not as yet given up the reins of Government into the hands of said Town—

"That if a petition should be preferred to your Honours in order to confirm the aforesaid Vote, that your Honours would take this our Petition under your wise consideration and direct Such Measures as shall be most conducive to the interest and welfare of said Town—And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever Pray &c.

"John Worth, Levi Stanyan, Jonathan Edmunds, Joseph morrill, Peter Hook, Paul morrill, Samuel Langmaid, Samuel James, Edmund Rand Leavitt, John Langmaid, Smith Morrill, william moses, Ezekiel morrill, Jonathan Leavitt, William Seavey, Edmund Rand, Nathan Marden, Simeon Loverin, Dyer Hook, Danill Sanborn, william Langmaid, James morrill, Samuel Daves.

PETITION CONCERNING DIVISION OF THE TOWN.

"To the Honble Council & House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire in General Assembly Convened at Exeter Janry 3d 1782.

"Humbly Sheweth John Cram Esqr William Chase and Jonathan Leavitt a Committy for and in behalf of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Town of Chichester in the County of Rockingham in Said State—

"That the Said Freeholders and Inhabitants of Chichester have at a Legal Town meeting Voted that the Second Division of Lands in Said

[1] Withdrawn from lodge fellowship. [2] By H. W. Osgood.

Township below Suncook river with That part of the third Division below Said river and the Six ranges in Said Third Division above Said Suncook river with the Priviledges & Proportion of Public Lands belonging to Said Divisions may be Incorporated into a town or Parish by themselves, and Invested with all Town Priviledges as other towns in this State, and that there may be allowed three months Liberty for any Person or Persons to Poll themselves & their Estates to Either Side of the Dividing Line that way they Shall Se best after the Centres of Each Town or Parish are Prefixed Wherefore Your Petitioners Humbly Pray your Honrs to Pass an Act to Incorporate the Said Lands and Inhabitants thereof into a Distinct Town or Parish by the Name of PITTSFIELD—and to Invest & Enfranchise them with all the Powers, Priviledges and Immunities that any other town or Parish in this State Have Hold and Enjoy, with the Liberty of Polling as aforesaid; and Your Petitioners as in Duty bound Shall Ever pray &c.

"JOHN CRAM
"WILLIAM CHASE
"JONATHAN LEAVITT JUNr

"State of New Hampr } In the House of Representatives March 22d: 1782—

"Upon hearing and considering the foregoing Petition

"*Voted* that the prayer thereof be granted with the following alterations and amendments (viz) instead of Six ranges in the third Division above Suncook River to allow only five ranges in said third Division and that no polling shall be allowed and that the Tract of Land which they Petitioned to have set off by the name of Pittsfield be sett off as a Separate Town and called by that name and to have all Town priviledges distinct from Chichester except in the Choice of Representatives, and that the Petitioners have leave to bring in a Bill accordingly.

"Sent up for Concurrence

"JOHN LANGDON Speaker.

"In Council the same day read & concurred

"J PEARSON D Secy."

The result of the controversy was the setting off the northern part of the town, and incorporating the same into the town of Pittsfield, by an act passed March 27, 1782.

REQUEST TO BE CLASSED WITH PITTSFIELD FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

"State of New hampshire.

"Rockingham Ss—

"To the Honorable Counsel and general Court of Sad State the Humble Petition of us the Subscribers Selectmen for Chichester and Pittsfield whereas according to the establishment of the new Constitution or Plan of Government it was agreed upon that the town that hath one hundred and fifty Leagal votters Should have the Liberty of Choosing and sending a member to the general Court and whar one town hant that number of Leagal voters it was agreed upon that two towns Shall be Cuppled together we your Humble Pettisonars Select men for the townes of Said Chichester and Pittsfield humbley Desire according to the Desire of the inhabitance of Said towns that we may be Joyned together and have the Liberty of Choosing and sending one member for both towns and your Petitioners as in Duty bound Shall Ever Pray and So forth.

"Chichester, December the 30 Day, ye 1783.

"WILLIAM SEAVEY,
"DYER HOOK,
"JONATHAN PERKINS,
"JAMES DRAKE,
} Selectmen for Chichester and Pittsfield.

"State of New Hampsre } In House of Representatives, Jany 2d, 1784.

"Upon Reading & Considering the foregoing petition,

"*Voted*, That the prayer thereof be granted, & that Northwood proposed to be joined to Pittsfield be Classd to Epsom & Allenstown.

"Sent up for Concurrence.

"JOHN DUDLEY, Speaker.

"In Council the same day read & Concurred.

"E. THOMPSON, Secy."

CHAPTER V.

PITTSFIELD—(*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Congregational Church.[1]—On the 3d of June, 1782 (the same year in which the town of Pittsfield was inaugurated), the town voted to build a house of worship and locate the same where the present town hall now stands. At the next town-meeting, held January 6, 1783, it was voted that the meeting-house should be built "of the same bigness of Hampton Falls meeting-house." The building was not completed before the spring of 1789, although the frame was raised in the summer of 1787.

Where was the customary place, or places, for religious gatherings, previous to this, does not appear; but, in the month of September, 1787, the Congregational Society met at the corn-barn of Colonel John Cram. Colonel Cram's house was the old McCrillis tavern-stand, and his corn-barn stood opposite, on land now belonging to the late S. Tenney's estate.

In 1788 the town voted to hire a Congregational minister for three months.

In November of the year following,—the year which witnessed the inauguration of Geo. Washington as the first President of the United States,—this church was duly organized with ten members.

The council was convened November 17, 1789, at the house of Colonel John Cram, "in compliance," as the old record reads, "with the request of this people by letters-missive."

The following Congregational Churches were represented by their pastors and delegates: Pastors,—Deerfield, Rev. Timothy Upham; Loudon, Rev. Jedediah Tucker; Hopkinton, Rev. Jacob Cram; Epsom, Rev. Ebenezer Hazeltine; Gilmanton, Rev. Isaac Smith; Pembroke, Rev. Zaccheus Colby; Hardwick, Rev. Mr. Holt.

The council at the same time ordained Mr. Christopher Paige, a graduate of Dartmouth College, as pastor of the church, the society having given him a call, with a settlement of sixty pounds and a salary of sixty-six pounds, annually, one-third to be paid in cash, one-third in good corn at three shillings per bushel and good rye at four shillings per bushel, and the remaining third in good beef at twenty shillings the hundred-weight.

Originally the society received a tract of fifty acres of land, lying upon the south side of Catamount, not far from the old Major William Berry place. In 1779, at the suggestion of Colonel Cram, this land was exchanged for land belonging to him in the village near the old parsonage house.

Mr. Paige's ministry continued for a little over six years. Fourteen were received into the church,—

[1] Compiled by Rev. George E. Hill.

making, with the ten original members, a membership of twenty-four.

After Mr. Paige's dismission, in January, 1796, there appears to have been but little Congregational preaching till the year 1800. In the fall of that year Rev. Benjamin Sargent, a Calvinistic Baptist, came to supply the pulpit for some one else. His preaching was so acceptable that he was invited to come again, and in December following he received a call to supply the pulpit for a year. Mr. Sargent, it would seem, was considerably exercised in mind over this unusual call from a Congregational Church to one professing close-communion sentiments, and the result was a renunciation on his part of those peculiar views held by his denomination, and he became an open-communionist.

Mr. Sargent commenced his labors as pastor in the beginning of the year 1801. In the spring of this year there was a revival of religion in town. This revival gave three additional members to the church. There were, however, twenty-one other converts. These were baptized by immersion, and on the 29th of October were gathered into an open-communion Baptist Church. Six months after this new Baptist Church was organized, April 29, 1802, it met, with the Congregational Church, at the meeting-house. The old record reads as follows: "1802, April 29th. At a church-meeting at the meeting-house, the two churches in Pittsfield, the Congregational Church and Calvinistic Baptist Church, mutually agreed and passed a vote to commune together at the table of the Lord, and each church to discipline their own church. Attest, Jonathan Perkins, Moderator."

Mr. Sargent continued to supply the two churches during the remainder of his ministry, and for sixteen years the two churches regularly sat around the Lord's table, Deacon Perkins, of the one church, and Deacon James, of the other, officiating as deacons; thus realizing "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" Forty-four united with the churches during Mr. Sargent's ministry,—sixteen with the Congregational Church and twenty-eight with the Baptist Church. On the afternoon of the Sabbath, March 15, 1818, he went into his pulpit, and while preaching was seized with a fit of palsy, which soon deprived him of speech and reason. He died the following Thursday.

On October 29, 1818, the Calvinistic Baptists withdrew from fellowship with this church and organized a close-communion church. There was at first no little trouble as to which society should occupy the meeting-house,—both churches at one time occupying it alternately,—but this matter was afterwards adjusted, the Baptists yielding their claim.

In October, 1818, Mr. Abel Manning commenced his labors as stated supply, and continued for some time into the following year. During his ministry fourteen were admitted to the church.

Different persons supplied the pulpit after Mr. Manning, until the year 1827, during which time the church became so weak financially that it received aid from the Home Missionary Society, and even then preaching could be secured for but a few months of each year.

In October, 1827, a call was extended to Mr. Ezra Scoville, who was ordained and installed November 21, 1827. His ministry, owing to a lack of pecuniary support, was short, but successful,—twenty-three uniting with the church under his pastorate. He was dismissed September 14, 1829. For two years and a half there is a break in the records. At the end of this period Mr. Preserved Smith was ordained to perform the work of an evangelist with this church, June 12, 1832. He remained less than two years, but his labors were greatly blessed, thirty-seven being received during his ministry, and all but four on profession.

In October, 1834, Rev. Jonathan Curtis, of Sharon, Mass., having accepted a call to the pastorate, was installed by council, Rev. Dr. Bouton, of Concord, preaching the installation sermon. Mr. Curtis' ministry extended over a period of nearly eleven years. He was an able and devoted pastor. Under his ministrations one hundred and sixty-eight united with the church. There were several revivals of great power. The largest addition in one year was in 1838, when forty-four united,—all but one on confession of faith.

On the 18th of December, 1838, Edward Berry, Colonel Nathaniel Bachelder, Samuel White, Thomas Berry, William Berry, Jr., Enoch French, John L. Thorndike, John Berry, Isaiah Berry and John Potter associated themselves together for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting upon the same a new meeting-house. A contract was then made to build a house sixty feet long and forty-one feet wide for the sum of one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. The new building was completed in 1839. The old meeting-house, where worship had been sustained for fifty years, was purchased by the town for a town-house. For about thirty-seven years the church continued to worship in the new building, which received, in the mean time, enlargement and improvements.

Rev. Mr. Curtis was dismissed July 1, 1845, and on the 19th of November of the same year Mr. Moses H. Wells was ordained pastor. During his eight years of faithful service forty were added to the church,—fourteen by profession and twenty-six by letter. On account of feeble health Mr. Wells resigned his charge in December, 1853.

December 12, 1854, Rev. J. A. Hood, of Salem, Mass., was installed pastor. His ministry extended over a period of seven and a half years, during which time seventy-seven were added to the church,—fifty-four on confession of faith. A revival in the latter part of 1856 brought thirty-five into the church at one time. To Mr. Hood we are indebted for the historical sketch in the "Church Manual" and other matters of historic interest which appear in the records kept by him.

In 1861, Thomas Berry presented the society with a tower clock and R. L. French with a bell.

Mr. Hood's labors terminated in July, 1862. On the 30th of November, 1865, Mr. L. Z. Ferris, who had previously supplied the pulpit, was ordained and installed pastor. His ministry covered a period of nearly five years, during which twenty-one united with the church. He was dismissed in February, 1870, and on the 21st of December of the same year Rev. H. A. Hazen was installed pastor. During this year the house of worship was repaired, and the next year the Ladies' Sewing Society took measures to build a vestry,—a praiseworthy undertaking, which drew about a thousand dollars from their treasury.

Mr. Hazen's pastorate of nearly two years terminated in November, 1872.

For more than a year following the church had no regular supply. In the middle of the year 1874, Rev. S. S. N. Greeley, of Gilmanton, supplied the pulpit a few Sabbaths, and his preaching gave such satisfaction that his services were continued for four and a half years. He neither assumed nor prosecuted the distinctive work of a pastor, residing as he did out of town and giving his efforts mainly to the special work of preaching. This work he enjoyed, not caring in his later years to take upon himself the responsibilities and burdens of a parish.

In the fall of the year 1875 the Young Men's Christian Association commenced a good work in the village, followed by Mr. Fowler, the evangelist. A powerful revival attended his labors and, as a result, forty-two were added to the church.

During Mr. Greeley's ministry forty-nine united with the church, all but seven by profession.

The church, so richly blessed spiritually, soon met with a heavy loss. A great fire broke out on the night of February 14, 1876, and on the morning of the next day the house wherein fathers and children for three generations had worshiped, and about which clustered so many precious memories, was destroyed.

There was deep sorrow over the loss, but there was also a resolute determination to make good the same; and with courage and faith the people at once addressed themselves to the work of building a new house of worship. A warrant was posted on the 28th of February, out of the very ashes, as it were, calling the society together, March 13th, when it was promptly voted "to build on the old site," and a building committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Berry, R. L. French, W. C. Adams, J. W. Johnston and John Waldo. Subsequently, May 4, 1876, this committee were instructed "to build a new church and vestry." At this very meeting it was voted to raise one thousand dollars for preaching the ensuing year. That was a time of pluck and of consecration.

Soon the *débris* of the ruins was cleared, the foundations were laid and the walls began to rise, the church in the mean time worshiping in the Grand Army Hall, kindly tendered them by the W. K. Cobb Post 29. How well the committee executed their trust, let the building itself tell,—substantial and convenient as it is in its arrangements, harmonious in its proportions, and with its commodious chapel and ladies' room, leaving scarcely anything to be desired, at a cost of a little over thirteen thousand dollars they erected one of the most comely church edifices in the State. The money was raised from the insurance on the old house, by the proceeds of the sale of pews and by generous subscriptions, two members of the church and society giving one thousand dollars each, namely, John L. Thorndike and John True. The beautiful and sweet-toned organ, as well as the carpet and cushions, was procured through the efforts of the Ladies' Benevolent Society. The clock on the tower was the gift of John L. French, Esq., and the bell, recast from the metal of the old bell melted in the fire, was presented by the original donor, Hon. R. L. French.

On the 13th of February, 1878, just two days less than one year from the destruction of the old meeting-house, the new building was dedicated free from debt to the worship of the Triune God. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Greeley and the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. S. L. Blake, of Concord.

On the 2d of May, 1879, Rev. John W. Colwell became acting pastor of the church, and continued till January 30, 1881, during which period the spiritual life of the church was steadily and healthfully developed, twenty having been received into the church,—ten on confession of faith and ten by letter.

In the month of June, 1879, there was a great temperance awakening throughout the town, as a result of which nearly a thousand persons signed the pledge.

The ninetieth anniversary of the church, which took place November 16, 1879, was an enjoyable and memorable occasion. A discourse was preached in the morning by Rev. Mr. Colwell, followed by a union communion service in the afternoon and a union praise service in the evening. All of these meetings were largely attended. On the following Monday evening there was a social gathering of the church and congregation in the chapel, a bountiful entertainment being provided by the ladies. (To Mr. Colwell's excellent anniversary sermon on that occasion we are indebted for the greater part of the materials for this sketch.)

On the 29th of June, 1881, Rev. Geo. E. Hill, the present pastor, was duly installed by council; the sermon preached by Rev. W. V. W. Davis, of Manchester; installing prayer by Rev. Jeremiah Blake; charge to the pastor by Rev. Lyman White; right hand of fellowship by Rev. C. E. Harrington; and address to the people by Rev. S. S. N. Greeley.

During Mr. Hill's ministry, up to the present time of writing, twenty persons have united with the church,—thirteen by profession and seven by letter.

The total membership of the church from its organization to this date, July 1, 1885, is five hundred and twenty. The present membership is one hundred and fifty-one,—males, forty-eight; females, one hundred and three. One hundred and eighty-one children have received Christian baptism.

The names of the several deacons of the church are as follows: Jonathan Perkins, who was chosen in 1789 and served forty years; Edward Berry and Ebenezer Prescott, chosen in 1828; Dr. Jonathan C. Prescott in 1839; John L. Thorndike in 1844; Reuben L. French in 1855; William C. Adams in 1856; Edward J. Aiken in 1877; John W. Johnston in 1881; Stephen R. Watson and M. Harvey Nutter in 1885. Deacon Adams, the present senior deacon, has served in this capacity nearly thirty years.

The Sabbath-school was organized about the year 1818. John L. Thorndike was its first superintendent and held the office for sixteen years. He was succeeded by Dr. Jeremiah Blake. Since then the successive superintendents have been as follows: Nehemiah Berry, Dr. Charles T. Berry, Rev. J. A. Hood, R. L. French, William P. Adams, J. W. Johnson, M. Harvey Nutter and John S. Rand.

The number of scholars and teachers registered during the present year is two hundred. The Sunday-school has proved a powerful auxiliary to the church, and many from its ranks have entered the fold of the Good Shepherd.

The church has been liberal in its contributions to the support of home and foreign missions and the general Christian work at home and abroad. During the ninety-six years of its history it has given over eighty thousand dollars for church-building purposes, for preaching and benevolent objects. The Ladies' Benevolent Society deserves honorable mention in this connection for its warm sympathy and self-sacrificing devotion to the church and for its efforts in helping the poor and needy.

This church has ever been Congregational in its spirit and practice, managing its own affairs without dictation from any extraneous human authority and governed by the will of the majority of its members, who look to Christ alone as their head.

Weekly devotional meetings have been sustained from the beginning almost without interruption, and though the spiritual life of the church has fluctuated at times, the fire on the altar has never been suffered to go out.

May its future be even more bright than the past! "Peace be within her walls and prosperity within her palaces."

Free-Will Baptist Church.[1]—From the earliest records of this church now extant we learn that prior to February 3, 1791, "the people who called themselves Free-Will Baptists formally covenanted with God and one another to accept Christ as their own Lord and Law-giver, and they were worshiping in two places as two bodies; but on the above date representatives of the two bodies met in council and agreed to write a new church covenant or spiritual agreement, to which the following persons subscribed their names: Robert Dickey, Thomas Blake, Joseph Towle, David Knowlton, Joseph Mason, Mary Knowlton, Elizabeth Towle, and from this date and meeting the church dates its birth." Immediately preceding this date there was an extensive reformation in and around the town of Pittsfield, in which Benjamin Randall, Joseph Bovely, David Knowlton, Isaac Townsend and John Buzzell were the principal workers.

On October 15, 1791, at an adjourned monthly meeting, the church voted to donate to Benjamin Randall one pound and four shillings in money or corn.

The first record of administering the Lord's Supper was on the Lord's Day following December 10, 1791, Daniel Philbrick officiating.

The first record of delegates to New Durham Quarterly Meeting were David Knowlton, Daniel Philbrick; meeting held at Barnstead.

June 3, 1792, David Knowlton, Thomas Blake, Nathaniel Chase and Perkins Philbrick were chosen to attend as delegates the New Hampshire Yearly Meeting at New Durham.

August 12, 1795, David Knowlton was ordained to preach the gospel by a council consisting of John Buzzell, Daniel Lord, Joseph Bovely and Benjamin Randall.

Among the ministers who labored for this church in its early history we find the following names: David Knowlton, Samuel B. Dyer, —— Bickford, Ezekiel True, Silas Bean, Ebenezer Knowlton and John Knowles.

May 7, 1831, David Marks being present at the regular monthly meeting, preached a sermon.

On May 2, 1838, another church was organized and known as the Second Free-Will Baptist Church of Pittsfield, until A. D. 1840, October 18th, when, the First Church having lost its visibility, by a vote of the church, its title was changed and called the First Free-Will Baptist Church. It was organized in the hall of Stephen W. Libbey. The council consisted of Elders Enoch Place and Daniel P. Cilley, who adopted a constitution and church covenant, which was signed by the following-named persons, viz.: Stephen W. Libbey, Levi True, True Norris, Thomas Smith, Nehemiah Chase, Shurburne Greene, Newell Brown, Enoch Page, Joseph D. Emerson, Solomon Sanders, John D. Hillierd, Belinda A. Savory, Eliza Smith, Abigail Green, Dorothy Blake, Mary J. Chase, Mary T. Brown, Lucy Page, Judith Chase, Nancy Dennett, Rebecca B. Langly, Lois B. Langly, Mehitable L. Dow and Hannah Morrill. All of the above-named persons have gone to their reward, except Elder Daniel P. Cilley and Dorothy Blake (now

[1] By John T. Hill.



Hiram A. Tuttle

Mrs. Andrew J. Young), Mrs. Hannah Morrill having died in 1884.

The whole number of members of this church from its organization in 1838 is five hundred and forty-three; present membership, one hundred and sixty-five; well united and enjoying a healthy and strong growth; at peace with all the other churches and pastors of the town and desiring the prosperity of all.

This church became a member of the New Durham Quarterly Meeting May 25, 1838.

First pastor was Rev. D. P. Cilley, from March 2, 1839, to March, 1843. He was followed by Rev. J. E. Davis, May, 1843, to October, 1846; Rev. Ezekiel True, July, 1847, to May, 1851; Rev. Silas Curtis, November 5, 1852, to November, 1856; Rev. Hosea Quinby, February, 1857, to September, 1860; Rev. J. B. Davis, October 4, 1862, to June 6, 1863; Rev. H. F. Snow, February, 1864, to ——, ——; Rev. B. F. Pritchard, August 7, 1866, to July, 1867; Rev. E. A. Stockman, May 2, 1868, to September 25, 1870; Rev. A. Deering, April 1, 1871, to ——, 1874; Rev. Hosea Quinby, January 9, 1875, to April, 1876; Rev. George S. Hill, July, 1876, to December, 1876; Rev. F. E. Davison, March 7, 1877, to January, 1878; Rev. J. C. Osgood, April 1, 1878, to April 1, 1882; Rev. A. J. Eastman, May 1, 1882, to May 1, 1885; Rev. E. P. Moulton, May 1, 1885, the present pastor.

The meeting-house now occupied was completed in 1838 and dedicated December 12, 1838. Dedicatory sermon by Elder Daniel P. Cilley.

The house was enlarged and remodeled in 1852 at an expense of twelve hundred dollars. Re-dedicated August 4, 1853. Sermon by Elder Silas Curtis.

The Free-Will Baptist Sunday-School was organized November 20, 1853, by Rev. Silas Curtis, John S. Osborne and others.

Ezra C. Willard was the first superintendent of the school; John S. Osborn the first clerk, holding the office twenty years and for many years a teacher in the school, deacon and church clerk; John Smith was an active, earnest laborer in the Sunday-school, also deacon and church clerk. The last two brethren have gone to their long home,—Brother Smith having died January 2, 1884; Brother Osborn, June 22, 1885.

The whole number of superintendents to date, eleven; the present incumbent, John T. Hill, having served nine years. Dudley B. S. Adams served as clerk seven years and is now at rest. L. D. Muchmore is the present clerk.

The average number of scholars during its existence is eighty-two and a half; present number, one hundred and ninety. It has a library of four hundred volumes. Within its wheel is a "Band of Hope" (little missionary workers), who are contributing twenty-five dollars toward supporting a school in India.

An Episcopal Mission was established here some years since, but has been practically abandoned. There is also a Baptist Church and an Advent Church here, but we have been unable to secure any information concerning them.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. HIRAM A. TUTTLE.[1]

Hon. Hiram A. Tuttle was born in Barnstead October 16, 1837, being the elder of a family of two sons. His father, George Tuttle, and his grandfather, Colonel John Tuttle, were also natives of the same town. His great-grandfather, John Tuttle, settled in Barnstead in 1776, coming there from that locality in Dover known as "Back River," where a part of the Tuttle family had resided since the settlement there of their emigrant ancestor, John Tuttle, who came from England before 1641.

His mother, Judith Mason (Davis) Tuttle, is a descendant from Samuel Davis, a soldier of the Revolution, and one of the primeval settlers of Barnstead. Brave soldiers of the Davis family from four generations have represented that town in the four great wars in which the country has been engaged.

When Mr. Tuttle was nine years of age he moved with his father's family to the adjoining town of Pittsfield, where he attended the public schools and Pittsfield Academy, while the latter was under the charge successively of I. F. Folsom, Lewis W. Clark and Professor Dyer H. Sanborn.

After having been engaged in several vocations, in all of which he showed industry and faithfulness, at the age of seventeen years he became connected with the clothing establishment of Lincoln & Shaw, of Concord, where he remained several years. The ability and zeal which he exhibited while there won for him the confidence and respect of his employers, who established him in the management of a branch store in Pittsfield, of which he soon became the proprietor. His business increased, gradually at first and then rapidly, till his establishment had gained an extensive patronage, and ranked among the largest clothing houses in the State. It is so favorably remembered by former residents and patrons that orders are received for goods from distant States and Territories. Mr. Tuttle has also been interested in real estate. He has built many dwelling-houses, including a fine residence for himself, and the best business buildings in the village. He was one of the prime movers in organizing the Pittsfield Aqueduct Company, which furnishes an abundance of pure water to the village for domestic and fire purposes, and subscribed for a large part of its capital stock. In many ways he has promoted the growth, social and business

[1] By John Wheeler, M.D.

interests and general prosperity of his adopted town. He is a trustee of the Savings Bank, a director of the National Bank and a trustee of the academy in Pittsfield.

When he had attained his majority, in 1859, he expressed his intention of casting his first vote with the Republicans, although all his relatives belong to the Democratic party. The Democrats of Pittsfield had been victorious and powerful since the days of Jackson, under such distinguished leaders as Moses Norris, Jr., Charles H. Butters and Lewis W. Clark, all being able lawyers, impressive public speakers and having popular manners. Mr. Norris, a native of the town, represented it repeatedly in the Legislature, was Speaker of the House twice, a councilor, representative in Congress four years, and was elected to the United States Senate for six years while residing here. The ability and courteous manners of Mr. Clark (now Judge Lewis W. Clark) made him no less popular than Mr. Norris with all classes, during the shorter time he was in business life in town. Seeing in young Tuttle qualities that might make him troublesome if opposed to them, but useful if in accord with their party, the Democrats used their most eminent persuasive powers to induce him to cleave to the party of all his kindred and vote with the hitherto victorious; but he obeyed his convictions, and remained true to the Republican party. In 1860 the Republicans, though so long hopelessly beaten, made a sharp contest. When the day of election came Mr. Clark was elected moderator, having been a most acceptable presiding officer for several years. The election of town clerk was made the test of the strength of the two parties. After a very exciting ballot, Mr. Tuttle was elected town clerk, and the Democrats were beaten for the first time in thirty-three years.

Although Pittsfield has a Democratic majority under normal circumstances, Mr. Tuttle has received the support of a large majority of its votes at times when his name has been presented for position. In 1873 and 1874 he was representative to the Legislature. In 1876 he received an appointment, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Cheney, and with the Governor and staff visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He was elected a member of the Executive Council from the Second District in 1878, and was re-elected in 1879, under the new Constitution, for the term of two years.

Mr. Tuttle has been very successful in all that he has undertaken; but his thrift has never made him arrogant or indifferent. He has cheerfully shared with others the results of the good fortune that Providence has granted him. He is an agreeable and companionable gentleman in all the honorable relations of life.

As a citizen, neighbor and friend he is held in the highest estimation.

He has furnished employment for many and has been kind to the poor, very respectful to the aged, charitable to the erring and a sympathizing helper of the embarrassed and unfortunate. Few men have more or firmer personal friends, whose friendship is founded on kindness and substantial favors received. He gives with remarkable generosity to all charitable objects presented to him, and is very hospitable in his pleasant home. Mr. Tuttle accepts the Christian religion and worships with the Congregational Church. While he contributes very liberally for the support of the denomination of his choice, he does not withhold a helping hand from the other religious sects in his town.

In his domestic relations he has been very fortunate. He married, in 1859, Miss Mary C. French, the only child of John L. French, Esq., formerly cashier of the Pittsfield Bank. Their only child—Hattie French Tuttle—born January 17, 1861, was educated at Wellesley College.

DR. RICHARD PERLEY JEWETT TENNEY.

Dr. R. P. J. Tenney was born in Loudon, N. H., August 18, 1810. His father, Dr. William Tenney, was a native of Rowley, Mass., and a descendant of Thomas Tenney, a member of one of the forty Puritan families who, with their pastor, Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, came from Rowley, Yorkshire, England, in 1639, and settled that ancient town. After studying medicine with Dr. Amos Spofford, of Rowley, he settled in Loudon, N. H., about 1790, where for more than thirty years he was a popular and prominent physician.

Dr. Tenney, the younger, was, at the age of fourteen years, deprived by the death of his father of that paternal counsel and guidance so necessary in that critical period of life when the foundation of moral and business habits is laid, and called to assist a widowed mother in the care of two brothers and a sister, all younger than himself. He discharged his increased filial and fraternal duties in a commendable manner.

Although it had been the often-expressed design of his father that neither of his sons should encounter the hardships incident to the life of a country physician, after a preparatory course at Gilmanton Academy, he studied medicine at Gilmanton under the direction of Dr. Asa Crosby, founder of that distinguished medical family whose labors have reflected so much of honor on society, college and State. He attended medical lectures at Harvard in 1829; at Dartmouth, 1830 and 1831, and took his medical degree from the latter college at the close of the lecture term of 1831, being then but twenty-one years of age. He soon after settled in Loudon, where, with earnest devotion to his profession, and aided by the prestige of his father, he rapidly acquired a good practice.

After sixteen years of his professional life being

spent in the town of his nativity, he moved to the neighboring town of Pittsfield, and immediately entered upon a large business there, still retaining most of his former patrons. With duties thus augmented, the remainder of his life was exceedingly busy and laborious.

Dr. Tenney became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1836, and was the oldest living member, except Dr. Ezra Carter, of Concord, who was admitted in 1826. He was called to various positions of honor in the society. With Dr. C. P. Gage, he represented it in the convention held in New York City in 1846, at which the American Medical Association was formed. He was elected president of the society in 1867.

As a physician, Dr. Tenney was successful, whether his professional labor be judged by the amount performed, methods used or results obtained. He was in the habit of taking charge of patients in more than a dozen towns. We have the best authority for the statement that his average time of sleep did not exceed five hours in the twenty-four, and he was never idle. It would seem almost impossible for one to do more than he did during a large part of his business life.

One of the earliest to discard that treatment known as heroic, which prevailed when he began to prescribe, he adopted milder means, which were certainly very acceptable to his patients, and which soon became reasonable to his medical associates.

He had a very happy manner in dealing with his patients, and wonderful power to inspire confidence in them. "The way he entered my sick-room was medicine to me," said an intelligent lawyer, whose family physician he had been during his whole medical career. Often called as consulting physician, he was faithful and assuring both to patients and physicians—especially to young physicians. He never affected superior knowledge or experience; never obtruded his opinions; never boasted and seldom mentioned his fortunate cases, but frankly gave such clear and practical advice as made his counsel very desirable. Attending to all branches of the profession, and answering calls at all times, he shirked no duty, however disagreeable, and seldom excused himself, but treated each case conscientiously, using his utmost ability. The rich and the poor, the thankful and the ungrateful, seemed to receive uniform consideration and kindness at his hands.

While he preferred the practice of medicine, he never avoided surgical cases when duty or humanity called, but did many creditable things in this branch. He would generously share the difficult and legally dangerous surgical responsibilities of other physicians which he might well have avoided. In obstetric practice he was singularly fortunate. He stated, a few weeks prior to his death, that he had attended two thousand four hundred births. His records were carefully kept. For many years he held the position of pension surgeon and examined applicants from a large territory.

As a citizen, Dr. Tenney was justly esteemed and beloved by all classes, for he was always ready to lend a helping hand to any movement that tended to relieve, reclaim or elevate his fellow-men.

The prominent traits of his character were industry, courtesy and generosity. Though so busy, he never was in such haste that he would not give attentive audience to all who approached him, and careful consideration to wants expressed. Those who knew him confidently counted before-hand on a liberal donation to any benevolent or worthy object presented to him. None who came to him for assistance went away with empty hand. With his numerous debtors he dealt in the most indulgent manner. He acted as though he fully believed the Divine declaration, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Although his time was so fully occupied with professional engagements, yet he faithfully discharged the duties of every public trust which he assumed. He was connected with both the banks in Pittsfield, was president of the trustees of Pittsfield Academy, and also for many years president of the Suncook Branch of the New Hampshire Bible Society.

During the eventful years of 1861, '62 and '63 he was a member of the Executive Council in the administration of Governor Berry. Dr. Tenney was very happy in his domestic relations. He was married (1834) to Hannah A. Sanborn, of Gilmanton, N. H., a sister of Professor E. D. Sanborn, of Dartmouth College. She, with their only child, a widowed daughter, survives him.

Soon after commencing the practice of medicine Dr. Tenney made a public profession of religion, and united with the Congregational Church, in which he was an active worker, and to the support of which he contributed liberally of his means for many years. During the last fifteen years of his life he was of the Episcopal communion, and was one of the chief movers in erecting the chapel and establishing the parish of St. Stephen in Pittsfield, of which he was a generous supporter and a warden at the time of his death.

Dr. Tenney loved peace, and would make great personal sacrifice to avoid contention or controversy. Although extremely sensitive to unkindness, he seemed almost incapable of retaliation, or even resentment. He had an easy and becoming dignity, and was a thorough gentleman in all his words and acts, a position from which he could not be surprised.

Though his thoughts were carefully expressed, he was not a great talker, but, what is much more rare, a patient and excellent listener. He dispensed a liberal hospitality, and delighted in entertaining his guests.

He was so healthy and vigorous that he took no vacation for one period of twenty years; and he was detained from business but very little by accident or illness until the last few weeks of his life.

He died June 16, 1876, after a painful illness of some weeks' duration. He looked certain death in the face for weeks, with unimpaired reason, thoughtfully and trustingly. While passing through this terrible ordeal he seemed to comprehend his situation as fully as it is given to mortals to ween, without showing fear or mental agitation.

His manner was calm and manly. "Waiting for Jesus," was his frequent reply to salutation and inquiry. After more than forty days of severest suffering his prostration had become so great that evidence of pain ceased, reason left its seat, and, he lay many hours in a quiet, unconscious state, and, without a struggle, passed calmly away.

" His sufferings ended with the day;
Yet lived he at its close,
And breathed the long, long night away,
In statue-like repose.

"But e'er the sun in all his state
Illumed the eastern skies,
He passed through glory's morning gate,
And walked in Paradise." [1]

BENJAMIN EMERSON, ESQ.

In the days long gone, when the courts held their terms in Gilmanton, there were lawyers toward whom the eyes of the children turned with wondering interest. They contended one against another with force and eloquence, and carried "green bags," in which our childhood imagined was deposited their *ammunition*. Later knowledge discovers they were "briefs," undoubtedly of precious worth; "skeletons" of their "sermons," or pleadings, and to be found of solid worth to their *clients* before their causes were adjusted. Well we remember the giant form and towering intellect of Jeremiah Mason, the profound lawyer; the keen, logical Ichabod Bartlett; and the strong man, deeply read and of high standing in the profession, Daniel Christie. Then there were the acute lawyers, Stephen Moody, Lyman B. Walker, Benjamin Emerson, and younger men who were seeking after the success and fame of their elder brethren.

Benjamin Emerson was born in Alfred, Me., March 20, 1792. He was the son of Joseph and Lydia (Durrell) Emerson, who was daughter of Benjamin and Judith Durrell, and was born December 26, 1748. Benjamin was educated at the common schools of his native village, and then fitted for college at Berwick Academy, South Berwick, Me. He entered Dartmouth College and graduated from that institution in the class of 1816. Many of the members of this class became eminent men in after-years, and of twenty-four who composed the graduating class that year, ten were still living when, in 1866, they held a semi-centennial reunion, and among the number was Esq. Benjamin Emerson.

He married, first, Mrs. Rebecca (Story) Porter, a daughter of Rev. Isaac and Rebecca Bradstreet Story, of Marblehead, Mass., and widow of Emerson Porter. They were married June 6, 1845. He married his second wife January 31, 1847, Miss Frances Leighton, daughter of General Samuel and Frances Leighton, of Eliot, Me., but at that time resident of Alfred, Me. Esq. Emerson lived through busy years to an advanced age, from an early life of bodily feebleness. Immediately after his graduation at Dartmouth he went to Gilmanton and engaged in the practice of law.

He was admitted to the bar in 1822; was repeatedly moderator of the town-meeting; was four sessions representative of the town; was one of the selectmen, and in a variety of positions was prominent and useful. A year or so after his second marriage he removed to Pittsfield, where his subsequent life was spent.

As a business man he was successful, and accumulated a handsome property, continuing his legal practice, more or less, nearly to the time of his death. He was selectman and held various town offices in Pittsfield; was a director of the Pittsfield Bank for many years. The Suncook Valley Railroad had in him a strong advocate, so also the Pittsfield Waterworks—a late grand improvement in the town. Mr. Emerson was an able speaker, and his powerful words were ever ready in behalf of every cause or enterprise for the good of the people. Politically, he was an Old-Line Whig, and upon the organization of the Republican party he gave to that his earnest and hearty support. Mr. Emerson was a member of the Congregational Church at Gilmanton Iron-Works; afterward of the church in Pittsfield. In the little meetings for social worship, and, at times, in crowded assemblies, his utterances for truth and righteousness were bold and impressive. Mr. Emerson was a studious, thoughtful man, possessed a remarkable memory, and, by a varied course of reading and study, kept himself always abreast of the times.

It was by the unanticipated Sabbath supply of the church in Pittsfield for four years, and occasional tarrying among its pleasant families, that the writer of this sketch had renewal of knowledge of Esq. Emerson. He was frequently with him in his last brief sickness, and with him when his feet were stepping down into the cold river. There was noticeable the lawyer's critical, searching investigation of the "evidence," the characteristics and valid grounds of a genuine faith and hope, and of reading "a title clear" to a heavenly inheritance. Mr. Emerson was long a Free and Accepted member of the Masonic fraternity. His death took place at his home in Pittsfield, January 23, 1878, and his interment in the ancient cemetery in Gilmanton, at the "old Smith Meeting-House."

[1] The above sketch of Dr. Tenney's life is abridged and adapted from a memoir by Dr. John Wheeler, of Pittsfield, and contributed by him to the New Hampshire Medical Society at its annual meeting June 19, 1877.



Benjamin Emerson

Mrs. Emerson's brother, Dr. Usher P. Leighton, became a celebrated physician in Ohio, and "was one of the most noble and generous of men." The Leightons of this country are descended from three brothers who came from England in 1650. Two of them settled on the Piscataqua and the other at Plymouth. From these all of the Leightons are descended. Samuel Leighton, the progenitor of this branch, was an officer in the Revolutionary army. His son, General Samuel Leighton, of militia fame, was several terms a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

HISTORY OF SALISBURY.

BY JOHN J. DEARBORN, M.D., TOWN HISTORIAN.

CHAPTER I.

THE name Salisbury is derived from the Latin *salus*, which signifies safety, or health, and the Anglo-Saxon "bury," or "burgh," a corporate town, —hence, the town of health and safety. It was named directly from Salisbury, Mass., which was so called from Salisbury, England.

It is situated in latitude 43° 23′, on the west bank of the Merrimack and Pemigewasset Rivers, sixteen miles north of Concord and eighty miles from Boston. It was originally bounded north by Andover, east by the rivers, above named, south by Boscawen and Warner, west by Warner and what was Kearsarge Gore, and contains twenty-eight thousand six hundred acres.

The town has produced more brains than any other municipality in New Hampshire, other things being equal. There are three, perhaps four, hamlets in the town, but the main dependence of her people has always been upon the native products of the soil.

For many years her hardy and fearless settlers were the pioneers of civilization, repelled the assaults of savage beasts and more savage men, defended their rude dwellings "from violence and destruction," and bared their brows to the tomahawk and scalping-knife and their breasts to the Indian bullet. "Through the fire and blood of a seven years' Revolutionary war" her sons shrank from "no toil and no danger" that they might establish a free country. For several years after its settlement there rose no smoke from the habitation of any white man between Salisbury and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Her women were slain by the tomahawk, and her men and maidens ambushed, seized, made to run the gauntlet and carried away into captivity; while the inhabitants of other towns were obliged to abandon their recently-made homes, the stalwart inhabitants of Salisbury stood firm, built their cabins and defended them.

When Philip Call, Nathaniel Maloon, Jacob Morrill, Ephraim Collins, Samuel Scribner, Robert Barber, John Bowen, Jonathan Greeley, John and Ebenezer Webster, Andrew Bohonon and Edward Eastman and their associates built their rude dwellings in Salisbury (then Stevenstown) they formed the exposed picket-line in this State, and they maintained it till the peace of 1763, notwithstanding Nathaniel Maloon, his wife and three children were seized by the Indians and carried to Canada and sold into captivity, and the wife of Philip Call was murdered, and Samuel Scribner and Robert Barber were also captured and sold into captivity.

In the cause of religion Salisbury was equal to any other town in the State, and in 1773, Rev. Jonathan Searle settled over the Congregational Church, which church has continued to this day. Long before Concord made a move Salisbury had established an academy, which was one of the noted institutions of learning in the State. When the Merrimack County Agricultural Society was formed, in 1824, Salisbury furnished more members than any other town, and their first gathering was at Salisbury.

When we speak of great men, how illustrious does this noble old town appear! what a roll of honor does she furnish! The Websters, the Bartletts, the Pettengills, the Eastmans, the Haddocks, the Pingrees, the Smiths, the Gales, the Sawyers and the Greeleys. Thomas W. Thompson, Richard Fletcher, Parker Noyes, Israel W. Kelley, George W. Nesmith, Samuel I. Wells and Thomas Worcester became her citizens by adoption. There has been but one man who gained the title of "Defender of the Constitution," and he was born and reared in Salisbury. Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, Ezekiel Webster, Charles B. Haddock, Joel Eastman, Samuel C. Bartlett (the learned president of Dartmouth College), William H. Bartlett, Samuel E. Pingry (present Governor of Vermont), all were natives of the town, and for a list of other noted men the reader is referred to the collegiate record.

Natural Description.—The original growth of wood on land adjacent to the rivers was pitch, Norway and white pine, with occasional elms, maples and birches; on the uplands all the native hard woods were found. The soil is strong, deep and loomy, with a substratum of pan.

RIVERS.—The east part of the town is watered by the Pemigewasset and Merrimack. Blackwater passes through the western part of the town, from north to south, forming a large bay which abounds with a variety of fish.

A considerable portion of Kearsage Mountain is within the bounds of Salisbury.

HILLS.—Searle's (and called "Mount Pisgah" by

Daniel Webster) is near the centre of the old town. On its top was located the first church, and its top was the scene of the alarm-fires kindled as signals in the perilous days of the pioneers. The other hills are Loverin's, Calef, Bean, Bald, Smith's and Raccoon.

PONDS AND BROOKS.—Tucker's Pond is the largest body of water within the limits of the town. Greenough's and Wilder's Ponds complete the list. Bog or Banley, Chance Pond, Stirrup Iron, Punch and Wigwag Brooks are the principal small streams.

MINERALS AND ROCKS.—The rocks are mostly Montalban and Simonite. A species of bog-ore, containing iron, also exists. The mineralogy of Kearsarge is Andalusite and tourmaline. Tripoli is found in large quantities. Plumbago exists in several sections of the town. Silver exists in small quantities. There is also a huge boulder foreign to this section. Its dimensions are fifty-seven feet in length, twenty-six in height, and a circumference of one hundred and fifty feet.

Bakerstown.—It was the policy of Massachusetts, during the pendency of the boundary question, to confer grants in the disputed territory on soldiers who had been engaged in the French and Indian Wars. The records of the General Court of Massachusetts indicate that John Tyler, Joseph Pike and others presented a request "for two townships to be granted to the officers and soldiers of the companies under command of the late Captain John March, Captain Stephen Greenleaf and Captain Philip Nelson (deceased)."

The General Court answered their petition by granting them two tracts of land, one of which included the town of Salisbury, and it is not known where the other was located.

The date of the grant was February 3, 1736. Richard Hazen, as surveyor, laid out the township to contain six squares miles, which was divided between fifty-nine grantees or proprietors. It does not appear that the charter was accepted so far as Bakerstown was concerned. The grant was named Bakerstown in honor of Captain Thomas Baker, who, in 1720, killed the Sachem Waternumus by the rapid stream now called Baker's River, at Plymouth.

Stevenstown.—As we have seen, the grantees of Bakerstown failed to comply with the terms of their grant. The boundary question had been settled and Massachusetts had no title to the territory, and the Masonian proprietors were the rightful possessors. In the month of December, 1748, these proprietors granted the same territory to other parties than the original grantees, as appears by the

Proprietors' Records.—

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"At a meeting of the Proprietors of Lands purchased of John Tufton Mason, Esq., in the Province of New Hampshire, held at the dwelling-house of Sarah Priest, widow, in Portsmouth, in s'd Province, on Wednesday the seventh day of December, 1748, by adjournment,

"*Voted*, That Ebenezer Stevens, Esq., & associates have a Township equal to six miles square, beginning on the north of Contoocook [Boscawen], in the most convenient form, without interfering with the Township called No. One [Warner], as the Grantors shall think proper. . . .

"GEO. JEFFERY, *Proprietors' Clerk.*"

Following are the names of the grantees. A copy of this grant and the grant of Massachusetts, by the name of Bakerstown, and other matters pertaining to this subject will be found in J. J. Dearborn's "History of Salisbury," now in press. The grant bears date of Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1749.

"Ebenezer Stevens, Ebenezer Page, Samuel Bean, Benjamin Stevens, Nathan Sweatt, Elisha Winslow, Moses Quimby, Joshua Woodman, John Hunton, Jedediah Philbrick, Thomas Newman, Samuel Colcord, Jonathan Greeley, Jr., Joseph Eastman, Jr., John Fifield, Jr., Henry Morril, William Calfe, John Hunton, Jr., John Ladd, Jr., Benjamin Wadleigh, Nathaniel Ladd, Ebenezer Stevens, Jr., Elisha Sweat, Samuel Sanborn, John Darling, Jr., Samuel Webster, John Currier, Samuel Winslow, Jr., Humphrey Hook, Jacob Quimby, Jonathan Greeley, Tristram Sanborn, Jr, Ebenezer Long, Abraham Greene, Joseph Bean, Jr., Tristram Quimby, Benjamin Ladd, Jeremiah Philbrick, The Rev. Joseph Secombe, James Tappan, Tristram Sanborn, tertius, Peter Sanborn, Captain Joseph Greeley, William Buswell, tertius, Nathaniel Hunton, Samuel Eastman, Jr., Samuel Fifield, Joseph Clifford, Ebenezer Eastman, Jeremiah Webster, Jonathan Sanborn, Ephram Collins, Joshua Webster, Samuel Stevens, all of Kingston in said Province; Peter Ayer, of Haverhill; Jabez True and David Greeley, both of Salisbury [Mass.]; Benjamin Sanborn, of Kingston afores'd; Philip Call being in on part of the land hereinafter mentioned; and Peter Derborn, of Chester."

The grantees were in earnest to commence a settlement, and on October 25, 1749, issued a call for their first meeting, at which time all the necessary officers were chosen. Meetings were held as occasion required, and annually town officers were elected until the incorporation of the town. In 1752 it was voted to "plow twelve acres of land," and in the year following (1753) the proprietors voted to build four houses. This year the Indian depredations were such as to call on the State for a guard to protect the inhabitants.

In the year 1759 land was granted to Captain John Webster for building a saw-mill.

MAJOR EBENEZER STEVENS, for whom the town was named, was the first grantee and a prominent man in Kingston, where he died November 1, 1749. He was for several years a member of the Assembly, and four or five years Speaker of that body, from 1743 to 1747. It was through his influence that Ebenezer Webster, the father of Daniel, located here.

In addition to the early settlers on page 602, we find Benjamin Sanborn, William Silloway, Henry Morrill, Tristram Quimby, Jacob Quimby, James Tappan, William Newton, John Jemson, John Bawley (Burleigh), David Hall, John Fifield, Jr., John Huntoon, Joseph Bean, Jr., Jabez True, Daniel Greeley and Tristram Sanborn.

Incorporation of the Town.—Immediately after the passage of the act of 1766 to enable the proprietors of Stevenstown to raise money by a direct tax, to carry on the settlement of the town and defray the necessary expenses, a petition was presented by residents in the township to His Excellency the Governor for an act of incorporation.

On the 1st day of March, 1768, Governor Wentworth, in the name of King George the Third, declared and ordained the township called Stevenstown to be

a town corporate, vested and incorporated into a body politic by the name of Salisbury. The first town-meeting, held on the first Tuesday in April, chose officers and transacted all necessary business.

The Association Test.—The articles of which we trust all the readers are sufficiently acquainted with; therefore will not enter into detail. The signers are:

"Ebenezer Johnson, Reuben Greeley, Job Heath, Samuel Scribner, William Suton, Phineas Bean, John Collins, Benjamin Bean, John Jemson, John Sanborn, Moses Elkins, Robert Smith, Leonard Judkins, Shubael Greeley, David Pettengill, William Webster, John Fifield, Jeremiah Webster, Ephraim Heath, Nathaniel Maloon, Iddo Scribner, Benj. Scribner, John Scribner, John Challis, Ephraim Colby, Andrew Bohonon, Moses Selley, Joseph French, John Bowen, Daniel Scamell, Robert Barber, Ebenezer Clifford, Abel Elkins, Dan. Warren, Jacob True, Rev. Jonathan Searle, Andrew Pettengill, Jonathan Fifield, Benjamin Huntoon, Joseph Bartlett, Jacob Garland, William Searle, Edward Fifield, Ezra Tucker, Hezekiah Foster, John Bean, Edward Scribner, Joseph Marston, Benjamin Greeley, John Webster, Jr., Annaniah Bohonon, Gideon Dow, Stephen Call, Benjamin Sanborn, John Webster, Nathaniel Marston, Reuben Hoyt, Abraham Fifield, Cutting Stevens, John Gale, Ebenezer Webster, William Calef, Edward Eastman, Jonathan Cram, John Row, William Eastman, Abel Tandy, Moses Garland, Eben Tucker, Nathaniel Maloon, Jr., Obediah Peters Fifield, Edward Scribner, Jr., Moses Sawyer, John Fellows, Daniel Huntoon, Andrew Bohonon, Jr., Nathan Colby, Jacob Bohonon, Joseph Basford, Israel Webster, Matthew Pettengill, Joseph Fifield, Richard Purmont.

"This may certify to the General Assembly or Committee of Safety of the Colony of New Hampshire, That we, the subscribers, have offered the within Declaration to the Inhabitants of the Town of Salisbury and they sign freely.

"Sinclair Bean and Joseph Bean excepted.

"Ebenezer Webster, } *Selectmen*
"Jonathan Fifield, } *for Salisbury.*"

Nathaniel Maloon, Jr., was the third selectman, and, with two exceptions, the test was signed by every male adult in the spring of 1776.

It does not appear that the two who refused to sign were unfriendly to the cause of the colonies. They were trusted with town business, and aided in supplying the demands of the army. Sinclair Bean was a Quaker in his religious belief, and the other a justice of the peace under royal authority.

In 1817, President Monroe made his tour through New England, arriving at Concord on the 18th of July, where he was received with the most genial hospitality, and every evidence of high personal regard was shown him. On Monday, the 21st, he arrived at Salisbury South Road, stopping at the residence of Mr. Andrew Bowers, now the Congregational Church parsonage. His visit was unexpected, and no preparations had been made for his reception. Samuel Greeley, as chairman of the committee, waited upon President Monroe, tendering him the hospitality of the town in a neat and appropriate speech, to which the President responded, and many of the inhabitants were introduced to the chief magistrate of the United States.

Formation of State Government.—On the 14th of November, 1775, in accordance with a recommendation of the Continental Congress, the Fourth Provincial Congress of New Hampshire adopted a plan of representation, upon which an election of delegates was held. In this plan Boscawen and Salisbury were entitled to one delegate. Henry Gerrish, of Boscawen, represented the towns in this Assembly. At the first Constitutional Convention, which was held at Concord June 10, 1778, Salisbury was represented by Captain Ebenezer Webster and Captain Matthew Pettengill. At the second Constitutional Convention, held at Concord on the second Tuesday of June, 1781, Captain Ebenezer Webster was the delegate. In June, 1783, the same convention met and agreed upon another form for a Constitution, Jonathan Cram having been chosen a delegate.

Federal Constitution.—The first session of the convention to consider the subject met at Exeter February 13, 1788. Salisbury sent as delegate Colonel Ebenezer Webster, who, at the first meeting of the convention, opposed the Constitution, under instructions from his town. In the mean time Colonel Webster conferred with his constituents, asked the privilege of supporting the Constitution, and he was instructed to vote as he might think proper. When the convention reassembled, in June, 1788, Colonel Webster made the following speech. It did great credit to the head and heart of the author.

SPEECH OF COLONEL EBENEZER WEBSTER.

"*Mr. President:* I have listened to the arguments for and against the Constitution. I am convinced such a government as that Constitution will establish, if adopted,—a government acting directly on the people of the States,—is necessary for the common defense and the general welfare. It is the only government which will enable us to pay off the national debt, the debt which we owe for the Revolution, and which we are bound in honor fully and fairly to discharge. Besides, I have followed the lead of Washington through seven years of war and I have never been misled. His name is subscribed to this Constitution. He will not mislead us now. I shall vote for its adoption."

The first convention for the revision of the State Constitution was convened at Concord on the 7th of September, 1791. Salisbury sent as delegate Rev. Jonathan Searle. The second convention for the revision of the Constitution met at Concord on the 8th of October, 1850. Salisbury selected as delegate, Abraham H. Robinson, a practicing physician in the town and a graduate of Yale College. In 1876 the State Constitution was revised for the third time, which made the fifth Constitutional Convention. The delegate from Salisbury to this convention was Nathaniel Bean.

Vote for State President, from 1784 to 1791, inclusive.—In the lists below the successful candidate is indicated by an asterisk (*),—

1784. *Meshech Weare, 28.
1785. Col. Josiah Bartlett, 30.
*John Langdon, 0.
1786. John Langdon, 29.
George Atkinson, 2.
*John Sullivan, 0.
1787. John Langdon, 27.
*John Sullivan, 24.
1788. *John Langdon, 33.
John Sullivan, 15.
Josiah Bartlett, 5.
1789. *John Sullivan, 23.
John Pickering, 15.
1790. John Pickering, 62.
*Josiah Bartlett, 0.
1791. *Josiah Bartlett, 78.

Vote for Governor, from 1792 to 1885, inclusive.—Successful candidates indicated by an asterisk (*),—

1792. *Josiah Bartlett, 86.
1793. *Josiah Bartlett, 100.
Timothy Walker, 1.
1794. *John T. Gilman, 106.
1795. *John T. Gilman, 86.
1796. *John T. Gilman, 103.
Abiel Foster, 1.
1797. *John T. Gilman, 110.

1798. *John T. Gilman, 82.
Oliver Peabody, 22.
1799. *John T. Gilman, 72.
Oliver Peabody, 6.
1800. *John T. Gilman, 134.
Timothy Walker, 40.
Philip Carrigan, 1.
1801. *John T. Gilman, 103.
Timothy Walker, 50.
Scattering, 5.
1802. *John T. Gilman, 133.
John Langdon, 44.
1803. *John T. Gilman, 157.
John Langdon, 66.
1804. John T. Gilman, 135.
John Langdon, 79.
1805. John T. Gilman, 144.
*John Langdon, 127.
1806. *John Langdon, 122.
John T. Gilman, 73.
Scattering, 58.
1807. *John Langdon, 111.
Timothy Farrar, 33.
Scattering, 18.
1808. *John Langdon, 66.
Thomas W. Thompson, 22.
1809. *Jeremiah Smith, 168.
John Langdon, 121.
1810. Jeremiah Smith, 158.
*John Langdon, 144.
1811. *John Langdon, 166.
Jeremiah Smith, 154.
1812. John T. Gilman, 162.
*William Plumer, 145.
Scattering, 2.
1813. William Plumer, 176.
John T. Gilman, 173.
1814. *John T. Gilman, 207.
William Plumer, 149.
Scattering, 3.
1815. *John T. Gilman, 183.
William Plumer, 145.
Scattering, 1.
1816. James Sheafe, 176.
*William Plumer 172.
Scattering, 3.
1817. *William Plumer, 170.
James Sheafe, 147.
Scattering, 4.
1818. *William Plumer, 173.
Jeremiah Mason, 145.
1819. *Samuel Bell, 161.
William Hale, 135.
Scattering, 2.
1820. *Samuel Bell, 295.
Scattering, 8.
1821. *Samuel Bell, 215.
Jeremiah Mason, 3.
1822. *Samuel Bell, 209.
Jeremiah Mason, 1.
1823. Samuel Dinsmore, 148.
*Levi Woodbury, 135.
Scattering, 2.
1824. *David L. Morrill, 135.
Levi Woodbury, 38.
Scattering, 75.
1825. *David L. Morrill, 273.
Scattering, 4.
1826. Benjamin Pierce, 153.
*David L. Morrill, 63.
Scattering, 4.
1827. *Benjamin Pierce, 212.
Scattering, 16.
1828. Benjamin Pierce, 193.
*John Bell, 167.
Scattering, 1.
1829. *Benjamin Pierce, 159.
John Bell, 78.
1830. *Matthew Harvey, 150.
Timothy Upham, 68.
1831. *Samuel Dinsmore, 157.
Ichabod Bartlett, 81.
Scattering, 1.
1832. *Samuel Dinsmore, 134.
Ichabod Bartlett, 60.
1833. *Samuel Dinsmore, 164.
Author Livermore, 29.
1834. *William Badger, 236.
Scattering, 9.
1835. *William Badger, 138.
Joseph Healey, 61.
1836. *Isaac Hill, 135.
William Badger, 5.
Scattering, 4.
1837. *Isaac Hill, 156.
1838. *Isaac Hill, 154.
James Wilson, 99.
1839. *John Page, 158.
James Wilson, 102.
Scattering, 1.
1840. *John Page, 159.
Enos Stevens, 77.
1841. *John Page, 160.
Enos Stevens, 94.
Scattering, 1.
1842. *Henry Hubbard, 192.
Enos Stevens, 59.
Scattering, 4.
1843. Anthony Colby, 39.
*Henry Hubbard, 113.
Scattering, 9.
1844. *John H. Steele, 128.
Anthony Colby, 72.
Scattering, 14.
1845. *John H. Steele, 128.
Anthony Colby, 69.
Scattering, 13.
1846. Jared W. Williams, 141.
*Anthony Colby, 79.
Nathaniel S. Berry, 20.
1847. *Jared W. Williams, 173.
Anthony Colby, 87.
Nathaniel S. Berry, 16.
1848. *Jared W. Williams, 180.
Nathaniel S. Berry, 77.
Anthony Colby, 1.
1849. *Samuel Dinsmore, 163.
Levi Chamberlin, 56.
Nathaniel S. Berry, 17.
1850. *Samuel Dinsmore, 165.
Levi Chamberlin, 62.
Nathaniel S. Berry, 17.
1851. *Samuel Dinsmore, 159.
Thomas E. Sawyer, 54.
John Atwood, 18.
1852. *Noah Martin, 163.
Thomas E. Sawyer, 64.
Scattering, 16.
1853. *Noah Martin, 147.
James Bell, 51.
John H. White, 17.
1854. *Nathaniel B. Baker, 153.
James Bell, 51.
Jared Perkins, 13.
1855. Nathaniel B. Baker, 144.
*Ralph Metcalf, 131.
Scattering, 2.
1856. John S. Wells, 150.
*Ralph Metcalf, 126.
Ichabod Goodwin, 4.
1857. John S. Wells, 149.
*William Haile, 135.
1858. Asa P. Cate, 154.
*William Haile, 120.
1859. Asa P. Cate, 152.
*Ichabod Goodwin, 118.
1860. Asa P. Cate, 159.
*Ichabod Goodwin, 127.
1861. George Stark, 152.
*Nathaniel S. Berry, 94.
1862. George Stark, 138.
*Nathaniel S. Berry, 95.
Paul R. Wheeler, 13.
1863. Ira A. Eastman, 147.
*Joseph A. Gilmore, 52.
Walter Harriman, 31.
1864. Edw. W. Harrington, 152.
*Joseph A. Gilmore, 108.
1865. Edw. W. Harrington, 146.
*Frederick Smyth, 108.
1866. John G. Sinclair, 156.
*Frederick Smyth, 102.
1867. John G. Sinclair, 139.
*Walter Harriman, 99.
1868. John G. Sinclair, 153.
*Walter Harriman, 94.
1869. John Bedel, 122.
*Onslow Stearns, 87.
Scattering, 1.
1870. John Bedel, 83.
*Onslow Stearns, 82.
Samuel Flint, 38.
Lorenzo D. Barrows, 11.
1871. *James A. Weston, 127.
James Pike, 94.
Scattering, 7.
1872. James A. Weston, 115.
*Ezekiel A. Straw, 115.
Lemuel P. Cooper, 7.
1873. James A. Weston, 113.
*Ezekiel A. Straw, 107.
Scattering, 9.
1874. *James A. Weston, 123.
Luther McCutchins, 75.
Scattering, 1.
1875. Hiram R. Roberts, 129.
Person C. Cheney, 89.
Scattering, 1.
1876. Daniel Marcy, 137.
*Person C. Cheney, 80.
1877. Daniel Marcy, 118.
*Benjamin F. Prescott, 90.
1878. Frank McKean, 124.
*Benjamin F. Prescott, 80.
Scattering, 5.
1879–81. Frank McKean, 108.
*Natt. Head, 75.
Warren G. Brown, 16.
1880–81. Frank Jones, 128.
*Charles H. Bell, 110.
1882–83. M. V. B. Edgerly, 113.
*Samuel W. Hale, 103.
1884–85. *Moody Currier, 111.
John M. Hill, 103.

CHAPTER II.

SALISBURY—(*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE Masonian proprietors exercised great discretion when, in giving grants of land, they provided that the ordinances of religion should be maintained. One of the essential duties of the grantees was to provide "a place of public worship" and maintain a learned and "orthodox minister."

In the grant to Stevenstown, 1749, a right of land equal in amount to each of the other shares was assigned to the first minister, which he was not only at liberty to use while he continued to preach the gospel to the people, but on his settlement the share became his property. Another share was "set apart for the support of the gospel ministry for ever." Ten acres of land were to be laid out "in some convenient place, as the major part of said grantees shall determine, for a meeting-house, a school-house, a muster-field, a burying-place and other public uses."

This ten acres of land was situated on the north side of Searle's Hill, about midway of the town. The earliest record we have of a meeting-house is from an early map of the Merrimack Valley, which shows the location of a meeting-house in the vicinity of the old Salisbury fort. If this building ever existed, it must have been erected by the first grantees (Bakerstown).

In the spring of 1768, the frame was erected, boarded, shingled and the lower floor laid. The 7th

of April of that year two pews were sold, and on the following 25th of May sixteen pews. Among these first purchasers was Hon. Josiah Bartlett, Governor of the State in 1790. The highest priced pew brought £6 3*s*. The meeting-house was used until the summer of 1790, when the town voted to sell it at auction, the sum realized to satisfy the demands of the pew-owners and the rest to be used for schooling. Some time between this date and the next ensuing April the present Congregational Church was erected at South Road village.

In 1835 changes were made in the church, which have been mainly acceptable to the present day.

The Rev. John Elliot was the first minister invited to settle in the town, January 14, 1771, at a salary of forty pounds a year, increasing five pounds a year until it reached fifty pounds, and there remain for three years. Preparations were made to ordain Mr. Elliot the following September, but before the time arrived he asked for a dismission, and on July 8, 1771, his request was granted.

The Rev. Jonathan Searle, the first settled minister, preached in Salisbury in the summer of 1768. At a town-meeting held October 11, 1773, it was voted to accept Mr. Searle's letter "of acceptance," and Captain Ebenezer Webster, John Collins and Captain Matthew Pettengill were chosen to call a council. It was "*Voted*, to give Mr. Searle fifty pounds, L. M., for two years, and then rise four pounds, L. M., a year till it comes to sixty pounds, and there stand during his labor in the work of the ministry in said town; also twenty-five cords of wood at his house yearly."

Twenty dollars were devoted to defray the ordination expenses; the ordination occurring on the 17th of November, 1773, Rev. Mr. Jewett, of Rowley, Mass., preaching the sermon from 1 Corinthians, chap. iv., verse 1. After a pastorate of nearly twenty years, May 31, 1790, a church-meeting was called by the pastor to act on the question of his dismission. A settlement was made agreeable to all parties, and he was freed from his ministerial work August 15, 1790.

Eleven persons signed the covenant on the formation of the church, and thirty-three united with the church under his pastorate.

Rev. Mr. Searle was born in Rowley, Mass., November 16, 1746, and graduated at Harvard College in 1765; married Mrs. Margaret Tappan (*nee*) Sanborn. He died December 2, 1818.

Rev. Thomas Worcester was employed three months on trial in the spring of 1791, and in the following September was invited to settle. One hundred and twenty pounds was voted him as a settlement and eighty pounds yearly. This was quite a salary at that time for a young man only twenty-three years of age. He was ordained November 9, 1791, by the same council which had dismissed Mr. Searle on the day previous. The congregation which attended upon his preaching was for many years very large. He was a faithful and laborious pastor; his pulpit addresses were attractive, earnest and direct. During his ministry there were several seasons of the special outpouring of the Holy Spirit. An extensive revival occurred soon after his settlement, and over eighty were received into the church. In December, 1792, thirty young converts made public profession of their faith. His brother, Samuel Worcester, united with the church February 13, 1793. William Webster, uncle to Daniel, united with the church September 8, 1796. Daniel Webster united with the church September 13, 1807. Another revival occurred about 1815, when more than sixty persons made public profession of their faith.

Under his pastorate 268 united with the church; he administered the sacrament of baptism to 322 children, solemnized 307 marriages and attended 25 ecclesiastical councils.

He was dismissed by a mutual council April 23, 1823, and continued to reside in Salisbury until his death, December 24, 1831, aged sixty-three years. In 1806 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College.

Rev. Mr. Worcester was a son of Noah and Lydia (Taylor) Worcester; born in Hollis November 22, 1768, and was one of five brothers, all distinguished as orators and writers for the religious press. March 11, 1792, he married Miss Deborah Lee.

Rev. Abijah Cross settled over the church December 23, 1823. At the time of his settlement there were one hundred and eleven resident members and thirty-nine non-resident, making, at the time of Mr. Worcester's dismission, a total number of one hundred and fifty. Under Mr. Cross' pastorate there were added to the church seventeen members and nine dismissed. He administered the sacrament of baptism to fifteen. He was dismissed April 1, 1829.

It was during his ministry that an effort was made by Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, a native of Salisbury, to organize a Unitarian Society in town; but, not finding a very large congregation, he continued in town but one year.

Rev. Andrew Rankin was settled over the church July 11, 1830, and dismissed in October, 1832. During his pastorate seventeen were added to the church by profession, eleven by letter and about twenty converted by his preaching.

Rev. Benjamin F. Foster was settled Nov. 13, 1833, and dismissed July 23, 1846. Eighty members were admitted to the church during his ministry in Salisbury.

Rev. E. H. Caswell succeeded Mr. Foster, June 28, 1848, and was dismissed the following February. Four were admitted to the church under his pastorate.

Rev. Erasmus D. Eldridge was settled January 12, 1849, and was dismissed November 1, 1854. During his ministry twenty-six were received into the church.

Rev. Thomas Rhatray was installed May 7, 1856, and dismissed April 15, 1857.

Rev. Horatio Merrill was installed March 17, 1858, and dismissed March 15, 1864.

Rev. Usal W. Condit was installed March 14, 1864, and dismissed January 13, 1869. During his ministry nineteen united with the church.

Rev. Joseph B. Cook was installed January 13, 1869, and dismissed May 19, 1876.

Rev. William C. Scofield came to Salisbury in the fall of 1875, continuing until 1877.

Rev. George W. Bothwell spent five months, between his junior and senior year (1879) in Yale Theological Seminary, at Salisbury, in which time five were added to the church. He is now supplying the Congregational Church in Portland, Mich.

Rev. Samuel H. Barnum graduated from Yale College in 1875, and from Yale Theological Seminary in 1879, removing to Salisbury November 9, 1879, where he remained until May, 1882, when he received a call to go to Durham, where he was ordained and installed April 24, 1883, and still continues.

Rev. Chas. E. Gordon removed to Salisbury in Nov., 1882, and supplied the pulpit in Salisbury and Webster, only a few miles apart, and Oct. 4, 1883, was installed pastor over both churches. The installation took place at the Webster Church. He resides at Salisbury.

The Baptist Societies.—The earliest information we have of the Baptist faith in the town was on May 25, 1789, when a meeting was held at the schoolhouse at the Centre Village, and the society organized by the choice of Daniel Brottlebank moderator, and Jonathan Cram clerk. Lieutenant Joseph Severance, Jonathan Cram and Lieutenant Moses Clough were chosen a committee to procure preaching. On the 23d of the following June seventy-six persons adopted and signed a covenant.

For a time the society held meetings at private houses and in a school-house which they had bought of the town. The congregation rapidly increasing, on the 9th of October, 1790, it was "*Voted* to build a meeting-house."

March 17, 1791, it was "*Voted* to build the meeting-house 52 feet long and 40 feet wide, and to be finished throughout as early as 1794. Chose Jonathan Fifield, Joseph Fifield, John Clement, Benjamin Pettengill and Abel Elkins a committee to erect the frame, and Benjamin Pettengill, Jr., Abraham Fifield, Samuel Bean, David Pettengill, Edward Fifield, William Eastman, Benjamin Pettengill, Reuben True and Bailey Chase a committee to sell pews." The house was erected within the specified time, and stood just north of the present location, the main entrance being on the east side. On each end was a porch, supporting small steeples similar to the one standing on the north end, but not so high. In each of these porches was an entrance. In the north tower was a bell. The interior was like most of the churches at that time,—box pews, a large pulpit on the west side of the house, a gallery opposite and on the two sides. An upper and lower set of windows furnished light. In 1839, Deacon William Parsons remodeled the church to its present general style.

Elder Elias Smith, was the first settled minister, and preached the first sermon in the new church in the spring of 1791, taking his text from 1 Kings viii. 27. In November, 1792, he again visited Salisbury and baptized nine persons. January 7, 1793, he returned, and in February was invited to become the pastor of the church. Accepting the invitation, he permanently remained until 1796, when the enthusiasm began to abate and new doctrines were accepted by some of the members. In the latter part of the year he left his Salisbury pulpit and preached at Woburn, Mass.; but in February, 1798, he returned, remaining until the following January, when, with his family, he returned to Woburn. As early as 1801 he opened a store in Salisbury, which did not prove of pecuniary benefit. In 1808 he began the publication of the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, the first religious newspaper published in the United States. He died at Lyme, Conn., June 29, 1846, aged seventy-seven years.

Rev. Otis Robinson, the second settled pastor, was invited to settle in the fall of 1809, and was ordained in the spring of 1810, and continued for sixteen years. In 1826, after a very gratifying revival of religion, in which many were added to his church, Mr. Robinson was dismissed from his pastoral charge at his request and continued to reside in town until his death, March 1, 1835.

Rev. Ebenezer E. Cummings, D.D., was ordained and installed September 17, 1828. Old church troubles existed among the members of the church. The pastor labored assiduously for the union and harmony of his people, and knowing that no good could come of a church which was divided against itself, he refused to longer remain. He asked a dismission, which was granted January 5, 1831. The leading members of the two churches which then existed met in consultation, decided to forget the past and to go on together in a Christian life. A new church was formed January 19, 1831, and an invitation extended to Mr. Cummings to become its pastor. In a letter, bearing date June 4, 1831, he consented to remain, but was not installed. In the spring of 1832 he removed to Concord, where he was settled over the First Baptist Church, March 2, 1832, continuing till January 11, 1854. Still resides at Concord. The records of the society have not been kept in a manner to afford reliable information; consequently we shall give only the following:

Rev. John Learned, installed in September, 1838, remaining one year; Rev. John Burden, came in the fall of 1839; Rev. Stephen Coombs, occupied the pulpit from July, 1853, to January, 1856; Rev. Samuel H. Amsden, installed in 1856; Rev. Joseph B. Damon; Rev. Thomas B. Joy, 1863; Rev. Albert A. Ford, 1864–66; Rev. Joshua Clement, 1866–67; Rev. Joseph Storer; Rev. J. Q. Sinclair, one year; Elder Hiram Stevens; Elders Boswell and Elias Dane; Elder Peter M. Hersey; Rev. A. H. Martin, 1869–75.

Union Meeting-House is located at the southwest part of the town and west of Blackwater River.

As early as 1791 the residents of the west part of

the town had their share of the minister fund paid to them, which they used towards defraying the expenses of a minister. In 1832 they decided to erect a union house of worship, each denomination to occupy the pulpit one Sunday in succession through the year.

February 26, 1834, a meeting was held to "take action in relation to the erection of a place of worship." A committee, consisting of John Couch, Paul True, David Hobbs, David Stevens, Benjamin Scribner, Israel B. Bean, William Couch, Daniel Watson and David Harvey, was appointed to confer upon the most judicious ways and means of building the house. They selected the present site. Forty-two persons pledged themselves twenty dollars each towards building and finishing the house. Joshua S. Bean, Caleb Smith, John S. Eaton and John Couch (3d) were the church committee. The house was completed and dedicated at once.

So far as known, each denomination has had the following permanent ministers: Christian, 10; Methodists, 11; Congregationalists, 2; Universalists, 2.

East Village (or Franklin) Church.—For years there was no church in Pemigewasset, East Republican village or Salisburyville, in that part of Salisbury now included in Franklin. To attend religious services the people were obliged to go to Searle's Hill, subsequently to South road, or to Sanbornton or Northfield. As the village increased in population and wealth, the necessity of permanent ministrations of the gospel was plainly seen. In Feb., 1820, it was decided to establish a Congregational Church, and erect a meeting-house. The lot on which the house now stands was selected.

A subscription paper was circulated for the purpose of raising money to build the house. On this paper were the names of the most active citizens of that village, and over four hundred dollars were subscribed. The lot was given by Ebenezer Eastman, one of the most influential men in the place. The organization was effected March 20, 1820. Parker Noyes, Esq., was chosen clerk; Captain Blanchard and Messrs. Hale, Ladd, Clark, Haddock, Sanborn and Samuel George were chosen a committee to construct the house. The work of completing the house after the erection of the frame was awarded to Benjamin Rowe for three hundred and sixty dollars. He did not finish his contract, and Captain Blanchard, James Garland and Richard Peabody were appointed to finish the house. On three sides of the interior of the church galleries were built, which contained thirty-two pews. The pews were sold July 4, 1820. The Rev. Thomas Worcester, then pastor of the church at South Road, delivered a patriotic oration which was received with great enthusiasm. William Haddock sold by auction the choice of pews, as represented on a plan which he held in his hand. The sum received from the sale was $2202.25. The church was completed by November 25, 1820, and dedicated December 13th, Rev. Asa McFarland, of Concord, preaching the dedication sermon.

The church was organized June 11, 1822, under the advice and direction of Rev. Samuel Wood and Rev. Mr. Price, of Boscawen; Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Salisbury; and Rev. Abram Bodwell, of Sanbornton. A church covenant and confession of faith was adopted and signed by fourteen persons. Paul Noyes was the first deacon. The church had no settled pastor before the organization of Franklin.

Rev. William T. Savage, D.D., for a long time pastor, in his twenty-third anniversary sermon, delivered in 1872, said,—

"In the department of preaching, the church and society for some six years from the beginning seems not to have had a regular pastor. In formal documents and loose papers allusion to the following ministers as having occupied the pulpit for one or more Sabbaths are found: Rev. D. Dana, Rev. M. B. Murdock, Rev. Abel Wood, of Warner; Robert Page, missionary; Rev. David McRitchie; Steader and Holt, missionaries; and Rev. Moses Bradford, of Francistown. In 1826, Rev. Abijah Cross, pastor of the church at South Road, preached fifteen Sabbaths. In 1827, Rev. George Freeman officiated eleven Sabbaths, and in 1828, Rev. Reuben Farley sixteen Sabbaths."

County Conference.—The Merrimack County Conference of Congregational Churches was an outgrowth of the Hopkinton Association, and was the result of a special meeting held at the dwelling-house of the Rev. Dr. Wood, of Boscawen, April 4, 1827. Among the articles presented was the following: "This Conference shall be composed of pastors and delegates from the Congregational Churches within the bounds of the Hopkinton Association. It shall assume no control over the faith or the discipline of the church."

The first meeting was held on the fourth Tuesday of June, 1828, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Congregational Church at Salisbury, the Rev. Abijah Cross, then pastor. In 1838 the Association again met at Salisbury, and June 10, 1884, the Conference again assembled, Rev. C. E. Gordon, pastor, eleven churches being represented by their pastors and delegates, the session continuing two days.

Educational.—At the first town-meeting it was voted "to raise some money for school purposes." In 1772 twelve dollars was voted to support a school; it was also voted "to raise half a day's work on the single head, to be done on the south end of the sixty-acre lot, which was laid out for the school." This lot was situated on Searle's Hill, on the centre range-way, opposite the ten-acre meeting-house lot. The school-house was built in the summer of 1772 and was the first in town.

In 1778 the town was divided into four school districts. The school-houses were wooden-framed, boarded and shingled and furnished with windows and fire-places. One was located near Smith's Corner. It was built by Beniah Bean for three hundred and ninety-eight dollars. The second at South Road, built by Deacon John Collins for six hundred and eighty dollars. Another was situated at the Centre Road, nearly opposite F. W. Fifield's present residence, built by Edward Fifield for six hundred and seventy-eight dollars; and the last was at North Road, Mr. Andrew Pettingell receiving four hundred and

ninety-four dollars for building it. Such buildings soon after could have been completed for less than half the cost of these. But money was so much depreciated that labor commanded eight dollars per day. The amount raised annually for schools at this time was about five hundred dollars, while three thousand dollars were appropriated for the improvement of roads.

In March, 1784, it was "*Voted* to sell all the school lands and put the principal in the bank and use the interest for the support of schools in the town annually." It was also voted at the same meeting "to sell the school-houses belonging to the s^{d} town and the money be contributed to the use of the town."

The sale of the school-houses brought, in the aggregate, $63.75 each, and the land was sold to Ephraim Colby for three pounds, fifteen shillings and three pence per acre. In 1786 the town raised two hundred and ten dollars, in lawful money, for the support of schools, and ordered each district to provide its own school-rooms.

In 1791 a school-house was built at the Lower village (now the Orphans' Home District in Franklin). In this building Daniel Webster attended school and later in life taught. The second school-house, at the South road, was built by subscription in 1787. After the academy was removed from its original location to South road the school was transferred to one portion of it and has since continued.

In 1819 the town was divided into eleven school districts and there were school-houses in nine of them. Changes were subsequently made, increasing the number to fourteen.

No. 1, located at South road, was organized in 1820.

No. 2, known as Centre Road District, was formed April 2, 1823.

No. 3, called "Sawyer's," organized in 1820.

No. 4, located at Scribner's Corner, at the west part of the town.

No. 5, at the North road.

No. 6, the Mills District; school located there as early as 1806. In 1884 a new, commodious building was erected.

No. 7, at "Smith's Corner," at the west part of the town. The first school-house was erected in 1782. The second was twenty by twenty-five feet, erected in 1789. In 1825 the district was reorganized and a new school-house erected.

No. 8, located at "Thompson's Corner." The first school-house in town was on a site included within the limits of this district.

No. 9, on Lovering's Hill. Established in 1826.

No. 10, "Watson District," on the southern spur of Kearsarge Mountain. A school-house was built here as early as 1812.

No. 11 is on Raccoon Hill, known as the "Shaw District." The school-house was built in 1847 and thoroughly repaired in 1876.

No. 12, located at "Shaw's Corner." The second school-house was erected in 1820 and the third in 1881.

No. 13, situated at the Lower village (now the Orphans' Home in Franklin). The present building is of brick.

No. 14, at the East village in Franklin. Ebenezer Eastman gave the land for "educational purposes" in 1816. The first school-house in that part of Salisbury was built in 1805–6.

SALISBURY ACADEMY.—At the close of the last century Salisbury was the residence of an unusually number of prudent, intellectual and scholarly men. They had pride in the good name of the town, and looked forward with cheerful anticipation to a higher position which it might hold in the State, and saw the advantages which would result from a permanent institution of learning, and, at length, united in the establishment of an academy. The petition was presented to the Legislature for an act of incorporation at the winter session, in January, 1795, and the act of incorporation was granted December 22, 1795.

The board of trustees, by authority of the Legislature, had the charge of the institution. The academy was erected on the ridge of Garland's Hill, and was two stories high. Soon after its erection the Fourth New Hampshire turnpike was built, which practically left the academy on an old road and away from the business portion of the town. It was proposed to move the building to South Road village and open it under new management, and for that purpose contributions were solicited, the removal taking place April 29, 1805.

In January, 1806, the district school began on the lower floor, the upper room being reserved for academical purposes. Extensive repairs have been made as needed, and in 1883 a projection was added to the south end of the upper story, new floor laid, the stairway made more convenient and the room fitted up into a fine hall. The academy has had three charters. For a long period it gained and sustained a reputation for good scholarship and excellence in all its departments. Its standing was not inferior to the best institutions of its kind in the State. Following are the list of teachers, so far as known:

Thomas Chase was the first instructor when it was located on Garland Hill. He was succeeded by James Tappan, Rev. Samuel Worcester, Rev. Noah Worcester, D.D., Ichabod Bartlett, 1804; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 1809; Samuel I. Wells, Esq., 1813–16; Nathaniel H. Carter, A.M., 1811; Lamson Carter, 1815; Stephen Bean, Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, 1817–19; Rev. Daniel Fitts, D.D., 1819–22; Zachariah Batchelder, 1822; W. Bailey, 1813; Henry Greenleaf, 1822; Caleb Stetson, 1825–26; Henry Fitts, William Claggett, 1826–27; Alfred Kittredge, 1828; Caleb B. Kittredge, 1829–32; Rev. B. F. Foster, 1838–39; Charles T. Berry, 1840; Elbridge G. Emery, 1842–43; David Dimond, 1843; Caleb P. Smith, William S. Spaulding, A.M., 1844–45; S. C. Noyes, J. H. Upton, ——

Clark, Hon. William M. Pingree, Rev. E. S. Little, Dr. J. Q. A. French, Dr. Crockett, D. B. Penticost, Rev. E. D. Eldredge, John A. Kilburn, 1851; John W. Simonds, John R. Eastman.

Social Library.—Early in the year 1794 several of the citizens of Salisbury agreed to organize a voluntary association for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a library. The first regular meeting was held March 27th. Colonel Ebenezer Webster was chosen chairman and Andrew Bowers clerk. An act of incorporation was granted in 1798. Rules and regulations were adopted in March, 1799. In 1859 there were four hundred and ninety-six volumes in the library. It was this library that Daniel Webster referred to when he said that his early reading was gathered from a small circulating library.

Literary Adelphi.—This society was organized June 25, 1813, when the academy was at the height of its prosperity. It was composed largely of members of the academy, who generally conducted its literary exercises. The last meeting of the society was held in June, 1819.

CHAPTER III.

SALISBURY—(*Continued*).

INDIAN HISTORY.

As there has been so much written about the killing of Sabatis and Plausawa, by the Bowens, and the trouble which arose from it, we will not burden this volume with a repetition of it, but refer the interested reader to the New Hampshire State Papers, or Dearborn's "History of Salisbury," pp. 225–239, inclusive.

For several years previous to 1754 Indian depredations had been committed in the vicinity. On the 11th of May, 1754, the Indians made their attack on Nathaniel Maloon and family, who had some time previously removed to Stevenstown (Salisbury). Maloon was captured in Contoocook (Boscawen). He was taken to his home, where they took, as prisoners, his wife, his children (Mary and Rachel, John and David; also Sarah, then an infant of thirteen months). The eldest son, Nathaniel P., was at work in a field a short distance from the house, planting corn. The father was ordered to call him, which he did; but the son saw the Indians, and, understanding by the signification of his father's voice that he wished him to escape, he dropped his hoe, fled to the woods, swam the Blackwater and reached the fort at Contoocook.

The Indians plundered the house and then returned to St. Francis, Canada, with their captives. After suffering great indignities they were shipped in a French vessel for France. The ship was captured by a British man-of-war. Maloon and his family were landed at Portland, and from that place they returned to their former home, having been gone nearly four years.

Rachel was not redeemed until 1763, and David not until 1761.

On the 16th of August, 1754, an attack was made on Philip Call's house, which stood near the Salisbury fort. Mr. Call, his son Stephen and Timothy Cook were at work on the farm. The savages suddenly appeared at the door of the dwelling-house, and as Mrs. Philip Call opened it she was struck down, killed and scalped. Stephen Call's wife, being within, concealed herself and infant, John, behind the chimney and was not discovered. Both Philip and Stephen escaped. Timothy Cook was pursued, and, in crossing the Merrimack River, was fired upon and killed.

Samuel Scribner and Robert Barber had located within half a mile of our northern boundary line, near Emerystown (Andover), and were then our most northern settlers. They had got out the timber to build a house, and at the time of their capture were mowing in the meadow now owned by Elbridge Shaw. Scribner's back was to the Indians. Barber saw them coming and shouted out to Scribner, "Run, Scribner; run, for God's sake! Run! the Indians are upon us!" But he did not hear him, and he was grasped from behind by an Indian. Barber ran, but went directly into an ambush of the savages. An Indian, holding up a scalp before Barber, asked him, in broken English, if he knew it. He said, "Yes; Mrs. Call's." The Indians took them along as prisoners, and, after a journey of thirteen days, reached St. Francis, Canada. Scribner was sold to a Frenchman at Chamblee. Barber was sold to a Frenchman about a mile from St. Francis, and on the 26th of September, 1775, made his escape. After Scribner's return he built the large two-story house at North road.

Early in the winter of 1755, Governor Wentworth ordered Colonel Joseph Blanchard, of Dunstable, to raise a regiment of six hundred men, and to rendezvous at the Salisbury fort. It is impossible to state when this fort was built, but it was between 1746 and 1750. It was located about forty rods southerly of the cemetery on the Webster intervale, and surrounded by eight acres of cleared land which was early cultivated. It is quite evident that the regiment arrived in April, 1755, and Blanchard spent about six weeks in preparing boats for transporting his troops up the river. Before they left, the State authorities ordered the enlistment of three hundred men to take their place. They were mustered into service about the 20th of September, 1755, and were discharged at the end of three months.

In these regiments we find many of our early pioneers who settled in the town, viz.: Benjamin Sanborn, Benjamin Baker, Samuel Judkins, John Bean, Robert Smith, Tristram Sanborn, Andrew Bohonon, Henry Ad. Elkins, John Webster, Thomas Welch,

Jacob Hancock, Nehemiah Heath, Ebenezer Johnson, Tristram Quimby, Samuel Lovering, Iddo Webster, Benjamin Huntoon, B. Clifford, Edward Eastman, John Wadleigh, Jeremiah Quimby and John Fellows.

In 1756, Colonel Meserve raised a regiment for the Crown Point expedition, among his men being found the following, who located in the town: Jonathan Fifield, John Ash, Samuel Scribner, J. Blaisdell and Daniel Stevens.

In Meserve's regiment, raised in 1757, we find the following soldiers, who afterwards became residents in Salisbury: J. Merrow, Joseph Webster, Benjamin Pettengill, John Sanborn and Stephen Webster.

In 1757, Major Thomas Tash enlisted a battalion of two and three months' men. We append the following names found in this battalion: John Cross, Samuel Scribner, Robert Barber and Matthew Pettengill.

In 1758, Colonel John Hart raised a regiment of six hundred men for the Crown Point expedition. Upon the roll appears the names of the following, who settled in Salisbury: Moses Garland, Moses Sanborn, Benjamin Shaw, Samuel Scribner, James Johnston, William Hoyt and Nathaniel Nelson.

In Captain Trueworthy Ladd's company we find the names of Joseph Bean, Ebenezer Webster, Philip Flanders, Onesiphorus Page, Iddo Webster, John Wadleigh and Moses Tucker.

In Colonel John Goff's regiment we find Ebenezer Webster, orderly sergeant; Tristram Quimby and Stephen Webster, corporals; privates, Rowell Colby, Robert Smith, Benjamin Webster, Elisha Quimby, Richard Tucker, D. Rowe, Moses Tucker, Benjamin Collins and Jonathan Roberts, all settled in Salisbury.

CHAPTER IV.

SALISBURY—(*Continued*).

MILITARY HISTORY.

The Revolution.—The people of Salisbury caught the first echo of the shot at Lexington, and, although not in season to participate, they were at Bunker Hill. They went, too, uninvited to that banquet of death and fame which was celebrated on the 17th of June, 1775.

When hostilities commenced at Lexington there were but five hundred inhabitants in Salisbury. There was one company of militia, consisting of about seventy-five men, organized and officered, between the ages of sixteen and sixty years. This company was commanded by Captain Ebenezer Webster, who had first received his commission in 1774. Robert Smith was his lieutenant, Moses Garland, for a short time, and then Andrew Pettengill was the ensign.

Upon the alarm of the Lexington conflict, without any authority from the State, they repaired to Cambridge. They there met the Massachusetts Committee of Safety, also John Stark, James Reed and Paul Dudley Sargent. These three men received colonels' commissions from the State of Massachusetts. Stark enlisted eight hundred men, or fourteen companies, while Reed and Sargent had enlisted four companies each. The regiments were Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Colonel Stark had command of the First, Enoch Poor of the Second and James Reed of the Third. The First and Third Regiments were engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Salisbury men enlisted into three or more of the companies of Stark's regiment. Among the early enlistments are the names of Peter Severance, Jonathan Cram and Jacob Morrill; in Captain Henry Dearborn's company, Abraham Fifield, John Bean, Joseph Lovering, Samuel Lovering, Moses Welch, E. Raino, Daniel Stevens, Edward Evans, Moses Garland, Moses Fellows, John Bowen, John Jemson, Benjamin Howard, Reuben Greeley and Samuel Scribner. Two of these men, John Bowen and Moses Fellows, joined Captain Dearborn's company, and, in the autumn of 1775, made a part of Arnold's regiment, that marched through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec. Twelve of the above number enlisted for the term of six months and encountered the perils of the siege.

Of the Salisbury men who participated in the aid to Connecticut, we have been unable to obtain their names. Certainly there was quite a number.

Our next enlistment for 1776 was for the relief of the northern army. In Captain Osgood's company we find the name of Captain John Webster, of Salisbury, as his lieutenant, and Edward Sawyer, as private.

Upon the evacuation of Boston by the British, part of their army soon after invaded New York. Another portion, commanded by Burgoyne, invaded Canada, by way of Quebec. The New Hampshire regiments which had been at the siege were ordered to New York, and thirteen Salisbury men were in Colonel Stark's regiment, viz.:

John Bosford, James Bosford, John Bayley, Wells Burbank, Rowell Colby, Reuben Hoyt, Jr., Jonathan Huntoon, Philip Huntoon, Samuel Loverin, Joseph Loverin, Ebenezer Scribner, Simon Sanborn and Israel Webster.

Another regiment was raised for six months, to reinforce Washington at New York. Salisbury furnished ten men for James Shepard's company of Canterbury,—

John Bean, ensign; Benjamin Huntoon, orderly sergeant; Privates, Cutting Stevens, Stephen Call, James Johnson, Samuel Scribner, Philip Flanders, Jonathan Scribner, Jonathan Foster, Robert Wise.

After the disastrous battle of Long Island, Washington again appealed to New Hampshire for aid. Salisbury had furnished her full quota. Captain Ebenezer Webster was appealed to furnish men. Ten

men holding militia commissions, and some others, volunteered to serve as privates, and were mustered into service September 20, 1776. They were Lieutenant Robert Smith, Ensign Moses Garland, Orderly Sergeant Andrew Pettengill, Ensign Andrew Bohonon, Edward Eastman, Joseph Fifield, Edward Fifield, Joshua Morse and Stephen Bohonon. Captain Webster resigned the office of selectman to take a private's place in this campaign. Joseph Bean and Nathaniel Huntoon enlisted in Captain Goff's company of the same regiment. They participated in the battle of White Plains.

In 1777 the town was obliged to offer bounties of seventy dollars each to meet its quota. John Ash, who had enlisted March 8, 1777, to serve during the war, was discharged December 31, 1781, and Ananiah Bohonon, Philip Flanders and John Bowen, who had enlisted March 13, 1781, were discharged the following December.

The following men enlisted for three years in Colonel Alexander Scammell's regiment:

Moses Fellows, orderly sergeant; Ephraim Heath, Reuben Greeley, Reuben Hoit, Matthew Greeley, Philip Lufkin, William Bayley, Daniel Felch, Benjamin Howard, Joshua Snow, as privates.

These fourteen men were our quota of Continental soldiers for three years, and were mustered into service in March, 1777.

The following is the list of soldiers from Salisbury who were in Captain Ebenezer Webster's company, which fought in the battle of Bennington, on the 16th of August, 1777:

Edward Evans, one of the staff officers of Colonel Stickney's regiment; Captain, Ebenezer Webster; Lieutenants, Robert Smith, Andrew Bohonon; Fourth Sergeant, Abraham Fifield; Third Corporal, Samuel Lovering; Fourth Corporal, Joshua Morse; Drummer, John Sanborn; Fifer, Jonathan Foster; Privates, Elder Benjamin Huntoon, William Searle, Richard Piermont, Iddo Scribner, Benjamin Scribner, Peter Severance, Rowell Colby, John Fifield, Joseph Fifield, Edward Fifield, Jonathan Fifield, Jacob Bohonon, William Calef, Edmund Sawyer, John C. Gale, Jacob True, John Jemson, Robert Barber, Joseph Tucker, Moses Elkins, John Smith, William Newton, Israel Webster, David Pettengill, Abel Elkins, James Johnson, Jacob Garland, George Bayley, Moses Welch, Daniel Brottlebank, Matthew Pettengill, Edward Eastman,—rank and file from Salisbury, forty-one men.

To this number add Ensign Andrew Pettengill, who served in the Concord and Boscawen company. We also had three other men in Colonel George Reed's regiment, viz.: Samuel Saunders, Jacob Morrill and Joseph Maloon, making, of the Continental and militiamen in actual service in the summer of 1777, forty-five militiamen and seventeen regular troops, a total of sixty-two men.

Though the Salisbury men were largely exposed, and though Saunders was reported among the missing at Hubbardton, Pettengill wounded at Stillwater, yet no death resulted except that of Andrew Pettengill. Early in 1778 disease began to thin the ranks of our veterans, and in March and April we lost four of our men in camp at Valley Forge, viz.: Ephraim Heath, Reuben Greeley, Philip Lufkin and William Bayley.

In August, 1778, the expedition to Rhode Island was organized and executed under the command of General Sullivan. Colonel Moses Nichols raised a regiment to serve about a month in General Whipple's brigade. Captain Ebenezer Webster commanded the Third Company in this regiment. Elder Benjamin Huntoon was his orderly sergeant and Edward Eastman corporal. The following Salisbury men were privates in his company:

Lieutenant Robert Smith, Ensign Andrew Bohonon, Joseph Fifield, Samuel Scribner, Benjamin Pettengill, James Johnson, William Calef, Jonathan Fifield, Shubael Fifield, Joseph Hoit, Winthrop Fifield, Ensign Moses Garland, Jeremiah Bowen, John Sanborn, Moses Welch, Benjamin Eastman and Phineas Bean. Also in Colonel Center's regiment, Joseph Bean, Joseph Webster and Daniel Gilman,—total, twenty-two rank and file.

In July, 1779, Stephen Bohonon and James Johnson enlisted for six months to serve in the Rhode Island campaign. In June, 1780, George Hackett, David Greeley, Jonathan Fifield and Joseph Webster were mustered into the Continental army to serve during the war. During the year 1779, John Bean, of Salisbury, was wounded at Newton, N. Y., and afterwards received half-pay.

In 1780, Captain Ebenezer Webster commanded the Fourth Company in Colonel Moses Nichols' regiment, raised for the defense of West Point, and was stationed there for eight months. From Salisbury we recognize Captain Webster's old companions, Robert Wise, Stephen Bohonon, Jethro Barber, Joseph Hoit, Benjamin Eastman, S. Fifield, Winthrop Fifield, Benjamin Ingalls and Joseph Welch.

In 1780 the term of service of the three years' men expired, and it became necessary to re-enlist some fifteen men, to take the places of those discharged. In addition to the four men who took the places of those who died at Valley Forge, the following men were secured. They enlisted for three years from the spring of 1780:

Joshua Snow, John Smith, Moses Fellows, John Fellows, Jr., John Ash, George Nichols, Josiah Mason, Benjamin Howard, William Lufkin, Ananiah Bohonon, Josiah Smith and Thomas Cross.

For Colonel George Reed's regiment the following men were obtained: Samuel Saunders, Edward Scribner, Jethro Barber, Joseph Maloon and S. Fifield.

The following men were enlisted from Salisbury to reinforce the army in New York, and served in various companies in Colonel D. Reynolds' regiment:

Moses Webster, Peter Whittemore, J. Judkins, Peter Severance, Edward Eastman, Thomas Challis, J. Fifield, Benjamin Sanborn, Abel Morrill, Jacob Morrill, Henry Elkins, Samuel Maloon, S. French.

In November, 1781, the following soldiers enlisted for three months, and were returned to Colonel Stickney's regiment:

Moses Fellows, Matthew Greeley, Benjamin Sanborn, Elisha Shepard, Levi Lufkin, John Smith and Samuel Saunders.

In 1782, Captain Ebenezer Webster performed a six months' service in the north part of this State. Jeremiah Bowen was the only private from the town.

The War of 1812.—One of our active officers in the army of the United States during the war, and in

the campaign against the Western Indians antecedent to this war, was Captain John Smith. His brother, Jabez Smith, had the rank of major in the First Regiment of the United States Volunteers.

In 1814 our seaport, Portsmouth, was threatened by the British navy, and our militia were called upon more than once to defend this port.

Those who mustered from Salisbury for three months from the 11th day of September, 1814, were the following, viz.:

Captain Jonathan Bean and his son, Phineas Bean, as waiter; Privates, Benjamin Fifield, Moses Fifield, Enoch Fifield, Samuel Fifield, Jonathan P. Sanborn, Nehemiah Lowell, Matthew T. Hunt, William Johnson, John Johnson, Nathaniel Stevens, John Webster, Jesse Wardwell, Moses Osgood, Jr., enlisted in the United States service.

Of the sixty days' men who enlisted October 2, 1814, in the company commanded by Captain Silas Call, of Boscawen, we find the following Salisbury men:

Lieutenant, Samuel Quimby; Orderly Sergeant, Timothy Hoit; Corporal, Thomas Chase; Musician, A. B. Bohonon; Privates, Nathan Tucker, Jabez True, Theodore George, Samuel Webster, Jonathan Morrill, Isaac Proctor, Joseph Fifield and Joseph Adams.

In Colonel Davis' regiment, in the company commanded by Captain Thomas Currier, we recognize the following soldiers, who served one year, as belonging to Salisbury:

Daniel Woodard, Sergeant Jeremiah Bean, Samuel Fifield, William Frazier, Amos George and Jeremiah Gove. In Captain Mason's company, Joel Judkins, Jonathan Johnson, John Sanborn, J. Quimby, Edward West, Ebenezer Webster Bohonon, Ithamar Watson (was a captain of Minute-Men).

The following soldiers are credited to Salisbury:

James Currier, Joseph Stevens, Moses Morse, Abel Wardwell, Samuel Kezir, Matthew Sanborn, Paul Greeley and Richard Greeley.

War of the Rebellion.—On the 27th day of December, 1860, the Confederates seized Forts Moultrie and Pickens. On the 9th day of January, 1861, they fired their first shot, from Fort Moultrie and Morris Island, into a government vessel carrying troops and supplies to Major Anderson, who had transferred his entire force to Fort Sumter. In accordance with the requirements of law, the selectmen for 1861 transmitted to the Secretary of State a list of the names of men liable to do military duty, numbering one hundred and two. Accepting this basis, Salisbury furnished not only the required number, but a small surplus. Salisbury furnished no soldiers until the Tenth Regiment was raised under the call of 1862. Michael T. Donahoe, of Manchester, was appointed colonel. Company E was raised at Andover, and was commanded by Captain Aldrich B. Cook, who was succeeded by Captain Thomas C. Trumbull, who, in turn, was succeeded by Captain James A. Sanborn. The following men enlisted from Salisbury:

Sergeant, John C. Carter; Privates, William C. Heath, Calvin Hoyt, Anson W. Glines, Willis W. Kenniston, Alfred Sanborn, Harry Scott, William Whittemore, Nathaniel Hodge, Henry M. French, George Atwood, George W. Chase.

In the Sixteenth Regiment, Company E, enlisted the following men from Salisbury:

Sergeant, Benjamin Gale; Corporals, Alonzo D. Davenport, George F. Smith; Privates, Evan M. Heath, Harrison V. Heath, Moses Colby, William R. Dimond, Ferdinand M. Daysburg, Benjamin L. Frazier, Charles E. Heath, Albert A. S. French, Henry C. George, Charles Colby, Meshech W. Blaisdell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Corporal Madison B. Davis, enlisted in Troop I, First New England Cavalry.

Bugler Cyrus C. Huntoon, enlisted in Troop I, First New England Cavalry.

William Bayley and Andrew J. Colby, enlisted in Company H, Eighth Regiment.

John Meller, enlisted in Company F, Second Regiment.

Lieutenant Joseph C. Clifford, enlisted in Company E, First Regiment.

Jonathan J. Bayley, enlisted in Company K, Fourth Regiment.

M. H. Whitmore, enlisted in Company G, Fifth Regiment.

Clinton A. Shaw, enlisted in Company G, Twelfth Regiment.

John G. Maxfield, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment.

Henry Sanborn, enlisted in Company F, Second Regiment United States Sharpshooters; re-enlisted September 12, 1862, in Company E, Tenth Regiment.

Frank Stevens, enlisted in Eighteenth Regiment New Hampshire Infantry.

The following residents of the town were also in service, but we have little knowledge concerning their record beyond the fact of enlistment:

Frank D. Kimball, Company E, Fourth Regiment; John Woodard, Ebenezer Farnum, James Farnum, Charles Bruce, Caleb B. Smith, Henry Moores, Benjamin S. Heath, Joseph Ladd, Read Huntoon, James W. Gardner, Daniel W. Shaw, C. O. Wheeler, George H. Whitman, W. C. Whitman.

The following soldiers were either natives or residents of the town of Salisbury at the time of their enlistment, but enlisted out of the town or State:

Amos S. Bean, credited to and enlisted from Manchester, in Company A, Heavy Artillery.

George E. Bean, credited to and enlisted from Manchester, Company A, Tenth Regiment.

Albert Kilburn, enlisted in Boston in the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment of three months' men; re-enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn.; afterwards in the employ of the government as a carpenter; died at Vicksburg, Miss.

Abraham S. Sanborn, credited to Manchester, Company G, Fourth Regiment.

Samuel Sleeper, credited to Canaan, Company D, Fourth Regiment.

Rufus Emerson, enlisted in Company C, Second Vermont Regiment.

Elbridge G. Emerson, enlisted in Company C, Second Vermont Regiment.

Nathan S. Corser, enlisted in Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry.

Charles W. Corser, enlisted in Sixth Massachusetts Infantry.

George (or Henry) Elkins, enlisted in Second Regiment.

Silas Holmes, enlisted in Sixth Massachusetts.

John Shaw.

David F. Bacon, enlisted in Company E, Second Vermont.

Charles H. Bacon.

Daniel R. Calef.

John Alfred Calef.

SUBSTITUTES.—The following substitutes performed their engagements with the town of Salisbury; they honored themselves and the cause they supported:

Thomas Fleming, Company G, Fourth Regiment; Hamilton Carr, Company C, Fourth Regiment; Octave Vezina, Company B, Ninth Regiment; John Robinson, Company B, Ninth Regiment; James Dolan, Company A, Ninth Regiment; Robert Brown, Company A, Ninth Regiment; James McDonald, Company E (or D), Seventh Regiment; Daniel P. Morrison, Company D, Seventh Regiment; James Carroll, Joseph Storms, Henry Miller, Jerry Potter, Charles Sutton, Peter Carroll, William Loverin, James Meamix, John Murphy, Warren Dinslow, Nathan Lackey, Michael Conners, James Moran, George Perry, James Durgin, Corporal Nelson Davis, William B. Winship, J. F. Coburn, William Williams, Robert Allen, H. C. Rock, Henry McCarty.

Twenty-two additional substitutes were enlisted in 1863 and 1864, but are recorded as deserters. Having degraded themselves as soldiers, we shall not allow them to disgrace the town that employed them, by publishing their names.

In 1680 a militia company was organized in this State, consisting of one company of foot in each of the four towns of Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter and Hampton, one company of artillery at the fort and one "troop of horse."

After the Declaration of Independence a new militia system became necessary, and we will only follow its history so far as it relates to Salisbury, which was one of the towns that helped form the Twenty-first Regiment, the regimental officers being Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Greeley, commander; Major Joseph Gerrish, First Battalion; Major Timothy Darling, Second Battalion. The following list comprises colonels of the Twenty-first Regiment, so far as known, who resided in Salisbury:

1787, Ebenezer Webster; 1802, John C. Gale; 1813, Benjamin Swett; 1819-20, Jonathan Bean; 1821-23, John Greeley; 1824, Cyrus Chase; 1848, John C. Smith; 1851-53, Gustavus V. Webster.

Roads, Turnpikes, Bridges and Ferries.—The earliest highway in the town was one along the west bank of the Merrimack River, which was intended to open communication with the Coos country. The three rangeways of the town extended, in an easterly and westerly direction, nearly the entire length of the town.

The South Rangeway extended from Shaw's Corner, through the location of South Road village, and continued westerly over Kearsarge into Warner. It was surveyed in 1763 by William Calef.

The Centre road, occupying the rangeway limits very fully, was surveyed by Mr. Calef in 1768. It commenced by the Webster Cemetery, at the river, extended over Searle's Hill, crossed the turnpike road a little southeast of Centre Road village and extended to the western boundary.

The road corresponding, in part, with the North Rangeway was surveyed in 1763 by Mr. Calef. Only a few sections of it were ever built. As early as 1774 a road commenced at the eastern bound of Dr. Joseph Bartlett's home-lot, east of South Road village, and continued northward to the Centre road, just west of the old meeting-house on Searle's Hill.

North road was constructed in 1770, between Shaw's Corner and Benjamin Huntoon's. It was soon after extended to Andover line.

Bog road was built as a substitute for the Dr. Bartlett road already referred to. Raccoon Hill road extends the whole length of Raccoon Hill, and was built in 1781. Mill's road extends westerly from the Centre Road village, continuing to Prince's Mill, where it then turns slightly and terminates at the foot of the hill west of Frank Whittemore's. A branch of this road turns south at Prince's Mill, continues south past the Union Meeting-House and leads into Webster. Another branch of this road passes the Glines place and comes out at the South Range road east of Blackwater River bridge.

A road begins west of Alpheus B. Huntoon's, and continues over Beach Hill into Andover. Bay's road extends from Shaw's mill, in West Salisbury, around the eastern shore of "the Bays" and intersects the College road. A cross-range road extends from D. C. Stevens' to Centre Range road at Harrison V. Heath's. New road to Franklin begins on the Bog road, one half-mile north of Thompson's school-house, turning eastward to the North road, which it intersects south of the "Birth-place." It was laid out in 1869. Cross-Range road, the northern terminus of which is at Centre Road village, continues southerly and intersects Brattle Street. its northern extension leads to Raccoon hill. Mutton road extends south from South Road village to Corser Hill, in Webster. It was built in 1819. Water Street commences near the Academy and continues southerly to Boscawen. The new road to North Boscawen, where it connects with the River road, was built in 1849. The new road from Shaw's Corner to Franklin was built in 1823-24. The petition for the College road was presented to the General Court in 1784, and an act was passed authorizing a committee to lay it out. It was not built just where the court ordered it. The route through Salisbury was circular, and we will not follow its windings, as most of the road has become continuous with other roads.

The Fourth New Hampshire turnpike charter was granted at the fall session of the General Court in 1800. It extended from the northwest corner of the bridge just north of the mouth of the Contoocook River to the Connecticut River in Lebanon, and had a branch to Hanover. There was a toll-house in nearly every town, the gate in Salisbury being kept by Deacon Daniel Parker. Amos Pettengill, of Salisbury, carried this corporation, by his personal influence, through many a dark day. He invented a snow-plow that was often drawn through the deep snow by thirty yoke of oxen, cutting a path a rod wide.

In 1840 an order was issued by the court declaring the southern portion of it free to public travel, Salisbury paying the corporation six hundred dollars as its share of indemnity to the stockholders.

The first important bridge in the town was built over the Blackwater River in 1776, and was probably on the line of the south rangeway where it crosses the stream. The second bridge was over the same stream, but on the centre rangeway. It cost thirty-nine dollars, and was built in 1777.

The first bridge over the Pemigewasset River was built in 1802, thereby affording the means of communicating with Sanbornton. Previous to this the stream was crossed either by ferries or by fording the stream with teams, the crossing being just north of the Republican bridge.

An act of incorporation was obtained in 1800 for building a bridge over the Pemigewasset River, which, in later years, was called Republican bridge. Ebenezer Webster was authorized to call the first meeting, and the bridge was built at the above date (1802). The bridge was carried away by the great February freshet of 1824, and the great winter freshet of 1839 again demolished it. The following summer the present bridge was erected at a cost of seven thousand dollars. It continued a toll-bridge until 1845.

In 1800 there were two ferries over the Merrimack, —the upper one known as Wise's, and farther down stream was Cross's. They furnished communication with this town, Northfield and Canterbury.

It is generally understood that the first saw-mill in the town was the Webster, or proprietors' mill, located on Punch Brook. At a meeting of the proprietors held March 22, 1759, a committee was chosen to lay out one hundred acres of land to Captain John Webster for building a saw-mill. The site was located and the mill completed by the 1st of October, 1761. The mill was erected on land belonging to Ebenezer Webster.

One-half the use of the mill was voted to Captain John Webster for three years, he to saw the proprietors' lumber at the halves, keep the mill in good repair, and, at the expiration of three years, to leave the mill in good repair. Ebenezer Webster and Eliphalet Gale were each voted a quarter-share of the saw-mill on the same conditions as given Captain John Webster. November 3, 1764, it was voted to give Ebenezer Webster the use of the mill for three years from date, he to saw the proprietors' lumber at the halves. Mr. Webster continued to conduct the mill until his removal to his interval farm, when Stephen Sawyer, conducted it in connection with the grist-mill, and, in addition, put in a clothing-mill.

In 1764 efforts were made to build a grist-mill, and the year following two hundred acres of land were voted to the projectors (who were Benjamin Sanborn and Ebenezer Webster) to put in a mill. This mill was built in one end of the proprietors' saw-mill, and for many years did all the grinding, not only for the settlers of this lot, but the surrounding towns, people bringing their corn from Perrystown (now Sutton) on their backs. It is said the mill-stones were drawn up from below on an ox-sled in the winter of 1765.

Andrew Pettengill was the first blacksmith in the settlement, his shop standing just east of Thomas D. Little's residence.

The first hotel in town was erected at the South Road as early as 1768, and was owned by Lieutenant Andrew Pettengill. The first one at the Centre Road was built by Abel Elkins, and is now occupied as a residence by Caleb E. Smith.

The first hotel at the East village (now Franklin) was built by Ebenezer Eastman on the site of the present "Webster house."

It is traditional that Major Stephen Bohonon had the first store in town, it being situated in one of the front rooms of his dwelling, which stood on the site now occupied by the Congregational parsonage. He sold out to Andrew Bowers.

The first store at East village (now Franklin) was erected by Ebenezer Eastman previous to 1803.

William Hoyt had the first store at the Lower village (now Orphans' Home, Franklin).

The above were the first stores in the several parts of the town, but the principal store, and the one which continues to do the largest business, is the old Greenleaf store at South Road, owned by David G. Bean, and conducted by Andrew E. Quimby. In 1793 there were five merchants scattered throughout the town, who paid the following taxes on stock in trade: John C. Gale, £300; William Hoit, £130; Luke Wilder, £250; Andrew Bowers, £180; Nathaniel Noyes, £50.

The following list contains the names and short notices of gentlemen who have practiced their profession in the town.

Lawyers.—Hon. Thomas W. Thompson commenced practice in Salisbury in 1790, continuing till 1810.

Parker Noyes, Esq., admitted to the bar in 1801, and, with the exception of two years, continued in practice until his death, in 1852.

Hon. Moses Eastman, A.M. (see biography).

Thomas H. Pettengill, Esq., practiced at the Centre village from 1822 until his death.

Hon. Richard Fletcher, A.M., LL.D., continued in practice from the time he was admitted to the bar till 1819.

Samuel I. Wells, Esq., admitted to the bar in 1819, began practice in Salisbury, continuing until 1836.

Hon. Geo. W. Nesmith, LL.D., read law with Parker Noyes, Esq.; admitted to the bar in August, 1825, continuing in town till Franklin was formed, when he became a resident there.

Physicians.—Dr. Joseph Bartlett, the first physician in Salisbury, was born at Amesbury, Mass., January 14, 1751; read medicine with his uncle, Governor Josiah Bartlett; removed to Salisbury about 1772, continuing until his death, September 20, 1800.

Dr. Joseph Bartlett, born in Salisbury, 1775, read medicine with and succeeded his father in practice. He died 1814.

Dr. Peter Bartlett, brother to Dr. Joseph, Jr., attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical School; received his degree in 1829; began practice in Salisbury as early as 1818; continued until 1836; removed to Peoria, Ill.; died 1868.

Dr. Jonathan Kittredge, of Canterbury, began practice in Salisbury about 1810, continuing until his death, 1819.

Dr. Job Wilson, of Gilmanton, located at Salisbury previous to 1814, remaining till 1834, when he removed to Franklin.

Dr. Thomas W. Wilson, born in Salisbury, 1806; attended lectures at Dartmouth, continuing in practice at Salisbury until his death, in 1861.

Dr. Moses Hill, of Warner, began practice in Salisbury in 1836, remaining one year.

Dr. Benjamin E. Woodman, of Salem, N. H., removed to Salisbury in 1836, remaining one year.

Dr. Jesse Merrill, F.M., M.S., of Peacham, Vt., began practice in that part of Salisbury now Franklin about 1819, remaining quite a period.

Dr. John Proctor was in town and practicing his profession in 1820.

Dr. John Baker, born in Salisbury, 1792; began practice previous to 1841, continuing until 1851.

Dr. Calvin Bachelder was here a short time about 1842.

Dr. Abraham H. Robinson, born in Concord, graduated at Yale College; removed to Salisbury early in 1839; removed to Concord in 1859.

Dr. Charles B. Willis, 1859–63.

Dr. Charles H. Towle came to Salisbury in 1865, remaining until December, 1868; removed to Deerfield, and there continues.

Dr. Warren W. Sleeper, of New Hampton, 1853 till 1875; continues at Franklin Falls.

Dr. Edward B. Buxton, born in Dunbarton,—1875–'78.

Dr. George P. Titcomb, of Boscawen, removed to Salisbury in 1868, where he still continues.

Dr. John J. Dearborn, of Concord, removed to Salisbury in the spring of 1878, continuing till December, 1884, when he removed to Tilton.

Biographical Sketches.—The following sketches are of natives of the town, unless the place of birth is given different. (See also Physicians.)

Joseph Bean, son of the grantee Joseph, born at Kingston; commissioned justice by the crown previous to his removal here. He was the wealthiest and most important man in the early settlement, the first town treasurer, and held all the town offices at different periods. He died June 1, 1804; married Betsey Fifield. She died June 25, 1812.

Nathaniel Bean, grandson of Joseph, born in Salisbury, March 5, 1796; always remained in town, taking a prominent interest in its affairs. He was the oldest delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1876, and was a man of wealth and sociability. He died January 18, 1877, leaving a widow.

Sinclair Bean, a native of Brentwood, removed to the west part of Salisbury in 1766, and, with the exception of the Maloons, was the first settler at that part of the town. He was the town's first clerk, holding the office four years, and was an elder in the church. He died February 21, 1798; married, July 18, 1739, Shuah Fifield.

Rev. James Morey Bean, born in Salisbury, November 18, 1833; great-grandson of Sinclair; attended the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and the Theological Seminary now located at Boston; began preaching in 1862, and since continued; married Mary Trussell.

Rev. John Wesley Bean, born in Salisbury, June 17, 1836; brother to the former; attended the Methodist Biblical Institute; was made elder in 1875, continuing in the ministry. Both are meeting with good success in their calling; married (second) Sarah B. Saunders, of Grafton.

Rev. Julius Cæsar Blodgett, born in Salisbury, March 6, 1806; completed his education at the Salisbury Academy; ordained a minister of the Christian denomination at Sanbornton, in January, 1830. In 1845 he became editor of the *Christian Herald*, then published at Exeter. He spoke with great force and energy, and was a very efficient revivalist. His active labors covered a period of forty-three years. He died at Kensington, March 26, 1878. Married, September 3, 1837, Abigail C. Shaw, youngest daughter of Rev. Elijah Shaw.

Joseph Bartlett, M.D. (see Physicians), born at Amesbury, Mass., January 14, 1751; married, December 16, 1773, Hannah Colcord, of Kingston. He was the first of the family that settled here and his descendants have been among the most prominent men of the State. He died September 20, 1800; she died August 29, 1839.

Joseph Bartlett, M.D. (2d), read medicine with his father, whom he succeeded in practice, and died November 6, 1806, aged thirty-one years.

Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, A.M., son of Dr. Joseph (1st), born in Salisbury January 24, 1786.

Peter Bartlett, M.D., son of Dr. Joseph (1st), born October 18, 1788 (see Physicians). A writer says: "He was a physician of large practice, a man of bright and genial spirit and one of the most active members of the community and of the religious society in Salisbury. His removal to the West was with the greatest regret of his townsmen, by whom he was held in the highest esteem." He died at Peoria, Ill., 1838; married, August 1, 1816, Ann Pettingill; she died October 1, 1837.

Hon. James Bartlett, A.M., son of Dr. Joseph (1st), born August 14, 1792; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1812; began to study law with Moses Eastman at Salisbury and completed with his brother Ichabod at Portsmouth; beg an practice at Durham; removed to Dover, where he died in 1837. He represented Dover in the General Court a number of years and was State Senator. From 1819 to 1836 he was register of Probate for Strafford County. He was regarded as a sound and able lawyer, characterized more by strength and clearness than brilliancy. Twice married.

Daniel Bartlett, born Aug. 25, 1795, established himself in trade at Grafton, representing the town in the Legislature at the time when these four brothers were members, viz.: Samuel C., from Salisbury, James from Durham, Ichabod from Portsmouth and Daniel from Grafton. He removed to Boston, where he died, unmarried, August, 1877.

Samuel C. Bartlett, son of Dr. Joseph (1st), born in Salisbury January 16, 1780. In 1805 he opened a store at Centre Road (Salisbury), which he kept for a long period, and by frugality, industry and enterprise acquired a large property. Esquire Bartlett was liberal-minded, public-spirited and generous, and in his business and social relations universally respected. He frequently represented the town in her business affairs, and did a large justice business. He retained his bright mental faculties to the time of his death, March 31, 1867, aged eighty-seven years; married, July 31, 1810, Eleanor Pettengill, who died March 7, 1861.

Rev. Joseph Bartlett, A.M., son of Samuel C., born January 5, 1816; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1835; taught at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., 1837–38; tutor at Dartmouth College, 1838–41; and graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1843, and ordained at Buxton, Me., October 7, 1847; died ——.

Samuel C. Bartlett, A.M., D.D. LL.D.

James R. Cushing, born in Salisbury November 24, 1800, completed his ministerial studies at the Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary in 1825; immediately licensed to preach and labored as city missionary at Boston; pastor at Boxboro', Taunton, East Haverhill, Mass., and after fifty years spent in the ministry died at Haverhill, April, 1880; married, first, HannahLawrence, by whom he had four children; married, second, Charity M. Daniels; she died 1879.

Elder John Couch, born August 4, 1814, received his schooling at the old Noyes School, under Benjamin Tyler. In 1842, Mr. Couch felt himself called to preach the gospel as an Adventist and has since labored with great success. In 1870 he was chosen senior editor of the *Bible Banner*, published in New York. In 1873 he was elected editor of the *World's Crisis*, an eight-page weekly paper published at Boston; married, first, 1855, Almeda Greeley; she died May 17, 1870; married, second, Maria G. Pickering.

Hiram Morrill Couch, M.D., born February 16, 1818; educated at the Salisbury Academy and Warwick (Vt.) University; read medicine with Dr. A. H. Robinson, at Salisbury, and Dr. Timothy Haynes, at Concord; graduated at Dartmouth Medical School in 1847; began practice at Georgetown, Mass., where he died December 22, 1862; married Mahala Tilton.

Hon. Joel Eastman, born February 22, 1798, and was the son of Joel and Betsey (Pettengill) Eastman; fitted for college at Salisbury Academy and graduated at Dartmouth, 1824; read law with Samuel I. Wells, at Salisbury, and Hon. William C. Thompson, at Plymouth. After being admitted to the bar, in 1827, he located at Conway. The same ability and studious habits which caused him to rank second in his class at Dartmouth soon gave him success as an eminent lawyer throughout the State. In politics he was a Whig, and was a clear, eloquent and persuasive stump-speaker. He was elected to the Legislature in 1836, '37, '38, '53, '54, and '55. In 1839 he was delegate to the Harrisburg National Convention, and on his return he took the stump for the ticket; appointed United States district attorney in 1841, and was succeeded by Hon. Franklin Pierce, judge of Probate for Carroll County, in 1856, continuing until disqualified by age, in 1868. In 1861 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination to Congress, but on account of a severe storm and the non-arrival of his friends, Hon. Gilman Marston received the nomination and was elected. In 1863 he was nominated for Congress, but was defeated by Hon. Daniel Marcy, the Democratic candidate.

He was a man of vigorous mental and physical constitution, and at the age of eighty-five had not retired from practice. He died at Conway, March 16, 1885; married, December, 1832, Ruth G. Odell, of Conway; she died April 8, 1880.

Hon. Moses Eastman, born August 1, 1770; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1794, receiving the degree of A.M.; read law and admitted to the bar in 1797, opening an office in his native town; was postmaster some thirty years; was clerk of the Circuit Court, filling the same position in the Superior Court after the formation of Merrimack County; in 1847 removed to Waltham, Mass.; died April 19, 1848; married, first, Sukey Bartlett; second, Eliza Sweetser.

Joseph Bartlett Eastman, A.M., son of Hon. Moses and Sukey (Bartlett) Eastman, born February 4, 1804; graduated at Dartmouth, 1821; read law with his father; then studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Peter Bartlett, and practiced medicine until 1831 at Waterford, Me.; taught the Salisbury Academy; studied divinity at the Andover Theological Seminary in the class of 1837; licensed to preach by the Addison Association of Vermont. He continued preaching and died at Windsor, N. Y., December 31, 1861; married Mary, daughter of John Huse, of Hill. His sons became celebrated in their chosen professions, but none of them were born in Salisbury.

Elbridge G. Eastman, son of Hon. Moses, graduated at West Point Military School. He was a highly-respected officer in the army, and died at Fort Gibson, Ark., in 1834, unmarried.

Adjutant Edward Evans, a native of Ireland, settled at Chester, N. H., about 1760 and removed to Salisbury previous to 1775. He was known as "Master Evans," and was a most successful school-teacher. It is said he and Carrigan were the best penmen in the province. For a time he served as secretary for Generals Washington and Sullivan. He was commissioned adjutant of the Second Regiment of militia. He was at Bunker Hill, Bennington, and served in the New Jersey and New York campaigns. He died 1818; married Sarah Flagg. She died 1831, aged seventy-nine.

James L. Foote, Esq., son of Thomas and Lydia (Taber), born April 15, 1856; read law with Hon. J. M. Shirley, at Andover, and Hon. E. B. S. Sanborn,

of Franklin Falls; admitted to the bar in 1877, and opened an office at Manchester.

Jonathan French, M.D., son of Lieutenant Joseph, born in Salisbury, October 5, 1777; married —— Shaw; practiced his profession at Hampton; removed to Amesbury, Mass.; died.

John Q. A. French, M.D., son of Captain Nathaniel and Phebia (Wells) French, born in Salisbury; practices his profession at Washington, N. H.

Rev. Winthrop Fifield read medicine with Dr. Jesse Merrill, of Salisbury; attended medical lectures at Dartmouth, and for three years practiced at Pittsfield, at which place he began theology under Rev. Jonathan Curtis, and completed at Andover Theological Seminary; ordained at Epsom, May 10, 1837; died at South Newmarket, May 9, 1862, aged fifty-six; married, first, Sophia Garland; second, Sarah A. O. Piper.

Ebenezer O. Fifield, son of Jonathan and Dorcas (Pearson) Fifield, born in Salisbury; entered Dartmouth College with Ezekiel Webster; graduated in 1804; read medicine with Dr. Nathan Smith, of Hanover. When Daniel Webster went to Boston, to open his law-office, Mr. Fifield went with him, and completed his studies under Dr. Asa Ballard. Began practice in ——, Me. In the 1812 War he entered the army as surgeon; captured by the French and was a prisoner in France for eight months. Shattered in health, he became a principal of the Alexandria (Va.) Academy; then in the old State Bank at Boston; eyesight failing, he removed to Lowell, where he died October 22, 1859; married Anna G. Gough, of Boston. She died 1875.

John L. Fifield, M.D., read medicine with Dr. Elkins at Andover, and is a successful practitioner at Victoria, Ill.; married Laura Cushman.

James Fifield, M.D., practiced medicine at Claremont; died April 30, 1827, aged thirty-three years; married Lucinda Talmer, of Claremont. She died August 22, 1881, aged seventy-eight years.

Jesse Fifield, M.D., settled at Waterloo, N. Y.; married Sarah Burnham.

Rev. Amos Foster, A.M., born March 30, 1797; graduated at Dartmouth, 1822; studied theology and was licensed to preach by the Windsor Association in February, 1824; ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Canaan, which he served eight years; installed at Putney, Vt., and with a few changes settled there as his home, and died September 21, 1884, aged eighty-seven years, five months, twenty-two days; married, June 29, 1825, Harriet A. White. His publications were quite numerous and eagerly sought after.

Rev. Benjamin F. Foster (see church record), born June 16, 1803; graduated at Amherst College in 1829; studied divinity, was ordained in March, 1832; died November 2, 1868; married, first, April 19, 1832, Ruth H. Kimball; second, Mary C. Perry.

John M. Fitz, M.D., born October 19, 1820; read medicine with Dr. C. P. Gage, of Concord; attended medical lectures at Harvard, and graduated from Dartmouth Medical College; eventually settled at Bradford; died February 8, 1883; an active member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; a man of great perseverance, possessing a quick perception, he arrived at a diagnosis seemingly by intuition; married Nancy Chase, of Warner.

Andrew L. Greeley, born September 10, 1835; admitted to the bar in 1859, and is now district attorney of Esmeralda County, Nev. He was a member of the first Legislature which met in that State. Married Mrs. Mary A. Osborne.

Luther J. Greeley, a brother of the previous, born February 5, 1840; read law with Hon. John M. Shirley at Andover; admitted to the bar in October, 1863, and practices his profession at Bodie, Col.

Carlos S. Greeley, one of the self-made men of our times, born July 11, 1811 (see Daniel B. Gale). Messrs. Greeley and Gale built up a large business, which has continued to increase until at the present time Mr. Greeley is at the head of the firm which has built the largest grocery-store and do the largest business in their line of any store in the United States. He has ever been connected with public enterprise; his keen business qualities place his name as a financier in such a high rank that it stands as president of numerous institutions of philanthropy, learning, charity and financial enterprise. He possesses a benevolent heart, a sympathetic nature, and with his wealth renders his acts of kindness truly noble. Married, 1841, Emily R. Robbins, of Hartford, Conn.; died 1878; one child.

Henry Greenleaf, A.M., born May 15, 1797, graduated at Dartmouth 1823. He read law, was admitted to the bar and practiced for a period. Died November 27, 1832, unmarried.

Charles F. Greenough, son of Eldridge F. and Elizabeth R. (Eastman) Greenough, born July 29, 1849; read law with his father (D. C. 1828); admitted to the bar, and practices at Wauseon, Ohio.

Hon. Jacob Gale, born February 22, 1814; graduated at Dartmouth, 1833, removing to Peoria, Ill., the year following, where he still resides; admitted to the bar; in 1844 elected clerk of Circuit Court, holding the position twelve years; judge of Judicial Court in 1856, and through his personal efforts has made the present school system of that city what it is; has been mayor two terms and filled many offices of trust, with great ability; married Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Peter Bartlett; she died 1871.

Daniel B. Gale, a brother of the preceding, born March 30, 1816. Although not a professional man, yet he should receive notice; fitted for college, but at the last moment decided to become a merchant; a great student and one who always did what he could in the cause of education. Purchasing a stock of goods in Boston, he shipped them by the way of New Orleans, and, in company with Carlos Greeley,

began business in 1838 at St. Louis, which partnership continued thirty-six years. During that period no partnership papers were ever made out and they never had a word of disagreement. Mr. Greeley says Mr. Gale was a good, honest, working man, always ready to do his share of hard work—and there was plenty of it for many long years. For many years Mr. Gale was a director in several banks and a large stockholder of the Kansas and Pacific Railroad. In charitable organizations and in the cause of education he gave liberally. He died September 23, 1874. Married Charlotte E. Pettengill, of Salisbury.

Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, born November 28, 1792; married, first, Susannah Pettengill; second, Lydia Bowman; third, Mrs. Ann Payson. He died April 19, 1864; graduated at Dartmouth, 1817; began the study of divinity at Andover Theological Seminary in 1819; ordained over the Congregationalist Church at Canton, Mass., in 1822. Later in life he became one of the most noted of the Unitarian ministers and acquired a prominent position in the Masonic fraternity; an active and zealous laborer in the cause of human brotherhood and an uncompromising opponent of every form of oppression.

Palmetus Hunton, Esq., son of Dr. Arial and Polly (Pingry) Hunton, born November 30, 1809; studied law and admitted to the bar at Hyde Park, Vt., 1837; married Louisa Parsons. He died at Charleston, S. C., August 4, 1839.

Sylvanus Hunton, M.D., brother of the former, born June 2, 1811; read medicine; graduated at Castleton Medical College in 1836; died at Carrolton, Ga., February 26, 1847; married Clarissa M. Baily.

Charles B. Haddock, A.M., D.D., born June 20, 1796, entering Dartmouth College in 1812, possessing marked mental qualities. His natural endowments and diligence of application at once made him the best scholar of his class. After graduating, in 1816, he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass.; impaired health prevented him from completing his studies and he made the tour of the Southern States. On his return, in 1819, he was appointed to the chair of rhetoric at Dartmouth, continuing till 1838. As an instructor he was thorough; as a critic, discriminating; as a writer, fertile; and as a speaker, graceful and attractive. He was popular with the students, endearing them to him by his dignity and that thoughtful, manly kindness which improves and gives charm to every form of intercourse. After resigning his position he was made professor of intellectual philosophy and civil policy. While holding this position he was *chargé d'affaires* of the United States at Portugal, from 1850 to 1854. On his return to his *Alma Mater* he resigned the chair. Professor Haddock never sought the fame of authorship, but in 1846 he published "Addresses and Miscellaneous Writings." They were productions of rare merit, showing the same finish of style, purity of diction and richness and practicability of suggestion which characterized all his intellectual efforts. He subsequently published a number of valuable works. The last of his life was spent at West Lebanon, where he died January 15, 1861. Married, first, Susan Saunders, daughter of Richard Lang, of Hanover; second, Mrs. Caroline (Kimball) Young.

William T., A.M., although a brother of Charles B. Haddock, spelled and pronounced his name Heydock; born April 4, 1798; graduated at Dartmouth, 1819; read law with his uncle, Daniel Webster, at Boston; admitted to the bar in 1822; began practice at Hanover. Two years later removed to Concord, where he published the *Probate Directory*; removed to Boston in 1829 and took the editorial chair of the *Jurisprudence*, a law journal published weekly. In 1831 removed to Lowell, and died November 6, 1835, unmarried.

Lorenzo Haddock, M.D., a younger brother, was a physician at Buffalo, N. Y., where he died.

George H. Hutchings, M.D., born at Charlestown, Mass., February 3, 1840, and was very small when his parents removed to Salisbury. He received his education in Salisbury, and until after marriage his home was among us. He entered Harvard Medical College in 1857, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1861, eventually settling at Woburn, Mass., where he continues engaged in a large and lucrative practice. He is connected with several medical societies and has published a number of works on special diseases. Married Emily M. Lathrope; two children.

Albert L. Kelly, son of Hon. Israel W. and Rebecca (Fletcher) Kelly, born August 17, 1802; graduated at Dartmouth in 1822; read law and began practice at Frankfort; resides at Wintersport, Me.; married Caroline Pierce.

Israel W. Kelly, a brother of the former, born January 1, 1804; graduated at Dartmouth in 1825; he was known as Webster Kelly; read law with Hon. Joseph Bell at Haverhill, Mass.; practiced for a time at Boston; married Lucella S. Pierce, of Frankfort, Me., in which State he continued to practice; died July 5, 1855.

Benjamin Loverin, M.D., born June 1, 1786; married Abigail Greeley; practiced his profession, and died at Sutton July 25, 1825.

John Webster Little, M.D., D.D.S., born April 7, 1818; read medicine and graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1845. Impaired health prevented him from riding, and he turned his attention to dentistry, which he practiced at Concord, winning an enviable reputation. Died December 21, 1877; married, first, Sarah P. White; married, second, Elizabeth J. Goodwin.

Rev. Valentine Little, A.B., a brother of the former, born February 21, 1790; graduated at Dartmouth in 1811; studied divinity with Rev. Joseph Dodge, of Haverhill, Mass.; served on a mission and supplied

vacancies until he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Lowell, Me., in 1826; returned to his place of nativity (Salisbury), in 1836, where he died June 4, 1852; married, first, Mary Clark, of Maine; married, second, Miranda C. Church.

Rev. Ebenezer L. Little, A.B., born April 30, 1837; took a course of study at the University of Michigan in 1861, and completed at the Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y., in 1866; was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church at Clifton, N. Y., in 1866. In July, 1871, he accepted a call from the Baptist Church at Lapeer, Mich., remaining six years. In 1878 became pastor at Alpena, Mich., and continues; married, Susan C. Lamson.

Rev. Frank R. Morse, A.M., D.D., graduated at Dartmouth, 1861; immediately entered the Newton (Mass.) Theological Institute, from which he graduated in 1865. Dr. Morse is a brilliant and easy speaker and a laborious worker in Christ's vineyard. At present pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church at Brooklyn, N. Y.; one of the professors in the Brooklyn Lay College and Bible Institute; one of the owners and editors of the *Watch Tower*. Married Emma B. Giles, of New York.

Thomas J. Noyes, M.D., son of Joseph, born November 20, 1805.

Hon. Moses Pettengill, born April 16, 1802; one of Salisbury's self-made men; began mercantile business at Rochester, N.Y., in 1827; thence to Brockport, N. Y. In 1834 removed to Peoria, Ill., and in company with Jacob Gale opened the first hardware-store at that place, where he continued in a number of enterprises. He held a large number of city offices, and was a member of the State Senate. He was one of the originators of the Presbyterian Church at Peoria, and gave largely of his time and funds for the support of Christianity, being a trustee and deacon of the church since 1834–35. He gave princely sums in aid of the negro and the soldiers, and was one of the supporters of Wheaton College. He built a day and boarding-school, costing some thirty thousand dollars, which is meeting with good success. He died November 9, 1883; married, first, Lucy, daughter of Amos Pettengill; died February 29, 1864; married, second, Mrs. Hannah W. (Bent) Tyner.

Hon. James O. Pettengill, born April 17, 1810; early removed to Rochester, N. Y., and there continues. Married, first, Emaline Woodbury; married, second, Mrs. Harriet B. Howard. She died October 13, 1882. A man of great business capacity, highly respected, and has held many offices of public trust and of private corporations with fidelity; one of the founders of the Rochester Theological Seminary, and established the chair of church history.

Thomas Hale Pettengill, Esq., born November 20, 1780; married Aphia Morse; she died at Portland, Me., November 10, 1861. He died at Salisbury; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1804; read law and admitted to the bar in 1808, opening an office at Canaan, where he remained until 1822, when he returned to Salisbury and continued in the practice of his profession, in which he sustained an enviable reputation.

Benjamin Pettengill, A.M., born September 17, 1789; graduated at Middlebury College in 1812; was a merchant and hotel proprietor, remaining in his native town. He could only be induced to hold the office of representative for three years; married Betsey, daughter of Lieutenant Benjamin Pettengill.

Hon. John W. Pettengill, son of the above, born November 12, 1835; entered Dartmouth College in 1852; began the study of law under Hon. Asa Fowler at Concord; health failing, he returned home, and in the spring of 1858 removed to Charlestown, Mass., completed his law studies under Hon. J. Q. A. Griffin, and at the April term in 1859 was admitted to the bar, opening an office at Charlestown immediately after, and for three years was city solicitor, during which time he lost but three cases. In 1874 he removed to Boston. Under the administration of Governor Talbot he was made judge of the District Court, having jurisdiction over nine towns, and is assistant judge of the Charlestown Police Court. Married, first, Margaret W. Dennitt; married, second, Emma M. Tilton; married, third, Mary Dennitt.

Solomon M. Pingrey, born November 12, 1820; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1840 and died the following October.

Hon. William M. Pingrey, A.M., born May 28, 1806; read law with Samuel I. Wells (see Lawyers) and with Shaw & Chandler at Danville; was admitted to the bar in June, 1832, and the following month opened an office at Weathersfield, remaining nine years; removed to Springfield, thence to Perkinsville. While at Weathersfield he held the office of town clerk, treasurer, selectman and county surveyor; a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850; county commissioner and State auditor from 1853 to 1860; a member of the Legislature in 1860, '61, '68; a member of the Senate in 1869, '70, '71, and later assistant judge of Windsor County Court, and for forty-five years deacon of the Baptist Church. He died May 1, 1885. Married, first, Lucy G. Brown; second, Mrs. Lucy C. Richardson.

Colonel Samuel E. Pingrey, A.M., born August 2, 1832; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1857; read law and admitted to the bar in Windsor County, Vt., in 1859; began practice at Hartford, Vt.; enlisted in the United States service in 1861 and, at the expiration of three years, returned as colonel; resides at Hartford, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice; has been county solicitor two terms; elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1883 and chosen Governor the following year.

Colonel Stephen M. Pingrey, a brother to the former, was born March 21, 1835; read law with Hon. A. P. Hunton at Bethel, Vt., where he was admitted to the bar in 1860; enlisted as a private in

1861 and came home in command of his regiment at the end of three years; resides and practices his profession at Hartford; married Mary Foster, of Bethel, Vt.

William W. Proctor, M.D., born May 9, 1807; read medicine with Dr. Bartlett; graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1833; began practice at Hill; removed to Pittsfield, where he died April 23, 1861; married Mary Hale.

Hon. Nathaniel Parker, born January 31, 1807; removed to Williston, Vt., and represented that town in the Legislature in 1839–42; removed to Burlington, Vt., where he was appointed deputy collector, serving six years; a director of the Merchants' and Commercial Banks; he held the same position in the Vermont Life Insurance Company since its organization; president of the Burlington Glass Company. He was appointed assistant judge of the County Court in 1870, holding the office six years. Married, first, Cynthia L. Haines; second, Julia B. Hoswell.

Rev. Moses Sawyer, A.M., born March 11, 1776; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1799, taking first honors; studied theology with Rev. Asa Burton at Thedford, Vt., until 1801; ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Henniker May 21, 1802; dismissed in 1826; installed at Scarborough, Me., Gloucester, Mass.; preached at Saugus and Ipswich, Mass., where he died August 26, 1847. Married Fanny, daughter of Captain Peter Kimball, of Boscawen.

Nathaniel Sawyer, A.M., brother of the former, born April 10, 1784; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1805; read law at Concord and at Salem, Mass.; began practice at Newburyport, Mass.; thence went to Boston, where he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died, October 3, 1853. Married at Frankfort, Ky., Palemia Bacon.

Colonel George W. Stevens, A.M., born November 16, 1814; read law with Hon. G. W. Nesmith and practiced at Lebanon. Married Sarah A. Davenport. He died October 2, 1877.

Elder Hiram Stevens, born December 12, 1803; a preacher of the Free-Will Baptist Church in Salisbury, Meredith, Ohio, and several other places. He was an eloquent, powerful speaker. Died June 6, 1880. He married three times.

Lieutenant Robert Smith removed to Salisbury previous to 1768, and was one of the town's most prominent men, serving throughout the Revolutionary War and was one of her prominent churchmen. Married, 1768, Sarah Eaton. He died November 11, 1801.

Robert Smith, M.D., grandson of the former, studied medicine at Dartmouth Medical College, receiving his degree in 1847. Married, first, Susan, daughter of Joshua Fifield; second, Hannah Marston; third, Abigail Pettengill. He practiced his profession at Amesbury, Mass., and Hampton, N. H. Died in Salisbury, April 13, 1873.

Hon. Peter Swett, born March 27, 1801; removed to Brockport, N. Y., in 1830, and for six years was engaged in mercantile pursuits; removed to Peoria, Ill., and became extensively engaged in vintage business, where he died in 1868. He served in the State Senate, was postmaster, and reappointed by President Buchanan, and served as city treasurer; married Frances Trumbull. She died in 1872.

John P. Townsend, living in New York City since 1850; vice-president of the Bowery Savings-Bank, the largest institution of the kind in the country having assets of over forty millions; president of the Municipal Gas-Light Company, of Rochester; vice-president of the Maritime Exchange; director of the Long Island Railroad Company; secretary and manager of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and a trustee and manager in a number of other benevolent and charitable institutions. Married Elizabeth A. Baldwin.

Patrick Henry Townsend, born October 20, 1823; entered Phillips Exeter Academy. In the fall of 1848 he entered the junior class at Bowdoin College and graduated with honor in 1850; read law with Hon. Amos Tuck, Hon. E. B. Washburn and was admitted to the bar. His was a very eventful and noted life. He died very suddenly at Washington in May, 1864.

Dr. John True, A.B., son of Deacon Jacob True, born April 9, 1789; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1806; read medicine at Concord and at Dartmouth Medical School; began practice at Haverhill, Mass.; thence removed to Tennessee, where he died in 1815.

Walter Wells, son of Samuel I. Wells, Esq., born in 1830; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1852 with high honors; died at Portland, Me., April 21, 1881; married Mary Sturdivant. He was a teacher and lecturer on educational topics, particularly of a scientific nature. In 1867 he took charge of the hydrographic survey of Maine. He wrote a work entitled, "Water-Power of Maine: an Elementary Physical Geography," an elaborate and exhaustive report on the relation of the tariff to the growth and manufacture of cotton in the United States.

William Coombs Thompson, son of Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, born March 17, 1802; graduated at Dartmouth in 1820; read law and admitted to the bar in 1824, beginning practice at Concord; removing to Plymouth in 1826. In 1852 he removed to Worcester, Mass., where he died April 27, 1877. Married, first, Martha H. Leavett; second, Susan B. Nelson.

Charles E. Thompson, a brother of the former, born June 19, 1807; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1828; read law one year; traveled in South America and the South Seas for three years; returned to Mobile, Ala., where he was in trade; completed his law studies with his brother at Plymouth and admitted to the bar in 1838; began practice at Haverhill, continuing till 1854; resides at Cresskill, N. Y.; married Mary, daughter of Hon. Miles Olcott.

Henry Lyman Watson, M.D., read medicine with Hon. Leonard Eaton, M.D., at Warner; graduated from the Vermont Medical School in 1848; has practiced at Stewartstown, Guildhall, Vt., and for the last fourteen years at Littleton; has been a member of the Legislature and postmaster; also filled numerous positions of honor and trust, both public and private; married, first, Roxana Hughes; married, second, Mary J. Hardy.

Irving A. Watson, M.D., born September 6, 1849; read medicine and graduated from the Vermont Medical University in 1871; practiced at Northumberland ten years, representing that town in the Legislature. In 1881 he removed to Concord, where he was made permanent secretary of the State Board of Health, filling the position with great satisfaction; married Lena A. Farr, of Littleton.

Hon. Ebenezer Webster, also known as Captain, Colonel and Judge; son of Ebenezer Webster; born at East Kingston, April 22, 1739 (O. S.); married, first, Mehitable Smith; married, second, Abigail Eastman, a woman of clear and vigorous understanding, of more than ordinary common sense, and took great delight in debating any subject; a woman of high spirit, proud of her children and ambitious of their future distinction. Young Webster, like many young men, was bound out to learn a trade, but his master proving a tyrant in every sense of the word, young Webster ran away and went to live in the family of Colonel Ebenezer Stevens, for whom the town was named (Stevenstown). Mr. Stevens dying soon after, Webster continued in the son's (Major Ebenezer Stevens') family. When Webster became of age (1760) he located in the town and built him a log house; marrying in 1761, he brought his wife to the new settlement, where they continued to reside, and eventually became the owner of some two hundred and twenty-five acres of land. About 1785–86 he removed to the Lower village and built a two-story tavern, with a two-story ell; here he remained till 1799, when he exchanged his tavern with William Haddock for the latter's dwelling on the opposite side of the street, where he died in 1806, and now known as part of the Orphans' Home at Lower Franklin. The first saw and grist-mill was located on Mr. Webster's land, just east of his log house. On the expiration of the proprietors' lease, Mr. Webster became the owner, and conducted them a number of years. He held his first public office in 1764. At the first meeting after the town's incorporation he was chosen moderator, holding the office forty-three times. In 1769 he was chosen selectman, and held the office nine years. In 1778–80 he was elected representative of the classified towns of Salisbury and Boscawen, and from Salisbury in 1790–91, and Senator for the years 1785, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91; judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1791 until the time of his death, in 1806. He was one of the delegates to Exeter to the convention which met to form a permanent plan of government, and at the second convention voted for its adoption, prefacing his vote by a speech characteristic of the man. He was the town's first justice of the peace. In church matters he exercised great influence, and was a member in good standing. No citizen of the town did more valiant fighting or was in the service longer than Colonel Webster. As an officer, he was beloved by his soldiers, and set the good example of being found in the front of his men, and in the thickest of the fight. He was born to command, of cool, steady nerve, and possessing good judgment. Many pages might be written of the doings of this noble man.

Hon. Ezekiel Webster, son of Colonel Ebenezer, born March 11, 1780. The first nineteen years of his life were spent upon the farm. When it was decided that he should enter Dartmouth, two terms were spent at the Salisbury Academy; thence to Dr. Wood's, where in nine months he fitted for college, entering Dartmouth in 1801 and graduating in 1804. Read law with General Sullivan and Parker Noyes, entering the profession in September, 1807, at Boscawen, where he continued. He was finely proportioned, six feet tall, and of light complexion. As a lawyer he possessed few equals. A wise counselor and an able advocate. In debate he was dignified and courteous. His weapons were strong arguments clothed in simple yet elegant language. While arguing a case in court at Concord, he suddenly fell back and immediately expired, April 10, 1829; married, first, Alice Bridge; married, second, Achsah Pollard, who still resides at Concord.

Hon. Daniel Webster, born in Salisbury January 8, 1782, brother of the former. So many volumes have been printed, orations and memoirs delivered on this great man, that we do not feel competent to say anything farther. As a child Daniel was weak, and it was thought by his parents that he never would be able to perform manual labor; consequently, from the first his education was begun; his first public instructor was Master Robert Hoag; his second, James Tappan. When fourteen years of age he spent six months at Phillips Academy, Exeter; after his return he went to Dr. Wood's, at Boscawen; here he fitted for Dartmouth College, entering in 1788 and graduating in 1801, with high honors. After teaching at Fryeburg, Me., he returned to Salisbury in September, 1802, and began the study of law with Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, continuing till July 1804, when he went to Boston, completing his studies under Hon. Christopher Gore, and in the following March (1805) was admitted to the bar; he immediately returned to Boscawen, opened an office, continuing till September, 1807; turning his business over to his brother Ezekiel, he removed to Portsmouth, and was admitted to the Superior Court of New Hampshire. Continuing at Portsmouth until 1816–17, he removed to Boston, Mass., where he continued. In 1822 he was elected to Congress from the Boston District, and re-elected in 1824. In 1827 sent to Congress, remaining till 1840, resigning the office



T. D. Little.

to accept that of Secretary of State under General Harrison; this office he filled with marked ability until 1843, when he resigned. In 1845 he was again chosen Senator. In 1850, on the death of President Taylor he resigned the Senatorship and became Secretary of State under President Fillmore, continuing until his death, in 1852. His public life may thus be summarized,—Representative in Congress eight years, a Senator in Congress nineteen years, a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, and five years in the President's Cabinet as Secretary of State. During most of this time his party was in the minority. In the spring of 1839 he visited England, Scotland and France. Dartmouth College conferred the degree of LL. D. He united with the Congregational Church at Salisbury September 13, 1806; married, first, May 26, 1808, Grace Fletcher, died January 21, 1828; married, second, 1832, Caroline Bayard Le Roy.

Captain John Webster, a cousin of Hon. Ebenezer Webster, born 1710; a very prominent man of the town, to which he removed very early; he kept the fort at Boscawen, the principal owner of the first mill erected in Salisbury and procured the town's charter; he was very closely connected with the town's affairs, a man universally respected and honored. He died April 29, 1788; married Susannah Snow (?), died 1801, aged ninety-one years.

Humphrey Webster, born December 12, 1789; graduated at Middlebury College (?); served in the War of 1812; removed to Virginia, where he practiced law and died in 1820 (?)

Humphrey Webster, born February 19, 1821; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1844; became a teacher at Springfield, Mass., then at Worcester, then in North Carolina. Previous to the war he took a plantation in that State and died there in 1866; married Eliza Hamilton, daughter of Lucius A. Emery.

Rev. David R. Whittemore, born July 31, 1819; attended school at Dracut Academy. In 1842 he removed to Rhode Island, where he was ordained and became pastor of the Free Baptist Church at North Providence. In 1846 he filled the same position for the South Free Baptist Church, at Newport. Resides at Providence. He is extensively known as a great Christian worker and has formed a number of churches. Brightness of intellect, correctness of judgment and positiveness of opinion are traits which make him a wise counselor and a bold leader; married Eliza J. Gilbert.

Rev. Joseph Whittemore, M.D., born in 1813, was ordained pastor of a Baptist Church in Rhode Island, but for twenty years he has practiced medicine at Osage, Iowa.

Jeremiah W. Wilson, M.D., son of Dr. Job Wilson, born January 11, 1816; read medicine and graduated at Castleton (Vt.) Medical School; locating in the village of Contoocook, at Hopkinton, where he continues in a large and successful practice.

Ephraim F. Wilson, M.D., born October 30, 1817; read medicine and graduated at Castleton (Vt.) Medical School in 1845; opened an office at Sanbornton; removed to East Concord in 1849; in 1854 removed to Rockville, Conn., where he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice; married Rhoda Barnard.

Thomas W. Wilson, M.D., born February 16, 1806; married Amanda M. Sawyer; he died in 1861; he completed his medical education at the Dartmouth Medical School; returned to Salisbury and had a large and extensive practice. He first joined the Baptist Church, later the Congregational Church, and was highly respected.

Moses S. Wilson, M.D., read medicine with his father, Dr. Thomas W.; attended medical lectures at Dartmouth, Castleton, Vt., and Harvard Medical Schools, where he graduated in 1849. Opening an office at Warner, he continued until the death of his father, in 1861, when he returned to Salisbury, remaining until his appointment as assistant surgeon of the Seventh New Hampshire Regiment; resigning in the summer of 1864, he removed to Galesburg, Ill., where he died in 1873. Married Mary S. Harvey.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS DEARBORN LITTLE.

Thomas Dearborn Little was born in Salisbury, N. H., August 14, 1823. He is a son of Thomas Rowell Little, a native of Newburyport, Mass., and Nancy (Webster), daughter of John Webster, one of the early settlers of Salisbury.

He married, first, November 27, 1851, Susan E., daughter of Robert Smith, M.D. She was born October 2, 1828, in Amesbury, Mass., and died January 31, 1875.

He married, second, Lucy L., daughter of Andrew Davis, of Rutland, Vt. She was born December 26, 1844.

Mr. Little received his education principally at Salisbury Academy, and he subsequently taught school in winter for ten years.

Having a liking for mathematical studies, he studied surveying with his uncle, Rev. Valentine Little, and assisted in the preliminary survey and

location of the Northern New Hampshire Railroad, in 1845. He has continued the practice of surveying since that time, as his services have been required.

Although he desired to enter college and get a more liberal education, he yielded to the wish of his parents and remained at the old homestead as a farmer and mechanic.

He was appointed postmaster, under President Lincoln, in 1861, and held the office until he resigned, in 1869.

In 1864 he spent some time in Virginia, in the service of the United States Christian Commission, having charge of Christian Commission headquarters of the Tenth Army Corps, being located on the Bermuda Hundred, about two miles southeast of Dutch Gap.

He has served on the Board of Selectmen several times. In 1860 he was chosen a deacon of the Congregational Church, which office he continues to hold, and has identified himself with the moral and religious interests of the community.

Mr. Little's home is the same that was occupied by his father and grandfather, who came here from Newburyport, Mass., in 1801. It is pleasantly located in the South village, near the Congregational Church with which Daniel Webster united in 1807, and was near the old academy in which Mr. Webster attended school. Such a location, amid the varied and beautiful scenery of these hill-tops, is a fit place for the development of physical and mental powers. They had the following children:

I. Thomas Rowell, born September 19, 1853; married, April 29, 1876, Carrie B., daughter of Lewis A. Hawkins.

II. Charles Webster, born December 20, 1855; died May 6, 1870.

III. Susan Paulina, born July 8, 1858; married, July 13, 1882, Rev. Samuel H. Barnum, son of Rev. S. W. Barnum, of New Haven, Conn.

IV. John Webster, born January 21, 1861; married, November 26, 1884, Hannah M., daughter of the late H. C. W. Moors.

V. Alice Maria, born June 4, 1866.

VI. Robert Smith, born May 7, 1870.

VII. William Dearborn, born January 11, 1874; died November 15, 1874.

VIII. Edwin Dearborn, born September 14, 1778.

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[1] HENRY PEARSONS ROLFE.

Henry Pearsons Rolfe was born in Boscawen February 13, 1821. His father, Benjamin Rolfe, was also a native of Boscawen. His grandparents, on his father's side, Benjamin and Lydia Pearsons Rolfe, came from Newbury, Mass., immediately after the close of the French War, and settled on the frontier in Boscawen, near the Salisbury line.

His mother, Margaret Searle Rolfe, was the daughter of Rev. Jonathan Searle, the first settled minister of Salisbury. His grandmother, on the maternal side, was the daughter of Jethro Sanborn, a sea-captain, of Sandown, who, to feed our suffering soldiers at Valley Forge, gave a large share of his fortune in exchange for depreciated Continental money, which became worthless, and for which the government never made any return to him or his heirs. Several thousand dollars of this irredeemable scrip came into the possession of the mother of the subject of this sketch, Margaret Searle.

The mother of Mr. Rolfe and Daniel Webster were both pupils of Master Tappan, and for a time were schoolmates. She graduated from Atkinson Academy when it was in charge of the then famous Professor Vose, and after that was a teacher for nine years. She was teaching in Mr. Webster's school district when he returned from his school in Fryeburg. A friendship sprang up between them, and she loved to rehearse, in later years, to her children, how Webster unfolded to her all his struggles and ambitions and his fixed purpose never to be guilty of an unworthy act.

Mr. Rolfe was raised on a farm, and his parents being poor, his education, till his tenth year, was limited to six months yearly in the district school. From ten to sixteen he was allowed only three months of schooling during the winter terms. The winter of his sixteenth and seventeenth year he spent in the woods with his father, driving a lumber team. From that time till he was twenty years of age he enjoyed only nineteen weeks of schooling,—five at Franklin and fourteen at Salisbury Academy.

Such privileges seem scanty in our day, and yet such were his powers of acquisition that at eighteen we find young Rolfe teaching his first district school, an employment which he followed for nine successive winters with unvarying and ever-growing success.

When nineteen, the family moved to Hill, in this State. In 1841, when twenty years of age, he began his preparation for college at New Hampton. He spent three years in the preparatory course, and entered Dartmouth College in 1844. Being obliged to depend upon his own efforts to secure the necessary means to defray the expense of his education, he taught school during the winters of his preparatory and collegiate courses. For several successive seasons

[1] By Rev. James W. Patterson.



Henry P. Wolfe

he was employed upon Cape Cod, but during his sophomore and junior years he taught for five months each year at Dartmouth, Mass., and three months of his senior year in the same school.

When in attendance upon the college, Mr. Rolfe was exceptionally punctual in the discharge of all his duties. During his senior year he was never absent from a recitation, lecture or other exercise. He asked for no excuse, and met every requisition. Such a record is unusual in college classes, and perhaps stood alone in his own. Mr. Rolfe's student-life was eminently successful, both in the acquisition of mental discipline and scholarly attainments. In 1848 he graduated from Dartmouth with the highest respect of the faculty and the warmest attachment of his class-mates.

Although compelled to be absent, teaching, five months during the first three years of his collegiate course, upon his graduation he received this special commendation from the president of the institution,—

"DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, July 25, 1848.

"This may certify that Mr. Henry P. Rolfe is a graduate of the present year at this college. He is a highly-respected student. His course has been remarkably correct and exemplary. It gives me pleasure to commend him as a good scholar and an upright man. He is a well-qualified teacher, and worthy of the confidence and patronage of any who may have occasion for his services."

After a few weeks of rest he entered the law-office of Hon. Asa Fowler, of Concord, on the 21st of September, and, after two years and a half of study, was admitted to the bar in May, 1851. On admission to the bar he immediately opened an office in Concord, and step by step advanced in professional strength and standing till, in 1869, he was appointed United States attorney for the district of New Hampshire by President Grant, and discharged the responsible and exacting duties of the office vigorously, ably and conscientiously for five years.

During the years 1852 and 1853 he was a member of the Board of Education for Concord, and served as chairman of the board the last year. He was also elected as a Democrat to represent the town in the Legislature of 1853. He was again sent to the Legislature as a Republican to represent Ward 5 in the city of Concord, during the stormy years of 1863 and 1864. This was during the period of war, when the government called for the services of its ablest and most trusted citizens.

In 1859 and 1860 he was the Democratic candidate for State Senator from his district, and during the latter was candidate for Presidential elector for the same party on the Douglas ticket. In 1866 he was appointed postmaster of Concord by Andrew Johnson, but his commission was withheld because he refused to assist in electing Democrats to Congress.

In 1878, Governor Prescott made Mr. Rolfe a member of the commission to take testimony and report to the Legislature what legislation was necessary to protect the citizens in the vicinity of Lake Winnipiseogee against the encroachments of the Lake Company.

An investigation was had and a report made by the commission, and where constant complaint had been made, not a murmur of dissatisfaction has since been heard.

This is no ordinary record and is the evidence of solid merit. Mr. Rolfe has been a patient student, a sound lawyer and a strong advocate. A good cause is safe in his hands, if a suit-at-law can be said to be safe in any hands.

He has often been called to speak before assemblies of his fellow-citizens, political and otherwise. On such occasions he always impresses his hearers with the extent and accuracy of his information, and with his strong and sterling good sense. Mr. Rolfe believes what he says, and says what he believes. His friendships are strong, and he is slow to see faults in those whom he loves.

On the 22d of November, 1853, he married Mary Rebecca Sherburn, daughter of Robert H. Sherburn, of Concord, by whom he has had five children, as follows:

Marshall Potter Rolfe, born September 29, 1854, died August 6, 1862.

Margarett Florence, born January 12, 1858, died May 2, 1858.

Henrietta Maria, born January 17, 1861, died September 22, 1862.

Robert Henry, born October 16, 1863.

George Hamilton, born December 24, 1866.

The fourth child, Robert Henry, is now a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1884; and George Hamilton, a lad of eighteen, is pursuing his studies at the Holderness School for Boys, in Holderness, N. H.

In the spring of 1882, Mr. Rolfe nearly lost his life from the kick of a vicious horse. The result of this terrible accident has been the loss of his right eye and a complete prostration of the nervous system, from which he has been slowly recovering. He has not yet regained his former vigor and elasticity, but the original force of his constitution and the sleepless care of his most estimable wife are gradually bringing him back to his professional duties and power. He is resuming his practice, which, at the time of his injury, was quite lucrative.

This brief sketch of life and character has been

drawn by an impartial, though friendly hand, and it gives us no ordinary man.

Mr. Rolfe is a man of large frame and unusual gifts of mind. He has led an active, successful life, but, in the judgment of the writer, has never yet brought the full strength of his faculties into action. He has a reserve of power which, it is hoped, the future may give him an opportunity to use.

HISTORY OF SUTTON.

BY MRS. AUGUSTA HARVEY WORTHEN.

CHAPTER I.

SUTTON was first granted by the Masonian proprietors of New Hampshire lands November 30, 1749, at Portsmouth. It was called Perrystown, from Captain Obadiah Perry, of Haverhill, Mass., whose name heads the list of the sixty persons receiving the grant, the most of whom were inhabitants of Haverhill, Newbury and Bradford.

Of Perry it is known that he had served in the War of 1744–48, against the Eastern Indians, his name being on record as corporal of the nine men sent by Haverhill at the call of the provincial government.

At a later period, being engaged in Indian warfare, Perry was killed by Indians, and Colonel Josiah Bartlett (Governor Bartlett) became the purchaser of his right in Perrystown.

In the charter the granted township is described as lying west of Kiahsarge Hill (so called), containing the extent and quantity of six miles square, adjoining No. 1 (Warner) and No. 2 (Bradford) to the north of said numbers.

No settlement was made in Perrystown till the autumn of 1767, when David Peaslee, from Sandown, moved in with his family.

With all this delay the charter was forfeited and renewed twice. As late as 1773, the conditions remaining unfulfilled, the Masonians demanded of the town a sum of money to prevent its being declared forfeited again, which the town agreed to pay, Colonel Josiah Bartlett and his brother, Major Enoch Bartlett, being security for the town, and using their influence with the Masonians in favor of the town proprietors. Important as was the service he rendered, Governor Bartlett appears not to have been a gainer himself by his Sutton transactions. An autograph letter from him to the proprietors' clerk of Perrystown, under date of 1786, requests that a meeting of proprietors be called to ascertain why the money has not been paid by the town, and that security taken up, adding, "I am unwilling to have it lay any longer against me."

He seems to have been unfortunate in the quality of the lands of which he became possessor in Perrystown. Under date of 1773, the year he assisted in obtaining the new grant, the proprietors, moved probably by considerations of good policy, "*Voted* that if there is not upon the original Right of Obadiah Perry, now Colonel Josiah Bartlett's, lands fit for settlement, he shall have other lands fit for it, of the undivided lands in town." The committee chosen to examine report that "the First Division Lot is but ordinary, but some lots in town have been settled on meaner land than that, but that the Second Division Lot, we think, will do for a pretty good settlement."

In the charter the Masonians reserve for themselves eighteen rights or shares, which are to be exempt from taxation till sold. The remainder of the land is divided into sixty-three shares,—one each for the support of a minister, for a parsonage and for a school, the remaining sixty shares to be drawn for by the sixty proprietors of Perrystown. Very few of these proprietors ever became settlers in town, and many of their rights were sold for non-payment of taxes.

SETTLERS IN PERRYSTOWN PREVIOUS TO 1780.

1767.—David Peaslee and family.

1770.—Cornelius Bean, Samuel Bean, Jacob Davis, Ephraim Gile, Jonathan Stevens.

1771.—Benjamin Wadleigh, Jonathan Davis.

1772.—Matthew Harvey, Ebenezer Kezar.

1773.—Silas Russell, Benjamin Philbrick, Jr., Phineas Stevens, Capt. William Pressey, Jeremiah Davis.

The other settlers previous to 1780 were,—

Pain Tongue, Daniel Messer, Benjamin Mastin, Jacob Mastin, David Eaton, Samuel Andrew, Benjamin Critchett, Jonathan Wadleigh, Joseph Wadleigh, Captain George Marden, Jonathan Roby, Samuel Roby, Jonathan Nelson, Philip and Asa Nelson (sons of Jonathan), Moses Quimby James King, Ezra Jones, Francis Como, Peter Peaslee, Abraham Peaslee, Joseph and Jonathan Johnson (brothers), Caleb Kimball, Thomas Wadleigh, Nathaniel Cheney, Thomas Walker, Amos Mills, Joseph Youring, Jonathan Page, Hezekiah Parker, Leonard Colburn, Benjamin Heath, Robert Heath, John Davis, Samuel Peaslee, Jacob Peaslee, David Peaslee, Jr., Ezra Littlehale.

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT EPOCHS.

In 1773 there were 12 tax-payers in Perrystown.

In 1775 Sutton and Fishersfield, together, had 130 inhabitants.

In 1779 Sutton had 50 tax-payers, 49 legal voters.

In 1790 the population of Sutton was 520.

In 1800 the population of Sutton was 878. Polls, 142.

In 1810 the population of Sutton was 1328. Polls, 203.

In 1820 the population of Sutton was 1573, greatest ever reached.

In 1850 the population of Sutton was 1387.

In 1860 the population of Sutton was 1431.
In 1870 the population of Sutton was 1155. Polls, 330.
In 1880 the population of Sutton was 993.
Sutton is estimated to contain 23,000 acres.
In 1798 there were, of pasturing, 359 acres.
In 1798 there were, of mowing, 263 acres.
In 1798 there were, of tillage, 39 acres.
In 1798 there were, of orcharding, 7 acres.
This was about 30 years after the first settlement.

Municipal Organization Previous to Incorporation.—There is nothing to show that any attempt at organization was made previous to 1777, when, "by order of the Court, Captain John Putney being empowered to call the meeting," the voters met and chose,—

Ebenezer Kezar, moderator; Benjamin Wadleigh, clerk; Benjamin Wadleigh, David Eaton, Samuel Peaslee, selectmen; Samuel Peaslee, constable.

1778.—Benjamin Wadleigh, clerk; Daniel Messer, Matthew Harvey, Benjamin Wadleigh, selectmen; Ebenezer Kezar, constable.

1779.—Daniel Messer, moderator; Ephraim Gile, clerk; Matthew Harvey, Joseph Johnson, Benjamin Wadleigh, selectmen; Daniel Messer, constable; Jacob Davis, treasurer.

1780.—Silas Russell, moderator; Ephraim Gile, clerk; Matthew Harvey, Benjamin Wadleigh, William Pressey, selectmen; David Eaton, constable.

1781.—Ebenezer Kezar, moderator; Ephraim Gile, clerk; Jacob Davis, George Marden, Samuel Peaslee, selectmen; Peter Peaslee, constable.

1782.—David Eaton, moderator; Ephraim Gile, clerk; George Marden, Benjamin Philbrick, David Eaton, selectmen; David Eaton, constable.

1783.—Ebenezer Kezar, moderator; Ephraim Gile, clerk; Matthew Harvey, William Pressey, Ephraim Gile, selectmen; Matthew Harvey, constable.

INCORPORATION.

"The Bill for incorporation of Perrystown, under the name of Sutton, passed the House of Rep's April 9, 1784.

"JOHN DUDLEY, *Speaker.*

"Read in Council three times, and voted that the same be enacted April 13, 1784.

"M. WEARE, *Pres.*

"Copy examined by

"E. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*"

In the act of incorporation Ebenezer Kezar was empowered to call the first town-meeting, which was held at the house of Pain Tongue, May 20, 1784, Thomas Wadleigh was chosen town clerk; Jonathan Johnson, Caleb Kimball, Phineas Stevens, selectmen; James King, constable; Silas Russel, Daniel Messer, Benjamin Wadleigh, David Eaton, commissioners to lay out roads; Benjamin Philbrick, Joseph Wadleigh, William Pressey, Asa Nelson, Ephraim Gile, Matthew Harvey, Jacob Mastin, surveyors of highways.

"*Voted* 60 Lbs. to repair roads, 20 Lbs. to defray Town Charges."

It seems remarkable, at first thought, that, while the new township was yet in it infancy, and all its affairs but a series of experiments, the early settlers should not only have proceeded to organize a sort of home government by calling a town-meeting, but that they should have shown themselves so capable and judicious in the management of town business. It would almost appear that they brought with them the result of actual knowledge and experience in the older and more thickly-settled towns whence they came. Perhaps a few of them did, they serving as the little leaven that leavened the whole lump. Yet, such are not the men most likely to emigrate. If a man's ambition is gratified at home, he is not apt to seek out new fields for its exercise. Therefore, it is to be presumed that our fathers, if they had held the "bird in the hand" in the good old orthodox town of Haverhill, would have valued it more than any possible "bird in the bush" of Perrystown. It is probable of most of these men, and certain, of course, of the sons who came of age after settling here, that here was their first awakening to the duties of citizenship; that those who, if they had remained at home in a quiet, prosperous community, would have been content to be governed, now felt that the needs of the times required them to govern and manage. So they stepped forward and found, or made themselves, equal to the demands of the hour and occasion. It is certain that one man, who, in affixing his signature to an important document, was compelled to "make his mark," also managed to make his mark most effectually and beneficially on the interests of this town.

All qualities, tendencies and capacities the human soul ever exhibits are inherent in the soul itself, and, more than anything else, great occasions make great men.

It is not possible for us at this day to properly estimate the hardships and inconveniences endured by the early settlers in Perrystown, so remote from settled towns and so destitute of roads leading thither. Let one try to picture for himself the discomfort of a house made of rough, or even of hewn logs, with no floor but bare earth, or, at best, pieces of bark laid down, and he will probably be willing to own that the mightiest of all civilizing agents in a cold, wilderness country is the saw-mill. Without it the church, the school and the influx of fairly-educated people cannot show their power nor fully wield their rightful influence, since constant bodily discomfort works against us spiritually and intellectually. It was not till the latter part of the decade between 1780 and 1790 that mills were in operation, so that people began to exchange their log dwellings for framed houses. Rough logs laid one upon another did not very effectually keep out the cold or keep in the heat, even when people, as they usually did on the approach of the inclement season, took the hint conveyed in the construction of a bird's nest, and "caulked" their houses with tow or even moss and clay. The chimneys were made of stone and clay, topped out with logs. Yet in these rude dwellings the early settlers lived, and the older children of most of them were born and cradled there.

Mrs. John Pillsbury, daughter of Benjamin Wadleigh, Sr., several years since supplied the following reminiscences:

"The Sutton Wadleighs came from Hampstead. My father's family was the seventh that moved into Perrystown. They made a log house and we lived in it, but it was cold, and the snow would blow between the logs. So much work was needed on the land that it was more than a year before there was time to dig a well, and we depended on catching rain or melting snow for water. More children were born before we exchanged the log house for a good one, and, in process of time, my parents had twelve.

"When the men went to the lower towns to trade their furs, their families used to get together for safety and companionship—two or three families in a house—and so live till the men returned. Often people gathered in each others' houses and held religious meetings. There was then no saw-mill or grist-mill nearer than Hopkinton,—twenty miles—and my father used to take his bag of corn on his back and go thither to get it ground. When we could do no better, we used to pound our corn in great wooden mortars. The log houses were poorly lighted, of course, on account of the extreme difficulty of procuring and transporting glass, plates of mica, when they could be found of sufficient size, or even oiled paper being sometimes used as its ineffectual substitute."

This lady was mother of John S. Pillsbury, who in 1855 emigrated to Minnesota. From 1863 to 1875 he served in the State Senate, and was elected Governor of Minnesota in 1875 and re-elected in 1877 and 1879.

The first framed houses in town were built by James King and William Pressey, on the road from King's Hill to Mill village. The third was built by Jonathan Stevens, of Warner, on the Littlehale place. The first horse in town was brought thither by Ebenezer Kezar, who lived near where the brook enters Kezar's Pond. He was a blacksmith, as was also his son Simon, who, with his family, followed his father, coming from Londonderry.

Ephraim Gile was a tanner,—probably the first.

There was no physician within twenty miles for many years. For more than a quarter of a century Mrs. Cornelius Bean and Mrs. Moses Quimby performed the duties of physicians very successfully.

The first saw-mill in town was built by Ezra Jones about half a mile below the South village, which was known as Jones' Mill. He afterwards built a grist-mill near the same spot, and lived close by, attending both mills.

Moses Quimby came to Perrystown from Hawk. He cut the first tree in the hollow above Mill village, and built the first grist-mill there, carrying on the business till his death, when it passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Daniel Andrew. In process of time they had carding, saw and grist-mills.

A saw-mill was erected by Jacob Davis, Samuel Bean and others, a little above where has since been William Little's clothes-pin building.

Public Roads.—Previous to 1784 no roads had been laid out, except from house to house. The need of public roads had been sadly felt, and formed a considerable impediment to speedy settlement and progress. The first public road built in town of which any authentic record can be found was laid out in 1784, commencing at Fishersfield town line and on by Samuel Peaslee's house; thence over Burnt or Chellis Hill to the bridge at South village; thence on by Ezra Littlehale's and Ezra Jones' to the foot of Kimball Hill; thence over the hill to Warner, passing through the whole width of Sutton diagonally. This became the main traveled road from Warner to Fishersfield and towns above.

About the same time a road was made from New London line on by Deacon Matthew Harvey's to Kezar's Pond; thence on by Daniel Messer's to foot of Gile Hill; thence to the foot of Kimball Hill to intersect with the road before named. This road was the outlet of the town.

Deacon Harvey kept a tavern on a hill north of the pond. Caleb Kimball kept tavern at the same time in the southeast part of the town on Kimball Hill, the newly-opened public roads having made taverns a necessity. Up to 1790 no wheeled carriages had been used, nor were the roads suitable for such. Most burdens were carried on sleds or drays, or on horseback. At that date there were no traders in town, trading being done chiefly at Warner, Salisbury and Hopkinton.

Oxen and Spotted Trees.—When they commenced bringing oxen into Sutton there were not many roads. In most cases the way was indicated by marked trees. When going through a clearing, a man drove his oxen yoked together, and, when they came to woods again, he would take off the yoke and carry it, and let the oxen go singly through the forest. It was noticed that the oxen soon became expert in finding their way along, turning their eyes in all directions in search for the spots on the trees, and following the path thus indicated as well as the men themselves could do.

Representation in the Legislature.—The Convention or Congress of the Province of New Hampshire, assembled at Exeter August 25, 1775, issued an order to the several towns and places in the province for taking a census or "enumeration" of the people, classifying the inhabitants, so as to secure the necessary data whereon to base an adequate representation of them in the Legislature. This census revealed the fact that Sutton and Fishersfield together had only one hundred and thirty inhabitants, as sworn to by Benjamin Wadleigh, who was appointed by the Provincial Congress to take the census. Towns not having enough of ratable polls to entitle them to a representative were, by the Legislature, formed into a class or representative district, contiguous towns, of course, forming the district. In this way Sutton and Fishersfield were, in 1775, classed together, and in 1777 Warner, Fishersfield, Sutton and Andover.

This class remained unchanged till 1785, when Andover was left out, and Sutton, Warner and Fishersfield constituted the class. In 1789, some dissatisfaction having arisen between Warner and the other towns, the class ceased altogether. From that time till 1793 Sutton and Fishersfield appear to have had no representation, as they so state in a petition to the Legislature in that year, they uniting with Bradford in asking to be classed together for that purpose.

Another petition of similar purport the same year includes New London in the request to be classed with the foregoing and is signed by the selectmen of the four towns. These selectmen, in behalf of their several towns, "humbly show that our situation is such that there is not a conveniency in being classed with any other towns for representation, we being

about three hundred and sixteen ratable polls in number in the whole. Therefore, we pray that we may have liberty to send two Representatives to the General Court."

The General Court, however, sent an order, about the 1st of March, 1794, that New London and Sutton were classed together to send one representative and directing the selectmen to warn a meeting for that purpose. This class continued till 1803, when, by increase of population, each town was entitled to its own representative.

Ebenezer Kezar, of Perrystown, represented the classified towns in 1778; Matthew Harvey, of Sutton, represented the class of Warner, Sutton and Fishersfield in 1785; Zephaniah Clark, of Fishersfield, in 1786. With these three exceptions the class, while it continued, was represented by Warner men.

COPY OF A RETURN OF TOWN-MEETING IN 1796.

"At a legal meeting holden at the dwelling of Matthew Harvey, in Sutton, by the inhabitants of New London and Sutton, March 30, 1796, notified for the same purpose. Samuel Messer chosen moderator. The votes being called for a Representative to represent said towns in General Court for the present year, it appeared they were unanimously for

"DEAR MATTHEW HARVEY.
"DAVID EATON, *Clerk.*

"Attest:

"LEVI HARVEY, } *Selectmen for*
"LEVI EVERETT, } *New London.*"

Matthew Harvey was again elected in 1798. He died the following year.

From 1803 to 1810, including both years, Sutton was represented by Thomas Wadleigh and again in 1821–22, ten years in all; Jonathan Harvey was representative from 1811 to 1815, inclusive, and five years at a later period, also ten years in all; Moses Hills, from 1816 to 1820, inclusive; Benjamin Wadleigh, in 1823, '24, '25; Reuben Porter, in 1826, '27, '28; John Pressey, 1829–30.

Sutton has, down to the present time, been singularly fortunate in her choice of able, honorable and sagacious men for representatives, of whom lack of space alone prevents especial mention. They have, perhaps, served the town quite as effectually, while their period of service continued, as did those we have named, but have not been made so conspicuous in the history of the town by the repeated re-elections for many successive years, which were customary early in the century and which will probably never again be in vogue.

STATE SENATORS, RESIDENTS OF SUTTON WHEN ELECTED.

Jonathan Harvey, in 1816, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22; Asa Page in 1846–47; Reuben Porter, 1834–35.

Mails.—The following is a list of subscribers to the *New Hampshire Gazette*, dated 1803:

"We, the subscribers, agree to take the New Hampshire *Gazette* for the term of one year at 12*s.* per annum, one quarter to be paid in advance. Papers to be left weekly at Mr. Ezra Flanders' store, in Warner:

"Daniel Page, Amos Pressey, Jonathan Harvey, Benjamin Evans, Henry Carleton, Joseph Greeley, Thomas Wadleigh, Thomas G. Wells, Jesse King, Ephraim Hildreth, Daniel Robinson, Philemon Hastings, Isaac Peaslee and Moses Hills, of Sutton; Dow & Harvey, J. & D. Woodbury and Thomas Pike, of New London; Samuel Rogers, of Wendell."

It will be observed that the papers were to be left at Warner, by which it appears that the mail was not extended into Sutton at that early date.

Of the four post routes established by the Legislature of New Hampshire in 1791, two lay through the western part of the State, but the nearest point of approach to Sutton on any route was Andover, nine miles distant. For the transmission of their letters, Sutton people depended much on chance conveyance, being thus compelled to trust to the honor and kind good-will of irresponsible persons. Most store-keepers kept an open rack in plain sight in their stores, in which letters could be deposited. Teamsters and travelers, calling to take a drink,—for all stores in those years had ardent spirit for sale,—would examine the direction on the letters in the rack, take such as were directed to any place through which or near which their route lay, and deliver as directed, or else at some other store near by. For those who did not wish to trust their mail matter to chance conveyance, there remained, of course, the alternative of sending it to Andover, or elsewhere on the route of the post-rider, there to await his coming; for these carriers were empowered to collect as well as deliver. They accomplished their circuitous route to and from Concord every week, going out one way and returning another to accommodate as many towns as possible.

The first mail carrier in Sutton, of whom we have certain knowledge, was a man named Dimond, whose house and pottery, where he at one period manufactured brown earthen-ware, were situated on the Warner road. He performed his journeys on horseback, carrying the mails in saddle-bags, and it was his custom on entering a village to summon the people out to the road to receive their papers, by blowing a horn.

There was established at the South village a post-office previous to 1820, Enoch Bailey being the postmaster. At that period one post-office and one weekly mail sufficed for the whole town. The mail at that time was brought by one Thomas Hacket, of Warner, a lame man, who used to ride in a gig. Afterwards Smith Downing brought the mails.

Not long after 1825 a post-office was established at the North village. Benjamin B. French, afterwards so well known as editor, poet, politician, and in various high positions of public trust in Washington City, but then a young lawyer, having recently come to Sutton to open a law-office (the first in town), was appointed postmaster.

CHAPTER II.

SUTTON—(*Continued*).

Religious History—School History—Military History.

First Baptist Church.—Not far from the year 1780, Rev. Samuel Ambrose, from Exeter, came to

Sutton (then Perrystown), sent probably by the Warren Baptist Association, in response to a call they had received the year previous for missionaries to labor in this section of the State. He located in Sutton, becoming the recipient of the lot of land which, by a stipulation of the charter, the town was to give to its first settled minister. He gathered a church here in 1782; but of its constituent members there is no record, nor of its formation or dissolution. It is only known that Matthew Harvey was its first deacon.

The labors of Elder Ambrose were not confined entirely to Sutton. He gathered a church in Henniker, which was considered a branch of the Sutton Church, not very numerous as to membership, but which existed for many years, and maintained public worship on the Sabbath, the members meeting where they could, in private houses and school-houses; but no records of its existence were kept. The church in Sutton certainly did a noble work, and became a highly favored body, being especially favored in the work it was permitted to do.

For many years it represented the almost entire religious sentiment of the town. It served as a bond to draw the scattered families together, and showed them that Sunday was something better than simply a day of rest,—that it was indeed the Sabbath of the Lord their God.

This organization, which passed away without leaving any written trace of its existence, was really the nursery of the first germs of spiritual life in the wilds of Perrystown. Peace and tender love be to its memory!

The people had not been able to provide themselves with a house of worship; they met in each other's houses in winter, and in warm weather sometimes in barns, often traveling many weary miles for the privilege of hearing "the preached word" and strengthening their faith in the better life to come. In all the record of their hard experience which has come down to us there is, perhaps, nothing more touching than these, their early efforts to find God in the wilderness.

Many of the Sunday meetings of the church were held at Elder Ambrose's own house, and not unfrequently people used to come up from Warner on ox-sleds to attend them. Elder Thomas Baldwin, then of Canaan, but afterwards the widely-known Dr. Baldwin, of Boston, was a friend and associate of Elder Ambrose, and occasionally stayed all night at his house, where, with next to nothing between him and the heaven he aspired to, he, according to his own account, found delight in counting the stars through the chinks in the roof as he lay in bed. The house accommodations of the minister were at that early epoch no better than all others; but still he was quite proud to call the attention of the Association to this church that he had gathered in the wilderness, and on one occasion he induced that body to hold their anniversary at his own premises. The religious services were held in his barn. On this occasion there were present Elder Job Seamans, of New London, Elder Baldwin, Elder Otis Robinson and others, perhaps, quite as worthy, though less noted. On the night succeeding this meeting twenty-five persons who could not reach their homes spent the night in the elder's barn.

Near the close of the century Mr. Ambrose requested and received dismission from the town as its minister, though he continued a resident of Sutton till his death, in 1831, at the age of seventy-six years. He was considered sound in doctrine, and an able and energetic man in the field as well as the pulpit, laboring with his own hands on his farm as long as he lived.

After the dismissal of Mr. Ambrose, the church was at times supplied by preachers from abroad, "itinerants," as they were termed. Says Belknap, in his "History of New Hampshire,"—

> "In some of the new towns, where the people were not able to support a minister, it was the custom for clergymen of the older towns to make itinerant excursions of several weeks to preach and baptize. Such itinerations have always been acceptable and served to keep up a sense of religion in the scattered families."

Of this class, probably, was Rev. Samuel Appleby, who is known to have labored here some time prior to the formation of the now existing church, probably not far from the year 1800. About the same date, also, Elder Rand and Elder Ledoyt, who located for a short time in Newport, are known to have made such "itinerations" to Sutton.

The present Calvinistic Baptist Church in Sutton was formed November 24, 1803, its constituent members being Joseph Greeley, Jonathan Eaton, Jonathan Roby, John Phelps, Gideon Wilkins, Reuben Gile, Elijah Eaton, James Taylor, Benjamin Fowler, Hepsibah Gillingham, Lucy Davis, Jane Eaton, Sally Fowler, Sarah Parker, Judith Como, Amos Parker, Frederic Wilkins.

Benjamin Fowler was chosen deacon.

This church was the largest in the years 1823 and 1824, when the whole number was one hundred and nine. Since that time there has been a gradual decrease in its membership, as the population of the town has diminished and other religious bodies have arisen.

The following is a list of some of the ministers of the Baptist Church: Nathan Champlin, commenced 1808; Pelatiah Chapin, 1811; William Taylor (native of Sutton), 1814; Reuel Lothrop, ordained 1816; Nathan Ames, 1820; Edward Mitchell, 1826; Stephen Pillsbury (native of Sutton), 1830; H. W. Strong, 1837; Henry Archibald, 1841–48; Charles Newhall, 1848; Valentine E. Bunker, 1857; Elder Coombs; Elder Eastman, 1873–80; Elder Libbey, present pastor.

Free-Will Baptists.—Organized in 1801, and have maintained their organization ever since, though for many years they did not increase rapidly. They are now a large, respectable and growing body.

Methodists are the least in number of any society in town, though they were in existence as a body since early in the present century.

Adventists.—There were some in town as early as 1841. They organized in 1847. Their number increased steadily for several years.

Spiritualists.—Organized in 1858, and for several years their increase drew largely from the Universalists.

Universalists.—The earliest attempt at association for the purpose of securing liberal preaching seems to have been made in 1817. At that time a few individuals met and formed themselves into a society to be known as the "Universal Friendly Society." They drew up and signed their names to a constitution, the preamble of which declared their belief in the final salvation of all men. It was signed by Thomas Pike, John Harvey, Jr., Joseph Pike, Gordon Huntley, William Bean, Amos Pressey, James Brocklebank, James Brocklebank, Jr., and Eliphalet Gay. This association formed the nucleus around which gathered what afterwards became the Universalist Society and Church.

Since their existence as a society the Universalists have maintained a respectable rank, numerically and morally. Whittemore, Streeter, Ballou and A. A. Miner in earlier years preached here occasionally.

Ministerial Fund of the Town.—Sutton has a fund arising from the sale of lands, which, by charter, were reserved for support of the gospel, the interest of which amounts to sixty dollars a year. Each religious body in town draws annually from this interest a sum proportionate to its numbers. The following table, made out for the year 1868, shows what was at that time the relative strength of each:

Free-Will Baptists drew	$22.51
Calvinistic Baptists drew	4.37
Universalists drew	14.72
Adventists drew	10.35
Spiritualists drew	4.83
Methodists drew	3.22

The Meeting-Houses.—By a provision of the charter the proprietors of Perrystown were bound to erect a meeting-house in town within a specified time, but this they never did. Their "Book of Records" shows that the subject was considered in their meetings several times, but the last mention of it is as follows: "*Voted* that building a meeting-house for the present is let alone."

A rude structure was erected not far from the brook in what is now the Mill village by some of the early inhabitants, which accommodated a few of them, but it was not till 1794 that, by concerted action and subscription of the people, two meeting-houses were built, one at the North village and one at the South, four miles apart, being constructed alike and of the same size, forty by fifty feet, with porches at the ends giving admission to the galleries and other parts of the house, and the whole handsomely underpinned with hewn stone. The gallery pillars and front of the gallery, the communion table, deacon's seat, the pulpit and also the mighty-looking, but deceitful "sounding-board" above it, depending, bell-shaped, from the ceiling, were painted a brilliant green. The pews were square, with the seats hung on hinges for convenience of standing during prayer-time. These meeting-houses were completed in about two years from the time of commencement.

Daniel Page framed the South Meeting-House; John Harvey the North.

It is said that the North Meeting-House was framed from timber that grew on the spot where the house stands. When this house was renewed in 1855 the frame was found to be as sound as when the house was first built. A belfry was added to this church and a bell hung therein, which was rung for the first time on the morning of the 4th of July, 1869.

As is well known, about the close of the last century much inconvenience was suffered on account of the scarcity of money, there being no banks and very little coin in circulation. Nearly all trade and business had to be conducted by barter. In this way were the two newly-built meeting-houses paid for, each subscriber to the fund bringing to the building committee a quantity of grain or corn equal in value to the amount of his subscription, and for which he had given his note of hand at the time of his subscribing. The following are copies of two of these notes:

"SUTTON, Sept. 22, 1794.

"Upon demand, for value received, I promise to pay twelve shillings to the Committee: in Rye at 4*s.* or Corn at 3*s.* per bushel; or work at 3*s.* if called for building a meeting-house at the lower end of Kesar's pond so called, as witness my hand,—

"THOMAS WALKER."

"For value received I promise to pay to the committee—Samuel Bean, Mathew Harvey and John King—The sum of Four Pounds lawful money to be paid in Neat Stock, or good merchantable Rye or Indian Corn. To be paid the first day of October, 1795.

"BENJAMIN WELLS, JR."

Minister's Salary.—The following is a copy of an ancient paper, entitled "A Rate List," containing what the inhabitants agreed to give Rev. Mr. Ambrose for the year 1788. The fractional sums set against each man's name seem at first thought almost whimsical; but, without doubt, the amount of the subscription was to be paid in a specified number of pounds, gallons or bushels of farm produce, and that its estimated value was put upon the paper:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
"Jacob Davis	0	12	9
Jon^{a} Davis	0	12	9
Ephraim Gile	0	19	4
Reuben Gile	0	11	10
Daniel Messer	1	18	8
Thomas Messer	0	5	8
Jacob Mastin	0	14	6
Stephen Nelson	0	6	9
Robert Heath	0	11	4
Samuel Bean	1	2	4
Bond Little	1	2	4
Philip Nelson	1	4	0

	£.	s.	d.
Asa Nelson	0	14	4
Samuel Peaslee	0	10	0
Joseph Wadleigh	1	2	0
Thomas Wadleigh	1	2	4
Isaac Peaslee	0	10	10
Hezekiah Parker	0	8	0
Benjamin Wadleigh	1	1	10"

Peculiar Use of the Word "Gift."—In town-meeting in 1804, "*Voted* to pay Benjamin Fowler Three Dollars, it being for procuring a Gift to preach the gospel." "Gift" meant a gifted brother or preacher.

Taxing the Proprietors' Lands to assist in paying for the Meeting-Houses.—An attempt to compel the owners of reserved rights of land to assist in this work was made by petition to the Legislature in 1795, to empower the town to assess a tax on the same for that purpose. This was probably the origin of "the Cent Tax," occasionally referred to in the town records of the early part of this century. The petition is inserted *verbatim* in this sketch, because it contains a good description of the "broken and mountainous" town of Sutton, and of the struggles of its early settlers, who can tell their own story better than anyone living, as we do now, nearly a century later,—

"*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives at Concord, convened January 1st*, 1795:

"Your petitioners humbly show, in behalf of the town of Sutton, that they labor under many great inconveniences by not having a Meeting-House in Sutton. We would beg leave to inform your Honors that the Proprietors of said town obligated themselves to build a Meeting-House in a certain time, which contract was never done in the least tittle. And, our town being seven miles and eighty rods in length, and but five miles in width, being mountainous and extremely broken, which causes the repair of our roads to be a great cost; And, the centre of said town being so inconvenient, the land poor and broken for two miles each way—not fit for settlements—and no leading road by said center, so that a meeting-house there would be useless for a great part of the year. There are two main roads already laid out, leading through each end of the town, which serve the country and the inhabitants of the town better, to build two meeting-houses—one on each main road—which, we think, will better accommodate the inhabitants. Upon this consideration we have gone forward to build two small meeting-houses; and we think when they are completed they will raise a higher value on all the lands in said town. Therefore we beg leave to inform your honors that whereas there are some gentlemen that own large tracts of land in said town who never gave away any part of their lands for settling, who are non-residents, and the inhabitants have been making farms by their lands, and roads through their lands, raising the value of their interest by our industry, and have undergone great fatigues and distress in settling said town, being poor. Therefore, we pray your honors would take into your wise and prudent consideration our case, and empower said town to lay a tax upon all the non-improved lands of three pence per acre, to be laid out in building said Meeting-Houses, to be equally divided between them, or any Sum you, in your wisdom, shall think proper. And your humble petitioners, &c.

"THOMAS WADLEIGH,
"MOSES HILLS,
"ASA NELSON.
} *Selectmen for Sutton.*"

Schools.—By charter, the proprietors of the township of Perrystown were required to reserve one right (that is, one one hundred acre lot, and one one hundred and sixty acre lot) of land for the support of schools, but there was no stipulation made regarding the establishing of the same, and there is nothing on their book of records to show that they, as proprietors, ever made any effort to do so. Their burdens were very great. Although their land had been granted to them on favorable terms, their outlay far exceeded their income, and many of the proprietors, weary of paying money where there was no prospect of return, suffered their proprietary rights to be sold for taxes, and, therefore, it is not probable that they taxed themselves to maintain public schools.

The settlers, also, had many hardships to bear, many and heavy labors to perform, but having been, most of them, reared in the lower and longer-settled towns, where they had opportunity to acquire, at least, enough of education to know its value, they would not let their children grow up in ignorance.

The first instruction the children received was, without doubt, from their parents; but, in a few years, after the settlements commenced, individual effort and private subscription accomplished something in the way of establishing schools.

Very few school-houses were built before the close of the last century, schools being "kept" in apartments in private houses, the scholars' seats being simply boards resting on blocks of wood, without backs or desks. The first school in the South District was kept in a chamber in the house of Esquire Thomas Wadleigh, the teacher being Master Garvin, perhaps from Lempster, and the school being composed of all grades and ages from little children to young men fitting for college. Matthew Harvey, afterwards Judge Harvey and Governor of the State, attended that winter, 1798, he being then about sixteen years of age. The next winter the South School-house was in existence, and Master Garvin taught there. Dilworth's Spelling-Book was used, "The Young Ladies' Accidence" for grammar, and the "Third Part" for reading; the best readers read in Morse's Geography, and the teacher questioned them afterwards. One authority says,—

"I know something regarding the books used at that period and some years later, having often seen them in the old homes where I have visited. There was Webster's Spelling-Book, Alexander's Grammar, Pike's Arithmetic, Perry's Dictionary. For reading-books prior to the days of the English Reader were The American Preceptor, Morse's Geography, and The Third Part, though of what or whom it bore that proportion I do not know."

The first school-master of whom we can glean any account, through either tradition or written record, was Robert Hogg, a Scotchman by birth. Whatever attracted him to Sutton is not known, but being here, and, finding in the untaught condition of the children of the settlers a favorable opening for the school-master, he turned his "wee bit of learning" to account for his and their profit. His stock of books consisted of a spelling-book, a Bible and an old catechism. Arithmetic he taught verbally, and demonstrated it by the use of the fingers, kernels of corn and a piece of chalk.

But if the teacher had few books, the scholars had fewer; none, in fact, unless, as a special indulgence, they were allowed the use of the family Bible or rude psalm-book of the day in the exercises of the school.

A stray leaf from an old volume, or even a piece of a torn newspaper, often did duty in place of the modern invention of school-books. He was a severe disciplinarian, and the slightest infraction of the laws of the school was visited upon the offender with as severe a punishment as birch could inflict with safety, causing the offender to feel that knowledge is indeed bought with suffering, and almost forcing him to believe that the cautionary threat given to the dwellers in Eden, "In the day that thou eatest of the tree of knowledge thou shalt surely die" would be literally fulfilled in his individual experience.

The following is an exact copy of one of Master Hogg's receipts:

"March 21, 1792.

"Then my son Robert Hogg received seventeen bushels of Rie from Simon Kezar, of Sutton, which was due to me for teaching schooling two months in Sutton.

"Per me, ROBERT HOGG."

The following is a school-mistress' receipt:

"METHUEN, Feb. 1, 1791.

"Received of Jacob Mastin and Hezekiah Parker six bushels of Rye, it being in full for my keeping school for them and others last fall six weeks in Sutton.

"LYDIA PARKER."

In 1786, two years after incorporation, Sutton, in its corporate capacity, made its first appropriation, twelve pounds, for support of schools. Of this sum, each school, of course, received its proportionate share; but it is evident that private subscription was still needed to make the school terms long enough to be of much profit, and not unfrequently they were lengthened in this way. The "six weeks" and "two months" specified in the above receipts might have been additional to the time already paid for by the town appropriation. No district lines had been as yet established. The few school-houses that were built previous to 1808, had been placed where they would accommodate the most families. The first permanent division of the town into school districts was made by a committee chosen by the town for that purpose in 1808, in obedence to the new school law passed by the Legislature that year. The law also provided for the establishment of a superintending school committee, which, with the more liberal appropriations by the town for support of schools, produced decided advancement in discipline and acquirements of the scholars.

The right of land reserved by the proprietors for school purposes, according to a stipulation in their grant of the town, was sold under the direction of the town, and the proceeds of the sale constitute the original school fund.

Some teachers who are remembered were Benjamin Colby, Esq., late of Springfield; Deacon Benjamin Fowler, late of Orange; Hon. Jonathan Harvey; Colonel Philip S. Harvey; Rev. Stephen Pillsbury, late of Derry; Captain John Pillsbury, late of Sutton; Judge Moses S. Harvey, late of Painesville, Ohio; Hon. Charles Hudson, a late member of Congress from Massachusetts.

The first female school-teacher in Sutton was Olive Whitcomb, afterwards wife of George Walker. She taught school in Deacon Asa Nelson's barn about the year 1788.

Deacon Benjamin Fowler taught school in a room in the house of Samuel Bean, an early settler.

For many years after the settlement of the town teachers' wages were from six to eight dollars per month, besides their board, which was given in by the families, each one giving according to the number of scholars sent, and the teacher "boarding around" among them.

Female teachers received from fifty cents to one dollar per week, which amount they sometimes added to by spinning between school-hours for the families where they boarded, often in this way earning another half-dollar a week.

The catechism spoken of as being in use, both in schools and in families, was the "Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines," and was found in the "New England Primer."

"The Young Ladies' Accidence" was a grammar prepared by the Rev. Caleb Bingham, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1782. He established a school for young ladies in Boston in 1785, soon after which, seeing the great need of such a book, he prepared and issued this one, which had an immense sale, passed through twenty editions, one hundred thousand copies being sold. He also was author of "The American Preceptor," "The Columbian Orator" and other school-books; one million two hundred and fifty thousand copies of his books were sold.

Thomas Wadleigh Harvey, son of Moses S. Harvey, who emigrated from Sutton to Painesville, Ohio, was for several years superintendent of schools for the State of Ohio.

Lydia Wadleigh, daughter of Judge Benjamin Wadleigh, eminent as a teacher during many years of her life, has, for a long period, held the position of superintendent of the Female Normal College in New York City.

General John Eaton, son of John Eaton, was for some time superintendent of education in Tennessee, and was subsequently appointed by General Grant superintendent of the National Board of Education, which post he still holds.

Adelaide Lane Smiley, daughter of Dr. James R. Smiley and granddaughter of Dr. Robert Lane, has been for many years the honored lady principal at Colby Academy, in New London.

William Taylor, a Baptist clergyman, and son of Captain James Taylor, of Sutton, was largely instrumental in the establishment of the New Hampton Baptist Institution, and, at a later period, of a similar institution in Michigan.

SINGING-SCHOOL.—Captain Matthew Buell, of Newport, taught singing-schools in Sutton many years, about the close of the last century and afterwards. He used to teach three afternoons and three evenings in a week while the term continued—one day at Matthew

Harvey's tavern, one day at Enoch Page's tavern and one day at Caleb Kimball's tavern.

His schools became one of the greatest social institutions of the winter season, and were looked forward to with much interest, at a period when young people in Sutton were so numerous that some school districts which are now so reduced as to be merged into others numbered one hundred scholars every winter.

The recess between the afternoon and evening school afforded a fine opportunity for the young men to display their gallantry to the girls by treating them to a supper of such good things as the tavern afforded. "On one occasion," says our informant, "Captain Buell's Newport school, by special invitation, came down to visit the Sutton school; had a supper together, and a fine entertainment, every way."

Military History — THE MILITIA. — When the new State Constitution was adopted, in 1792, it contained important provisions for regulating the militia. At its next session the Legislature passed an act, December 27, 1792, for arranging it into companies, regiments, brigades, divisions, and these were to drill two days in a year. Each regiment was composed of two battalions, the regiment being commanded by a lieutenant-colonel and the battalions by majors. The Twenty-first Regiment was thus constituted: First Battalion,—Boscawen, Salisbury, Andover, New London, Kearsarge Gore (Wilmot); Second Battalion,—Hopkinton, Warner, Sutton, Fishersfield, Bradford.

As the population of the towns increased, a different arrangement, of course, became desirable. In 1797 the inhabitants of Sutton united with the inhabitants of the towns of Warner, Bradford, Kearsarge Gore, Fishersfield and New London in a petition to the Legislature, showing that they all labored under many and great disadvantages by reason of the Twenty-first Regiment being so extensive, and asking relief. The petition states that they are,—

"By law obliged to meet a number of times every year, and once in battalion or regiment, which makes fatiguing journeys and hardships for soldiers, and great expense for officers, to march to and from the centre of said regiment or battalion, and much time is spent and lost by reason of the Parade being at such a distance. Therefore, your petitioners humbly pray your honors to take this their hard case into your wise consideration, and grant them relief by making a division of said regiment in the following manner: 1st. That the companies of the towns of Warner, Bradford and Kearsarge Gore make the first battalion. 2d. That the companies of the towns of Sutton, Fisherfield and New London make the second battalion. So that the above said companies may constitute and make one regiment. Or relieve your petitioners in some other way, as your honors, in your great wisdom, shall think best. And as in duty bound, etc."

Here follow, in the Sutton petition, the names of eighty-four men, most of whom were probably of suitable age to be enrolled (between sixteen and forty years), according to the modification of the militia law, made June 19, 1795. In their petition, however, they style themselves simply "inhabitants of Sutton." Some of the petitioners may have been too old to be liable to do military duty, except in case of alarm; but no one of them, of course, could have been less than sixteen years,—

Benjamin Philbrick, Nathaniel Cheney, Henry Dearborn, John Adams, Samuel Kendrick, Joseph Adams, William Lowell, Jonathan Colburn, David Colburn, Nathaniel Cheney, John Philbrick, Moses Nelson, Thomas Peaslee, John King, George King, Moses Davis, Joseph Clough, Samuel Peaslee, Amos Pressey, Samuel Bean, Silas Russell, Joseph Bean, Isaac Wells, Ezekiel Flanders, John Emerson, Philip Nelson, Isaac Peaslee, Jesse Peaslee, John Pressey, Simon Kezar, Jr., Willard Emerson, George Walker, Joshua Philbrick, Ezekiel Davis, Dudley Kendrick, David Davis, Caleb Kimball, Benjamin Williams, Philip Sargent, Joseph Greeley, John Peaslee, Joseph Chadwick, William Pressey, Ezra Littlehale, Peter Peasley, Reuben Gile, Ephraim Hildreth, Abraham Peasley, Enoch Page, John Harvey, Jonathan Roby, Phineas Stevens, Seth Russell, Joseph Youring, Joseph Johnson, Benjamin Stevens, Asa Stevens, Peter Cheney, Joseph Stevens, Jonathan Eaton, Theophilus Cram, Eliphalet Woodward, Benjamin Wells, Joseph Flanders, Stephen Woodward, Jonathan Harvey, Matthew Harvey, Jr., Joseph Woodward, David Flanders, Zachariah Cross, Oliver French, David Eaton, Daniel Messer, Joseph Pearson, Jacob Mastin, Hezekiah Parker, John Pearson, Samuel Ambrose, Jr., Theophilus Cram, Eliphalet Woodward, Stephen Woodward, Matthew Harvey, Jonathan Davis, Josiah Nichols, William Hutchins.

Soon after this petition, and probably as a result of it, a division of the regiment was made, and then and afterwards Sutton constituted a part of the Thirtieth Regiment till the disbanding of the militia, in 1851.

The "Grenadiers" were organized by Captain John Harvey, perhaps about 1810, and until his promotion commanded by him, when his first lieutenant, Daniel Woodward, took the command. Their uniform consisted of white pants, scarlet coats and tall, conical-shaped, black, shiny, leather caps.

The uniform of the cavalry of the Thirtieth Regiment consisted of white pants, red coats with bell-buttons, a black leather cap ornamented with an eagle on a white shield, with chains and tassels, and a red and black plume.

For many of the first thirty years of this century musters were held at Jonathan Harvey's, in his field opposite his house,—a level field of twenty acres in extent, a high table-land, with not another possessing its peculiar characteristics in our hilly town, perhaps not in any town embraced in the regiment, or even the brigade, of which Sutton constituted a part.

At a later period some musters were held in the Wadleigh field, south of Kezar's Pond.

MILITIA OFFICERS.—As is well known, the rolls of the State militia are imperfect. The following list was furnished by Colonel Asa Page from his own recollection, he being at the time of his death—which occurred recently at Newbury—eighty-six years of age. His eyesight was entirely gone, but he retained his mental faculties to a wonderful degree. He possessed the highest integrity of character, and was universally esteemed. Reference to the record of town-meetings shows him to have served as moderator for twenty-one different years; selectman, twelve years; representative, three sessions (1843, '44, '45); Senator, two sessions (1846–47).

The first company organized in Sutton was about

the year 1800. Thomas Wadleigh chosen captain and Joseph Wadleigh lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS FURNISHED BY SUTTON.

Philip S. Harvey, commissioned about 1818.

John Harvey, commissioned June 29, 1822 (date of John Harvey's commission as ensign of the Seventh Company, in the Thirtieth Regiment, December 24, 1805).

Asa Page, commissioned lieutenant-colonel September 6, 1827.

Nathaniel A. Davis, commissioned lieutenant-colonel.

Nehemiah Emerson, commissioned major.

CAPTAINS.

Thomas Wadleigh (1800), Daniel Page (1803), Enoch Page, James Minot, William Kendrick, Joseph Pillsbury, John Pillsbury, Daniel Woodward, Asa Nelson (1816), Levi Fowler, Amos Pressey, Nathan Champlin (1820), Nathaniel Knowlton (1827), Samuel Dresser, Jr. (1827), Levi Gile, Jacob Harvey, Thomas Walker, Aaron Russell, John Pressey, Thomas Wadleigh, Jr.

NAMES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

(Most of these served for other towns before they became residents of Sutton.)

Samuel Ambrose, Benjamin Colby, Daniel Messer, Philip Nelson, Daniel Emery, Jacob Mastin, David Peaslee, Nathaniel Cheney, Benjamin Critchett, Simeon Stevens, Philemon Hastings, Thomas Walker, George Walker, Francis Como, Silas Russell, Thomas Wadleigh, John Palmer, Joseph Chadwick, Anthony Clark, Jonathan Roby, Plummer Wheeler, Sen., Dudley Kendrick, James Harvey, Aquilla Wilkins, Jonathan Nelson, Solomon Austin, John Putney, Abraham Peaslee (first), David Peaslee (second), Cornelius Bean, Nathaniel Morgan, James Brocklebank, Jonathan Nelson.

Of the foregoing, Silas Russell and Benjamin Critchett are known to have served for Perrystown (Sutton), as it is found on the record of the town that a committee was appointed at a town-meeting to look after their families during their absence in the service.

NAMES OF SOLDIERS IN WAR OF 1812.

Moses Woodward, Caleb Kimball, Jr., John Kimball, Daniel Emery, James Morgan, James Buswell, Hazen Putney, Thomas Cheney, John Peaslee, Timothy Chellis, James Philbrook, Moses Davis, Samuel Roby, Thomas Davis, Gideon Wells, Joshua Flanders, Thomas Walker (second of the name), Levi Fowler, John McWilliams, Jacob Harvey (died in service), Daniel Woodward, Isaac Littlehale, Ephraim Fisk, Benaiah Woodward, James Wheeler (died in service), Plummer Wheeler, Jr., Samuel Wheeler, Amos Jones (died in service), John French, Daniel Muzzy, John Colby, Daniel Cheney, James Minot (officer), Benjamin Wells, John Philbrook, Jr., Frederick Wilkins.

In 1812 Sutton offered a bounty of two dollars per month, and if called into actual service ten dollars per month, from the time of being called into service, additional to what they received of the State or government, to be paid to the soldiers on demand after their return.

The War of the Rebellion.—The following statistics regarding the men and money furnished by Sutton during the last war were supplied by Moses Hazen, Esq., several years since, and are reliable.

Sutton furnished for the last war in all one hundred and sixty-four men. This number includes the thirty-two men who enlisted without bounty. But as no men were credited by the government till they commenced paying bounties, the number credited to this town is reduced to one hundred and thirty-two men.

Sutton paid in bounty	$33,512.00
Average per man	253.80
Recruiting expenses	327.44
Recruiting expenses per man	2.48
Total	$34,095.72

In 1868 the town debt was $37,029.80.

In 1883 this war debt of nearly forty thousand dollars was all paid.

CHAPTER III.

SUTTON—(*Continued*).

The Social Library.—This association was formed in 1796, men from Sutton, New London and Fishersfield uniting for the purpose. By the payment of $2.50 a man could purchase a share, and thus become entitled to the use of the books in the library. The money paid for the shares purchased the books. Sixty-nine names of original proprietors appear on the record, which indicates that they had less than two hundred dollars to commence with. All interested in the library were warned to meet at the house of Matthew Harvey.

"Met and chose Levi Harvey, moderator; Dr. John Cushing, clerk; and Matthew Harvey, librarian.

A committee of nine was chosen to draft a constition,—viz.: Captain Jonas Hastings, Fishersfield; Elder Job Seamans, Dr. John Cushing, Levi Harvey, Esq., and Lieutenant Thomas Pike, for New London; Benjamin Wadleigh, Captain Thomas Wadleigh, Mr. David Eaton, Lieutenant Asa Nelson, for Sutton.

The following directors were chosen,—viz.: Levi Harvey, New London; Jonas Hastings, Fishersfield; David Eaton, Sutton.

"*Voted* to pay in the money, what the proprietors can, a fortnight from next Saturday." "*Voted*, that the Directors shall purchase the books and open the library as soon as $30 are paid in."

This association was incorporated by the Legislature in 1799, and existed till 1868, when the proprietors gave up their rights to the town to help form a town library.

This Social Library contained between three hundred and four hundred volumes, and was of immense benefit to the people, the books being well selected, eagerly sought for and thoroughly read.

Books were scarce at that day, but there were not a few men and women who knew how to appreciate their contents. Many a hard-working man was glad to walk weary miles, and then climb the steep hills to Deacon Harvey's house for the privilege of having a book to read.

None can tell the influence that the perusal of those volumes has had in developing and shaping the minds and characters of Sutton's noblest sons and daughters.

King Solomon's Lodge, No. 14, Free and Accepted Masons.—Date of its charter, January 27, 1802. First meeting in New London, June 16, 1802, at the hall of Jonathan and Daniel Woodbury: John Woodman, Worshipful Master, *pro tem.*; Levi Harvey,

Jr., Secretary; Daniel Woodbury, Treasurer; Richard Cressey, Senior Deacon; Moses Hills, Junior Deacon; Enoch Hoyt, Steward; Joseph Harvey, Tyler; Stephen Hoyt, Benjamin Swett, Ezra Marsh, Thomas G. Wells, John King, Caleb Lovering, Ebenezer Cressey, members.

Removed to Wilmot Flat December 3, 1851. Removed to Scytheville September 4, 1878.

The Great Tornado, September 9, 1821.—The following description of the tornado was written by the late Erastus Wadleigh, of Sutton:

"Standing on the front of my father's house, Benjamin Wadleigh's, the day being Sunday, about 5 o'clock P.M., we observed black clouds rising rapidly, bearing southeasterly, in the vicinity of Sunapee Lake, accompanied with continuous lightning and roaring. Above and below every thing seemed in frightful commotion.

"The tornado struck Sutton westerly of Harvey's Mills, near the White Lot, passing through Dea. Josiah Nichols' farm, prostrating his entire wood lot, southeast of his buildings, and a short distance to the south, where resided Stephen Woodward and son. After it had passed here, Mr. Woodward and family, to their surprise, were in plain sight of New London Hills, which had ever been hid from them by the intervening woods. From Dea. Nichols' it passed by the south end of Chadwick's meadow, near the bridge, thence a little south of Ira Rowell's, near Critchett's Hill, destroying all the wood on the Edmund Chadwick farm. From Critchett's Hill it passed through the large dense pine forest of Hon. Jonathan Harvey, above North Sutton village, to the adjoining farms of Dea. Benjamin Fowler and Elder Elijah Watson. At the residence of the latter was a religious meeting, and the room was filled with worshipers. The north door was wide open. Elbridge G. King, then a young man of twenty-two years, sat near the door, and feeling the force of the wind, sprang with almost lightning speed, and with tremendous effort closed the door, and thus, in all probability, saved the house and its inmates from harm. The adjoining barn and out-buildings were entirely demolished and thrown in every direction. Fences, forests and all movable matter were scattered promiscuously. Dea. Fowler resided about 50 or 60 rods south. His was a large double two-story house, fronting to the west with an ell on the east.

"The tornado crashed a hole through the north end of the front chambers, tearing away the partitions between the chambers, passing out at the south end, taking all the furniture and movables from them. Some of the furniture was afterwards found in the towns of Andover and Salisbury. The family were in the ell part and were not injured. Near by were the large barn, cider-mill and other buildings, which were blown down and scattered in every direction; only a portion of the hay in the great bay was left. The forest, fences and implements, and all kinds of personal property were destroyed or blown away. The adjoining orchards of Dea. Fowler and Isaac Mastin, near by, were blown over, cattle and other stock were damaged, and everything lay exposed. The tornado then passed to the valuable and extensive wood-lots of Isaac and Jacob Mastin, prostrating as it went forests, fences and everything in its way. Thence it went near the Parker farm, thence southerly near Warner line, east of Daniel Mastin's, through Benjamin Wadleigh's mountain lot, near the 'Gore Road,' at Warner line. We, at home, had no intimation of all its disastrous consequences till Monday morning. A military training was to take place at North Sutton that day, at 1 o'clock P.M. The writer of this, then a boy of thirteen years, attended with his father who was a soldier. After the company was brought into line, Capt. Levi Fowler, son of Dea. Benj. Fowler, informed them of the great need of help that the sufferers by the tornado were experiencing, and said that there would be no military duty required, and such as chose could go to their relief. The soldiers, boys and all, hastened to the place of distress, rendering such aid as they could. One party, of which the writer was a member, set to work to right up the apple-trees. Some of these trees are yet standing in a bearing condition, slanting to the southeast, in the direction in which they were blown.

"The area passed over, doing damage in Sutton, was about ten thousand acres, extending from near the northwest corner of the town, passing almost the entire width diagonally, striking Warner line a little south of the centre of the eastern line of Sutton, a distance of about six miles, which was the centre of the tornado. The damage done in this town could not be less than from six to ten thousand dollars.

"We have merely referred to this remarkable tornado or cyclone through Sutton. Other portions of its course have often been described more accurately than we are able to do. Dea. Fowler, the one of all others who suffered most by the tornado, was then past the meridian of life, and, becoming disheartened, soon after disposed of his remaining property, and, leaving the scene of his great misfortune, removed to Orange with his son, Micajah, where he had several married daughters, and where he spent the remainder of his days. By his departure the town lost one of its noblest citizens, and the Baptist Church a strong right arm.

"Governor Harriman, in his 'History of Warner,' says,—'The tornado passed across the northerly part of Sutton, cutting a swath through the forests which is visible to this day.' The woods where this hurricane did its worst damage have to this day been known as 'The Hurricane Woods.'"

The Great August Freshet of 1826.[1]—The summer of 1826 had been very dry. With the drought came innumerable grasshoppers, which were, however, swept away by the freshet. On Monday, August 28th, rain began to fall in the forenoon,—occasional showers, accompanied by thunder. From three o'clock till ten P.M. it fell in a continuous torrent, and did great damage to roads and bridges. At the White Mountains occurred the land-slide whereby the Willeys lost their lives. This freshet made great havoc in Sutton, especially in places near the foot of the mountain. The rain-storm lasted but a few hours, but it was more violent than any ever before known. It came down in sheets and floods. The grass and potato-fields in the intervales were quickly covered with water four feet deep, and so great a deposit of gravel-stones and rocks was left that the fields were then supposed to be ruined, and many of them were not cultivated for twenty years after.

A torrent came roaring down Kearsarge Mountain, bearing along whole trees and rocks weighing tons, tearing out a channel as wide as Connecticut River, and depositing all its frightful burdens in the valleys and intervales below. It changed the course of one of the main tributaries of Stevens Brook from the Warner to the Blackwater River. It carried away a log house and a saw-mill from the base of the mountain so entirely that no vestige of them met the owner's eyes next morning. It filled Merrill Roby's yards with stones, washed away every part of the foundation stones of his house, and deposited a pair of cart wheels in place of them. The awful gulfs and ravines created by this freshet are not even now obliterated.

Centenarians of Sutton.—Francis Como (a native of Canada), supposed to be aged 100; Mrs. Mary Bean, wife of Samuel, died in 1811, aged 100; Mrs. Sally Philbrook, mother of Benjamin, Sr., died in 1813, aged 100; Jacob Davis, died in 1819, aged 105; Thomas Walker, died in 1822, aged 103; Nathaniel Eaton, died in 1875, aged 100; Cesar Lewis, died in 1862, aged 100; Anthony Clark, aged 107; Benjamin Philbrook, Sr., aged 99; Mrs. Jacob Davis, died in 1819, aged 99; Sally, wife of Thomas Burpee, died in

[1] Most of the details of this freshet were furnished by the recollections of Jacob Mastin (2d).

1859, aged 99; Joseph Johnson, aged 98; Mrs. Jesse Fellows, aged 97; Samuel Dresser, Sr., aged 97; Mrs. Thomas Peaslee, aged 96; wife of Samuel Dresser, Sr., aged 95; Joseph Wells, aged 95; Nathaniel Cheney, aged 93; Edmund Richardson, 92; widow of Henry Dearborn, aged 91; Jane, wife of Jonathan Eaton, aged 91; Sarah, widow of Daniel Messer, aged 91; Mrs. Nathan Andrew, aged 91; widow of Joseph Wells, aged 91; Sarah, widow of Reuben Gile, aged 90; David Davis, aged 90; Martha, wife of Abraham Peaslee, aged 90; Cornelius Bean, son of Samuel and Mary,—the centenarian,—aged 90; wife of Cornelius Bean, aged 95; Jonathan Stevens and wife died within a few days of each other about 1840, aged one 96, the other 97. Their daughter, wife of Jacob Osgood, of Warner, was aged about 100. Jonathan Johnson, died in 1844, aged 90; Ephraim Gile, aged 90; widow of Daniel Dane, aged 90; widow of Jonathan Davis, aged 90; Mrs. Lovejoy, sister to Mrs. Philbrook, above-named, aged over 90; the wife of Thomas Walker, was a Philbrook of the same long-lived family. She died at a very great age, supposed by some to be 100 years. Phineas Stevens, aged 90.

Some of the Earliest Physicians.—Dr. William Martin came to Sutton to practice his profession about 1793, being the first regular physician in Sutton. Married Sally Andrews. Lived in town till he died.

The four following practiced in town about 1800: Dr. Ezra Marsh, who married Sally, sister to Daniel Page. Dr. Thomas Wells, who came to Sutton from Hanover. Dr. Arnold Ellis, who came from Newport. Dr. Crosman, who was preacher as well as physician.

Dr. Lyman practiced some in town in the early years of this century; was among the best of his time. Dr. Benjamin Lovering came about 1816; resided here till his death, in 1824. Dr. John A. Clark succeeded him; was popular as citizen and physician; was chosen town clerk. (For Dr. Robert Lane see biographical sketches.)

The following is a list of some of the earliest magistrates, with date at which they received their commissions:

Benjamin Wadleigh, Sr., 1786; Matthew Harvey, 1798; Moses Hills, 1804; Thomas Wadleigh, 1805; Jonathan Harvey, 1809; Joseph Pillsbury, 1820; Benjamin Wadleigh, Jr., 1823; Enoch Page, Sr., many years, date of first commission not known.

The Samuel Peaslee Lawsuit.—In 1804 the town votes to assist Samuel Peaslee in an action commenced by Dr. Haven against him for the recovery of certain lands sold by him, as collector for the town, for non-payment of taxes. This affair takes us back to 1777, at which time several of the non-resident proprietors being delinquent of paying their taxes, Samuel Peaslee, by right of his office as collector, sold these delinquent rights, and gave titles defending the same against the claims of the former owners. The lots were sold entire to the highest bidder at public vendue. The buyers afterwards sold off parcels of these lands to accommodate settlers, who made settlements and improvements, and, of course, greatly increased their value.

About 1803 the original proprietors commenced action for the recovery of these lands, claiming that the sale was illegal; that due notice thereof was not given, and, in fact, that it was not legally advertised. The town chose a committee—Benjamin Wadleigh, Sr., and others—to assist Peaslee in defending the claims of those to whom he had sold the lands. The settlers meantime were suffering the greatest alarm lest they should lose, not only their original purchase, but all their buildings and improvements thereon.

The case was not decided until 1808,—a long time to be in suspense about one's homestead.

It is probable that the proprietors felt confident that at that late day—nearly thirty years after the sale—there was not in existence a copy of the newspaper containing the advertisement of the vendue, and they were even suspected of having bought up and destroyed all the copies thereof themselves. But the committee spared no pains to find the necessary proof. They rode day and night and searched the whole State through. They even offered fifty dollars for a copy of the paper. At last, when they had almost abandoned hope, they succeeded in finding one paper containing the advertisement, in the possession of a former Governor of the State. This was enough. The whole case turned on that one point, of evidence of the sale being legally advertised. The court immediately decided in favor of Peaslee. The great joy of the settlers may well be imagined.

Natural Features of Sutton.—SURFACE.—Sutton is a rocky, uneven township, on the height of land between the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers. Along Mill Brook, from New London to Kezar's Pond, except where there are falls, are valuable meadow lands. From Kezar's Pond to the falls above Mill village is a large body of meadow and plain land of even surface, and free from stone. From Mill village to the falls below the South village are valuable meadow lands and also near Roby's Corner. On Stevens' Brook are meadows and other natural mowing lands, valuable for the hay they produce. On Fowler's Brook and its tributaries are productive intervale and meadow lands.

STREAMS.—On the east side of the town is Stevens' Brook, running southerly nearly half the length of the town, entering Warner River a little below Warner village. The main branch of Warner River from Sutton rises in the northwest part of New London, near Sunapee Lake, passing through Harvey's and Minot's or Messer's Ponds and Kezar's mill-ponds to Kezar's Pond or Lake; thence by Mill village and South village to Roby's Corner, where it joins Warner River. Most of the mills in town are on this stream. Jones' mill, the first made in town, was below the South village. Quimby's mill was next made at Mill village. Fowler's Brook, a branch of

the Blackwater, is in the northeast part of the town, where were formerly Fowler's and Roby's saw-mills. A stream passes from Long Pond to Warner River, where have been mills.

PONDS.—Kezar's Pond, a beautiful body of water, containing about two hundred acres, is in North Sutton. Early settlers in the vicinity of this pond were Ebenezer Kezar and his son Simon, David Eaton, Matthew Harvey, Samuel Bean, Benjamin Wadleigh, Esq.

Gile's Pond is on a level with Kezar's Pond, about half its size, and not far distant from it. Appearances indicate that they both at some time formed one body of water. Ephraim Gile, Jonathan Davis and Daniel Messer early settled near Gile's Pond.

Billings' Pond is in the southwest part of Sutton; also Russell's Pond, and Peasley's or Long Pond, the latter being about one and one-half miles long. Isaac Peasley, Hezekiah Blaisdell and Jonathan Johnson settled near it previous to this century. Russell's Pond, near Captain Aaron Russell's, contains but a few acres. There are other smaller ponds in town.

HILLS.—King's Hill is about two thousand feet high, being the highest land in town, the very topmost point of Sutton. A part of Kearsarge Mountain lies within the limits of the town, but not its highest point, the town line crossing the mountain at an altitude lower than two thousand feet. Kezar Lake, or Pond, as it is usually termed, is noted for the beautiful scenery around it. This lake lies west of North Sutton village. Approaching King's Hill from North Sutton, the excursionist passes Kezarville, on the north end of the lake. Here is one of the most lovely and picturesque places in Central New Hampshire, its natural beauties increased, its attractions added to manifold, through the artistic eye and liberal hand of Jonathan Harvey Kezar, aided by his sons. These men are descendants, in the fourth and fifth generations, of Ebenezar Kezar, who early settled here, and from whom the lake takes its name. From Kezarville the base of King's Hill is soon reached by a good carriage road; thence by the Samuel Kezar and Benjamin Wells farms (anciently known as such) to the old school-house of District No. 5; thence by Kezar's road to the granite ledge near the top of the hill. To accommodate the workers on the ledge, Mr. Kezar has here built a temporary house, which is on a level with the Winslow House on Kearsarge Mountain.

On the top of King's Hill is a large rock of forty or fifty tons' weight resting on the ledge, but not a part of it, so evenly balanced as to be readily moved by hand. From the top of this balance-rock, as it is termed, the rain that falls there may be conveyed to either the Merrimack or the Connecticut, it being on the height of land between the two rivers. From the top of the hill is an enchanting view of Kezar Lake, and Gile Pond and the pleasant village of North Sutton on the east, of Sunapee Lake on the west, and the Sunapee Mountain range near by, with Ascutney and the Green Mountains in Vermont farther on in the west. On the north are the Grantham, Croydon and Cardigan Mountains, and also on the north and northeast are Bald, Rugged and Kearsarge Mountains. On the south are the Mink Hills, in Warner, Lovewell Mountain, in Washington, Monadnock and other mountains and hills.

The western view from King's Hill is better than from Kearsarge, while in another direction may be seen in the distance the White Hills. On the north are Harvey's Pond and Messer's Pond and the villages of Scytheville, Low Plains and Wilmot Flat.

King's Hill contains an inexhaustible quarry of excellent granite, easily wrought and extensively used in this part of the country. Formerly, near the top, bricks were made extensively, and here are numerous living springs of good water.

King's Hill was early settled by John King, William Bean, Amos Pressey, Moses Hills, Esq., Joseph and David Chadwick and Hugh Jameson.

In the vicinity of the entrance of the stream into Kezar's Pond and along the western shore were found many Indian relics, among which were hearths or fire-places, skillfully made, arrows, gun-barrels, tomahawks, pestles and mortars, etc. There was also an Indian burial-ground where the original forest had been cleared.

On the road passing over the southeastern portion of King's Hill is a beautiful rivulet and cascade, running over solid rock, through a gorge or ravine and a primeval grove.

It will perhaps be a convenience to the reader if the following table of altitudes above mean tide-water at Boston be inserted here:

Ascutney Mountain	. . . . .	3186 feet
Kearsarge "	. . . . .	2942 "
Croydon "	. . . . .	2789 "
Sunapee "	. . . . .	2683 "
King's Hill	. . . . .	2000 "

Sunapee Lake is eleven hundred and three feet above mean tide-water at Boston, and by a survey made in 1816 it was found to be more than eight hundred and twenty feet above Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers.

Fellow's Hill is a little south of King's Hill, adjoining Newbury line. First settled by Jesse Fellows and Ensign Jacob Bean. Burnt or Chellis Hill is in the westerly part of the town, south of Mill village and east of South village. The early settlers in its vicinity were Lieutenant Joseph Wadleigh, Samuel Andrew, Thomas Wadleigh, Esq., Samuel Peaslee and Leonard Colburn.

Kimball Hill is in the southeast part of the town and was early settled by Caleb Kimball. The locality is now known as Eaton Grange, being owned by the Eaton descendants of Caleb Kimball, one of the most remarkably honorable and justly successful families Sutton has ever produced.

Birch Hill is west of Kimball Hill and was the

former residence of Ichabod Roby, James Roby, Jonathan Roby and other early settlers.

Meeting-House Hill, northeast of the South Meeting-House, is noted for the large quantity of plumbago found there. The surface of this hill is remarkably rough, steep and uneven, which is a great hindrance to the obtaining of the plumbago.

Easterly of this last hill is Peaslee or Dresser Hill. The early settlers here were John Peaslee, Ezra Jones and son, Ezra and Samuel Dresser. Mr. Dresser and wife both died at great age, ninety-seven and ninety-five years, being, with one exception, the oldest couple who have died in town.

Nelson Hill, on Newbury line, was early settled by Philip and Moses Nelson.

Pound or Hildreth Hill is in the centre of the town. Ephraim Hildreth and Jeremiah Davis were early settlers there.

Davis or Wadleigh Hill is where Milton B. Wadleigh lives and was early settled by Benjamin Wadleigh, Esq., Rev. Samuel Ambrose, Jacob and John Davis.

Kearsarge Hill extends more than half the length of the town, adjoining and embracing a part of Kearsarge Mountain. The early settlers here were Hezekiah Parker, Jacob Mastin, George Walker, Jonathan Phelps, Nathan Phelps, Aquilla Wilkins.

Gile's Hill was formerly owned by Captain Levi Gile. It was once a great impediment to teamsters.

Porter Hill, for many years owned by Reuben Porter, Esq., is on the west side of Kezar's Pond, and from it may be obtained a beautiful view of North Sutton and surrounding scenery.

Oak Hill, east of the North Meeting-House, is a noble eminence, almost a mountain, and the views to be obtained by ascending it more than repay the difficulty of the steep ascent.

Many more lofty elevations merit especial mention, but enough have been named to convince the reader that Sutton not only is located in, but forms a part of the Central Ridge of New Hampshire.

KEARSARGE MOUNTAIN.--No sketch of Sutton would be complete without some description of Kearsarge, since a large portion of the body and foot of this noble eminence lies within the town limits, though not its head and crown, King's Hill, the highest land in town (two thousand feet), whose regal title chances to be so appropriate, being the only representative of royalty in which Sutton claims absolute proprietorship. No municipal limitations, however, hold with regard to the landscape view of Kearsarge. From most of our hills, from many points in the lowlands, can be obtained an unobstructed view of its whole magnificent proportions. No point of observation in Sutton, perhaps, is better than Harvey's Hill, in the north part of the town.

Both Kearsarge and Sunapee Mountains show evidence of glacial action of the ice period, though in different ways. Sunapee, with its broad base and blunted cone, owns up to having lost its crown by the scraping of icebergs over it, while Kearsarge, which yet holds its bare head nearly three hundred feet higher in the air than the Sunapee of this age, escaped with many scratches, its top being much scarred and striated.

The highest part of Kearsarge is now bare rock, though it was once covered with soil which supported a rather stunted growth of forest-trees. In the early part of the present century a fire ran over it, burning not only the woods, but the soil itself. Since that time its granite top, forever wind-swept, has been as bare of soil and vegetation as are the sea-shore rocks washed by daily tides.

Slowly, slowly, in the long ages to come, by imperceptible accumulations, soil will gather again, and the forests that now cover the mountain-sides will creep timorously upward till the top of Kearsarge shall be again a mass of waving woods. So much will the far-remote future accomplish; but that, in past ages, the mountain has been sending down more of value than it has carried up needs no better evidence than the fact that the Lord Proprietors, when they granted the charter of Perrystown, selected for their own eighteen reserved shares the lands lying where they get the wash of the mountain. These lands have not yet lost their richness. They were often termed the Lord Proprietors' Lots, and were all laid out one mile long and one hundred and thirty-five rods wide, containing two hundred and seventy acres.

As to the question of priority of right to the name of Kearsarge, the question that caused some discussion between those who favor the Conway Kearsarge and those who favor the Merrimack County Kearsarge, it would seem to be settled by the fact that, in the charter of Perrystown, the date of which was 1749, the tract of land is described as lying to the west of Kearsarge Hill, while the claim of the Conway Kearsarge is of a recent date.

GEOLOGY OF SUTTON.—For the convenience of those readers who may not always have at hand Hitchcock's "Geology of New Hampshire," the following, descriptive of Sutton's geological characteristics, is here copied from that noble work:

"Sutton is nearly all underlaid by porphyritic gneiss. Near the north line, by C. A. Fowler's, the dip is 75° N., 75° W. The main road through the hamlets of North Sutton, Sutton Mills and South Sutton abounds with porphyritic ledges. At the Mills the descent is considerable. Between Kezar and Gile ponds there is an extensive meadow, and also below Sutton Mills.

"About South Sutton are steep, conical hills,—steepest on their South side—as seen from the Northeast. At the head of Long pond is a mass of compact, flinty rock, dipping 80° N., 25° E., girt by the porphyritic rock on both sides. On Stevens' brook this rock begins at the town line, and for two miles the ledges are continuous.

"Sand obscures the ledges in the northern half of the town, on the road to Wilmot Flat, from Stevens' brook. It was surprising to us to find such a level road between Warner and Potter Place, through the Stevens' brook valley, in this mountainous region."

DAVIS' MINERAL SPRINGS.—Ezekiel Davis was for several years the owner of the meadow wherein these springs are found; whence their name. They

are not far from the base of Kearsarge Mountain, between which and the springs the possibility of a secret understanding has been suggested. Were we able to interpret the hints which these springs are continually throwing out they might perhaps give us some valuable information respecting the structure, nature and disposition of the inner-man of the mountain. Not far from the base of Mt. Monadnock, issues a spring of similar character to these in Sutton. Here is a fact for the geologist to inquire into.

It appeared that Davis' Springs were not discovered, at least by white people, till soon after the beginning of the present century, as is shown by the following notice copied from *The Farmer's Cabinet*, printed at Amherst, N. H., October 21, 1806:

"A mineral spring has lately been discovered in Sutton, which, from its medicinal qualities, promises to be of great utility. Many persons of respectability have drank of the water and have uniformly experienced very sensible effects. Its taste is slightly alkaline, and appears to contain a large quantity of Sulphuric Acid and Fixed Air. Gentlemen who have visited Stafford springs the present season are decidedly of opinion that the use of this will be attended with similar success. It is situated in a pleasant, shady vale, the property of Lieutenant Hutchins, which might be made an elegant place of retreat."

Cooking-stoves began to be introduced soon after 1830. Friction matches began to be introduced soon after 1834. Metal pens began to be introduced soon after 1834. At first these pens were not well received, the paper, as it was then finished, not being well adapted to their use. This defect was perceived and remedied by a different finish, and then the steel and copper pens found universal favor and their use became general.

The first carding-machine in the United States was set up by Arthur Scolfield, from England, in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1801. These machines found their way into Central New Hampshire soon after 1810.

The first stage making regular trips through Sutton was about 1830. On its appearance the post-rider disappeared.

Biographical.—Deacon Matthew Harvey was born in 1750 in Amesbury, Mass., where his ancestors had resided since they came first to this country from England, a century before. He was son of Jonathan, who removed to Nottingham, N. H., where he died about the year 1760. From thence, in 1772, Matthew removed to Sutton, where he purchased a farm, he being then in his twenty-third year. Like all the early settlers, his wealth consisted in his mental and physical powers. He remained unmarried till 1779, when he married Hannah Sargent, of Weare. Soon purchased more land and employed help, and took the lead in farming. He was a man of sound judgment, industrious and sagacious in his financial affairs, and died at the age of forty-nine, the wealthiest man in town. He was a man of piety, and upon the formation of a church in town was its first deacon; was active and prominent in all town and public business; was a wise and influential magistrate, and was the first representative of Sutton under our State Constitution of 1793, and held this office by annual re-election till his death, in 1799. He left five sons—Jonathan, Matthew, Philip S., John, Benjamin—and two daughters—Susan, who married Joseph Emerson, of Hopkinton, and Hannah, who married Dr. Dinsmore, of Henniker.

Hon. Matthew Harvey, second son of Deacon Matthew Harvey, was born in Sutton June 21, 1781, in the log house which Deacon Harvey did not exchange for a frame house till 1787.

Matthew fitted for college under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Wood, of Boscawen; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1806 and immediately commenced the study of the law in the office of Judge Harris at Hopkinton. Having assiduously pursued his studies during the required period of three years, he was admitted to the bar in 1809 and opened an office in Hopkinton, where he successfully conducted the business of his profession till the year 1830, when his election to the chief magistracy removed him from the scenes and duties of professional life. His professional course was marked by that honesty and uprightness which many men have been led to suppose is incompatible with success at the bar. It is too often considered that a person cannot be a good lawyer, in a worldly sense, and at the same time a good man, in a Christian sense—an error which such an example as Judge Harvey gave to the community ought to have dispelled; for, while clients found him always true to their cause, and learned that they might safely rely upon his industry, judgment and discretion, they also learned that they might never hope for success through the suggestion, or sufferance by him, of any compromise with justice and truth. A trick, a quibble, a subterfuge or an evasion he scorned. Whatever was unmanly or dishonorable was intolerable to him; and, observing the undiverging path of his rectitude, people were insensibly led to respect the honest lawyer and to confide in the discreet and faithful counselor. In the later years of his life especially he was often the guardian by choice or appointment, the administrator, the executor by testamentary creation, the adviser of those who sought counsel with regard to the disposition of their worldly estates, and the depositary of their wills, many of which were found among his papers after his death.

Judge Harvey was chosen to represent the town of Hopkinton in the Legislature of 1814, and was annually re-elected to the same office seven successive years, during the last three of which he was Speaker of the House.

He was then elected a member of Congress, where he served four years, or until 1825, when he was succeeded in the same office by his elder brother, Jonathan, who represented the same constituency six years successively.

Retiring from Congress, Judge Harvey was imme-

diately chosen a State Senator, in which office he continued three years, being during all that time president of the Senate.

In 1828 and 1829 he was a member of the Executive Council, and in 1830 he was elected Governor. Before the expiration of his term of office he was appointed by President Jackson United States judge for the district of New Hampshire, which position he held for more than thirty-five years, and until the day of his death, which occurred April 7, 1866.

It will thus be seen that for more than fifty-two consecutive years Judge Harvey occupied official position in the State. Probably no other person in New Hampshire ever received so many, such continued and so well-merited tokens of public confidence. Judge Clifford said of him, on the reception of resolutions of respect for his memory, presented by the bar of the Circuit Court: "Few men of this State have enjoyed greater honors, and none have gone to the grave with a more general acknowledgment of their integrity and purity of life." This sentence contains the key and explanation of Judge Harvey's worldly success,—*his integrity and purity of life.* It was known and observed of all men, and it was adorned and made attractive by its combination with an unvarying demeanor of kind and gentle courtesy.

The foregoing eulogy of Judge Harvey is copied *verbatim* from "A Sketch of the Life and Character of Hon. Matthew Harvey," by William L. Foster; read before the New Hampshire Historical Society, June 13, 1866.

Governor Harvey is his own authority for the statement that the suggestion for the State to furnish the State prisoners, on their release, with at least enough of money to save them from being driven into immediate crime to satisfy immediate wants, originated with him, in his message to the Legislature.

Judge Harvey's mental and physical powers were faithful to duty till almost the last possible demand for their use. The day before his death he walked about the street, came home, lay down and passed into an unconscious state, from which, in this mortal life, he never awakened. In twenty hours afterwards he ceased to breathe, dying without the least evidence of pain or suffering of any kind, being in his eighty-fifth year.

MATTHEW HARVEY (3d).—The following is an extract from the *Boston Journal*, of February 2, 1885:

"Matthew Harvey, whose death occurred at Newport, N. H., Saturday night, January 31, 1885, was born in Sutton, January 14, 1815. He belonged to one of the most distinguished and scholarly families of the State. He was a son of Colonel John Harvey, a grandson of Matthew Harvey, Sr., and nephew of Matthew Harvey, Jr., who was Governor, Representative to Congress, and a judge of the United States District Court, and of Jonathan Harvey, who was also Representative to Congress. He received a common school education and went to Newport in 1831, where he served a full apprenticeship in the *Argus and Spectator* office, under Benjamin B. French and Simon Brown. Then he came to Boston, where he worked several years as a journeyman printer. Returning to Newport in 1837, he became a compositor in the *Argus* office. In 1840, in company with Mr. Carleton, he purchased the establishment, and for forty years the firm published the *Argus and Spectator*, Mr. Harvey being, during that time, the leading editor. In 1880 the deceased retired from business to private life with a competence. Mr. Harvey was, from 1846 to 1852, register of deeds of Sullivan County, assistant marshal for taking the census in 1860, and was four times a Democratic candidate for Representative to the Legislature from Newport, but his party was in the minority. He was a gentleman of decided poetical ability, and was the author of many most creditable compositions, written by request for special occasions. He had been a prominent Free-Mason for many years, and had been twice elected Worshipful Master of Mt. Vernon Lodge of Newport. In private life Mr. Harvey was a man of the highest purity of character. As a citizen he was liberal in his views, popular, generous and public-spirited, and was a gentleman of the old school."

This Matthew Harvey (3d) was the only brother of Mrs. Augusta Harvey Worthen, author of this sketch of Sutton.

HON. JONATHAN HARVEY was the oldest son of Deacon Matthew Harvey, being born at Sutton February 25, 1780. Immediately after becoming of age he took the lead in the political affairs of the town, being repeatedly chosen town clerk and selectman; was a civil magistrate from 1810 till his death, August 23, 1859. A brief reference to his long career of public service will show how deeply he shared the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He made his first appearance in the House of Representatives in 1810, and to this body he was annually re-elected till 1815; he then represented his district in the State Senate from that date till 1823, and was president of that body during the five last years of his connection with it. By reference to dates it will be seen that the two branches of the Legislature were, from 1819 to 1821, three years, presided over by the brothers Jonathan and Matthew Harvey,—Jonathan being President of the Senate at the time Matthew was Speaker of the House.

In 1823 and 1824 Jonathan Harvey was a member of the Executive Council. In 1825 he was elected a member of Congress, as the successor of his brother, Hon. Matthew Harvey, then of Hopkinton.

He was in Congress six years, at the expiration of which time he was again elected to the Legislature of this State, where he served two years, thus completing an unbroken term of twenty-three years of public service. He was again returned to the Legislature in 1838 and re-elected in 1839, when he finally retired to private life, after leaving a spotless record upon the journals of his State and nation and securing those enviable tokens of approbation which but few unprofessional men have either merited or received. He filled all the places of trust within the gift of his townsmen.

He was never defeated at the polls in the election to any office for which he was a candidate.

But little need be said of the virtues that adorned the private life and character of Jonathan Harvey, because the public needs no information upon those points. His social and genial nature made his ever-hospitable home the abode of cheerful hearts and the resort of numerous friends.

These prominent characteristics of the man shed a



Benjamin Woodbridge

bright halo of light around his declining years and illumined his path to the grave.

But few men have been permitted to complete the entire circle of eighty years and die upon the soil of their ancestral homes; yet such a life and such a death was reserved for the well-known subject of this notice.

The above, extracted from one of the public prints issued a few days after his decease, is only one notice among many of similar date and character.

This record of his public services is known to be correct, having been carefully gleaned from the records at Concord by the writer of the sketch above-copied.

GEORGE A. PILLSBURY was born in Sutton August 29, 1816. (For sketch of Mr. Pillsbury, see "History of Concord," in this volume.)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WADLEIGH.

On the town records of Sutton, as well as on the proprietary records of Perrystown, the name of Wadleigh occurs so frequently in connection with town affairs as to demand some special notice of the family.

Several years prior to any settlement in Perrystown Thomas Wadleigh, of Hampstead, became a proprietor by the purchase of a right, and consequently used his efficient endeavors to promote its interest, and occasionally resided here with the earliest settlers. From the record, as well as from some known facts, it is to be inferred that he was possessed of much practical ability, good sense and judgment. He was also a man of immense bodily strength—double that of average men—which was in itself about as desirable capital as could be had to invest in an enterprise so full of hardship as the settlement of Perrystown. This Thomas Wadleigh had nine sons and three daughters. Several of the sons settled early in town, the father being at one time the possessor of a thousand acres of land in one tract. His deed to his son Benjamin, conveying to him a lot of land, No. 68, in the first division, in Perrystown, is yet preserved and bears date November 11, 1777. This lot, unimpaired and undivided, is now possessed by Milton B. Wadleigh, one of the fifth generation from him, counting himself one.

This, with two exceptions (the Johnson estate, and Caleb Kimball estate, owned by his descendants, the Eatons, of whom General John Eaton, so long United States commissioner of education, is one), is the only instance in Sutton of an entire lot remaining, unchanged and undivided, in the same family.

This Benjamin, coming here as a settler, at the age of twenty-one, became one of the leading men of the town. Mr. Dresser, who, many years ago, prepared a brief sketch of some of the most prominent early settlers, says of him,—"He was firm and uncompromising, a wise counselor to the town, church and society. His wife, Hannah, a daughter of Ebenezer Kezar, at the age of nineteen, came with him to live on Wadleigh Hill, and had there her home till the end of her long and useful life. She died in 1836, aged eighty-six. He died in 1817, aged sixty-eight, his death being occasioned by an accidental slight injury to the knee, resulting in mortification."

Much of the town business was transacted by the two noble brothers, Benjamin and Thomas Wadleigh. The latter, however, did not settle here till after the close of the Revolutionary War, in which he had served six years and seven months; was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and fought side by side with his brother John. The main-spring of the gun that John carried broke at the first discharge, rendering the weapon useless; but telling Thomas he would load while the other fired, he did this so quickly that the piece became too hot for holding. But the two brothers with one gun were able to load and fire all the ammunition of both before they left their position.

Thomas Wadleigh was very highly esteemed in his day by the citizens of Sutton for capacity, integrity and patriotism; was the first town clerk after incorporation, and every year afterwards till 1806, a period of twenty-two years; selectman and representative, as elsewhere stated in this sketch.

Benjamin presided over town-meetings thirteen years in succession. Both brothers were civil magistrates. The commission of Benjamin is dated September 16, 1786.

At this time it can hardly fail to seem to us that the distinction of being justice of the peace was worth something a century ago, when Benjamin Wadleigh, Sr., received his commission, signed by John Sullivan, "*President*,"—*i. e.*, Governor of New Hampshire; while in the list of those justices who were contemporary with him we find such names as Samuel Livermore, Josiah Bartlett, Matthew Thornton, John Langdon, etc.

Erastus Wadleigh was made a civil magistrate in 1857, and so continued till his death, in 1881, he being the third "Esq. Wadleigh" in regular line of descent from Benjamin Wadleigh, Sr., who received his commission—the first in town—in 1786; his son Benjamin, Jr. (the judge), in 1823. It will thus be seen that the time covered by their several commissions is but little short of a century, and includes almost the entire corporate existence of the town.

The Thomas J. Wadleigh whose name appears on the town record as selectman in 1857 and 1858, and as representative in 1865, who, in 1858, received his commission as justice of the peace, was son of Moses Wadleigh, brother to Thomas and Benjamin, Srs.

Hon. Bainbridge Wadleigh, of Milford, N. H.

(since of Boston), six years United States Senator from New Hampshire, is grandson of Moses, being son of John D. Wadleigh, of Bradford.

JUDGE BENJAMIN WADLEIGH, JR.

Benjamin Wadleigh, Jr., was born in Sutton in 1783. He was the youngest son of Benjamin Wadleigh, Sr., and succeeded to the homestead of his father, who died October 8, 1817. The mother of Judge Wadleigh survived her husband more than twenty years, and it was this period of her long widowhood which gave room and opportunity for the manifestation of that filial devotion, on his part, which was so noticeable in him continuously, and up to the last day of this venerated lady's life. She died in 1836, aged eighty-six.

Judge Wadleigh married, early in life, Polly Marston, daughter of Jacob, a native of Sutton, a woman whose kind and unselfish nature is still reverently remembered.

As a wife and mother, she was ever ready to surrender every thought of self to the welfare of her family. She died December 17, 1857, aged seventy-six years.

The product of this union was six sons and two daughters, and two children who died in infancy.

Eliphalet was born November 21, 1804; died in Illinois about the year 1866.

Luther, born July 11, 1806; married and settled in East Corinth, Me., where he died in 1873. During all his life there he occupied positions of trust and responsibility.

The resolutions passed by the town at his death testify to the esteem in which he was held. These resolutions speak of him "as a municipal officer competent and faithful; as a citizen, he was unpretending, yet at all times ready, by fitting words and timely deeds, to help the needy; a consistent lover of his country and his home and those virtues so pleasing to the patriot and the parent; an unobtrusive worker; a doer of the word; steadfast; a keeper at home, meddling never with that which did not concern him, but faithful in all life's duties."

Erastus, whose biography is elsewhere given, was the third son.

Milton, the fourth son, graduated from Norwich University, Vermont, as civil engineer, in 1837. Subsequently he went West and engaged in railroad engineering; located at Galena, Jo Daviess County, Ill., then distinguished for its mines, and the most flourishing and promising place in the State. For many years he filled the office of city engineer. At the present time he is surveyor of Jo Daviess County, an office to which he has, for many consecutive years, been elected, irrespective of political ascendancy.

Hannah, the fifth child, born November 23, 1814; married Nathaniel A. Davis; died November 8, 1853, lovingly remembered by her surviving family.

Lydia F. was educated at New Hampton Institution, where she remained as teacher three years. For the past thirty years she has been engaged in teaching in New York City,—first, as organizer and principal of the Senior Public School, in Twelfth Street; and, since 1870, as superintendent of the Normal College in that city.

Benjamin, the seventh child, was engaged in mercantile business in Newport and elsewhere. Died in Newport, N. H., November 8, 1868.

Gilbert, the youngest son, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1847; studied law and settled in practice at Milford, N. H., where he now resides. During the Civil War he was paymaster in the army.

Judge Wadleigh was born and spent his life, married and reared his family, on the same farm. He is remembered as being of fine personal appearance, gentlemanly in manner and possessed of a pleasant, genial nature, which was very attractive to young and old.

He was an earnest promoter of education, and no sacrifice was deemed too great to afford the educational advantages of the times to his children.

Through life he commanded the confidence, respect and friendly regard of his fellow-townsmen; while, as a citizen and the leader of a party, no man's views had more weight than his.

His sound judgment and recognized integrity caused his opinions and advice to be much sought in controversies, not only between his own townsmen, but by those of neighboring towns, and for many years no inconsiderable part of his time was devoted to the settlement of such controversies in which he acted as arbitrator—sometimes with associates, but frequently alone—by mutual consent of parties.

Judge Wadleigh has now been dead more than twenty years, but within a few days one man, a lawyer, who used frequently to act with him in reference cases, has volunteered this testimony to his uprightness, —"I remember him well; I remember his unflinching honesty;" and he added, "If I were his worst enemy, or if he were mine, I would trust him for honest dealing. He never gave opinions at random."

Judge Wadleigh was active in the public service during most of his life. His name appears on the record as selectman in 1809, 1810, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1817, 1820 and 1822; as moderator in 1822, 1823 and 1824; as representative in 1823, 1824 and 1825; as town clerk in 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828 and 1829.

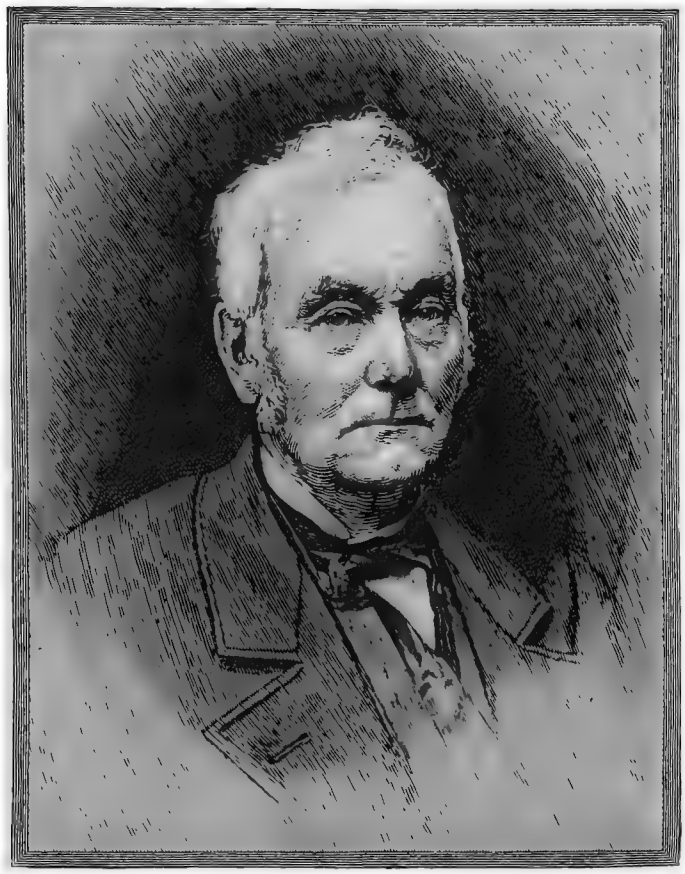
He was justice of the peace from 1823 till his death.

He was judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1833 till his age (seventy years) disqualified him.

He died June 24, 1864, aged eighty-one years.

ERASTUS WADLEIGH, ESQ.

Erastus Wadleigh, Esq., was the third son of the



Erastus Wadleigh

late Hon. Benjamin Wadleigh, and was born April 27, 1808; died May 21, 1881.

A high-minded, honorable gentleman, scholarly, courteous and hospitable, he was one of those men whose presence gives character and dignity to the community in which they make their life-long abiding-place.

Possessed of superior intellectual powers, cultivated and strengthened by the habit of study and investigation, with much natural sagacity, quickened by thorough acquaintance with men and practical experience in the managing of public affairs, his influence was strongly felt. As a politician he was conservative enough for safety, yet not too timid to adopt new measures in place of the old when the new seemed founded in justice.

In his young manhood, as teacher and as superintending school committee, he was the means of giving to the cause of education in Sutton a decided impulse forward, being among the foremost of those who substituted emulation to excel in scholarship for the old fashion of seeking to govern by authority founded on the rod and ferule.

No man who ever lived in Sutton has a clearer right to the favorable remembrance of his fellow-townsmen than Erastus Wadleigh, since no man ever did so much as he has done to rescue from oblivion the names and memories of others. He prepared many biographical sketches of deceased citizens, which found their way into the journals of the day, and copies of which are still preserved. In this work he spent many laborious days, but it was his favorite employment, and many of the latter years of his life were largely devoted to the early history of his native town. No one so well as the writer of this sketch, who labored jointly with him on that work, can testify to the enthusiastic interest, the study, the faithful accuracy and patience which he brought to bear upon it.

Both authors were descended from original settlers prominent and active in the earlier years of the town,—the one from Benjamin Wadleigh, Sr., and the other from Matthew Harvey, Sr.,—and both having access to the papers and records of their respective ancestors, much valuable matter was thus collected and recorded. Selections from this unpublished history have, to some extent, formed the basis of the present work. By his separate and individual efforts Mr. Wadleigh added greatly to that which is the chief merit of those historical collections, as indeed it is of all historical works,—their reliability.

He left no means untried for obtaining correct information. By many letters of inquiry, by conversation with aged persons, and by carefully consulting burial-stones in ancient grave-yards he compelled both the living and the dead to add their testimony to the written record. No part of the town was left unvisited, and from every part he gathered something. In reponse to his close questioning, "North" Sutton "gave up" all it ever knew about itself, and "South" Sutton "kept not back." He left nothing for guess-work; accepted no statement unless supported by other and well-known facts.

He was, perhaps, at first led into this pursuit by the strong love and interest he always felt for the scenes and localities amid which his infancy and boyhood, his young manhood and mature life had been spent. To him every hill and valley, every lake and stream had a history of its own, suggestive of the toils, the alternate successes and defeats of the men of the preceding generations; of their continuous conflict with the very roughest side of nature; of the cold and hardships, sometimes even hunger, that they braved; of the rocks that they blasted, the stone walls they built, the swamps they filled up and the hills they laid low to make passable roads; of the forests their determined arms converted into fields and farms. Occasionally, too, there bubbled up in his memory, like a living spring in the dense forest, some jest or joke, some anecdote of fun or frolic, that had its origin among those hardy pioneers, and which, having served its refreshing purpose of making an hour or a day of their toilsome life more endurable, had reached down to our time.

Kezar's Pond was to him an object of especial love and admiration; there was no sheet of water so beautiful, no sandy beach so white and smooth as that on its south and southeastern shore. For more than seventy years he had watched its face, playful or frowning, as it lay nestled at the foot of the noble eminence on which stood his ancestral home.

Following with his eye the hills beyond, and in every direction, the desire grew upon him to repeople them all; not, like the novelist, with creatures of his own imagination, but with those to whom these localities had been the theatre on which they had acted their part in the drama of real life.

The history of Sutton was commenced, but the work had not proceeded far before the discovery was made that it is one thing to put on record facts already within reach, and quite another to find right answers to all questions of genealogy and descent to which those facts gave rise.

(And here, perhaps, is as good a place as any other to state, for the benefit of all those who are ambitious of entering the field of antiquarian and genealogical research, that no one ever yet entered that field with any adequate conception of the amount of labor involved in the attempt to operate there. Why, then, does not the aspirant quickly abandon a work the proportionate results of which are so small? Simply because he cannot. His interest in the work grows with his constantly-enlarging conception of its magnitude and its importance. He soon becomes thoroughly identified with it, or rather the work has mastered him, and he has become subordinated to it. For genealogical research, apparently so dry, once entered upon, becomes the most fascinating of all

literary work, becomes magnetic even in its attractiveness to its pursuer. Very unwillingly, and only under pressure of strong necessity, will the genealogist suspend, even temporarily, his work while searching for "missing links" in some family chain. The clue he may chance to hold in his hand is so slight, so elusive, has been so difficult to attain, and yet is of such value if it leads to the result he is working for; with the conviction that, if he lets it slip, it is lost forever, and no future genealogist will be able to reach it, and yet will blunder for lack of it,—all this makes him cling to it with a miser-like tenacity till he finds the desired link and has got it fairly riveted in its proper place. Not only does the genealogist feel compelled to do his work, but he must do it *aright*. An assertion based, for lack of proof, upon supposition or even upon probability may prove to be a misstatement, which will fatally bewilder and mislead the future historian. For history is forever going on, and the record is by no means completed when the writer of our day lays aside his pen forever.)

Mr. Wadleigh, of course, realized that in succeeding years some other would take up the work where he dropped it, and would make this, his early work, the foundation on which to build his own. It was this sense of double responsibility to the past which, to his ear, clamored for remembrance, for recognition and historical justice, at his hands, as well as to the future, which was to sit in judgment upon his work, united with a natural honesty and conscientiousness which, if a man possess it, enters as closely into his literary work as into his business dealings,—it was all this which urged him to use the strictest accuracy of statement rather than fullness of detail. Throughout his entire work there is no possibility of misconstruction through diffuseness or carelessness.

When, with advancing age, the hand of disease was laid heavily upon him, it was with deepest regret that he yielded to the conviction that he was no longer able to continue his chosen work. And yet he could not fail to view with satisfaction that which was already accomplished. He had brought the thirty years succeeding the first settlement out of the region of fog and fable in which the antiquarian usually finds such years, when searching for material for the centennial address, long before the town had seen its hundredth birthday.

In the following brief words he explains his aims and object, and gives his moderate estimate of what he had accomplished. He says:

"*Fellow-Citizens of Sutton:* I submit to you the following early history of the town and a sketch of the settlers previous to 1800, and some of their descendants, taken from the records of the original grantees, town records and information preserved by some of the settlers themselves, together with personal knowledge of a large number of the persons referred to. It is believed by the writer, so far as his knowledge extends, to be materially correct, although deficient in other respects—not embracing all that is desirable. It is designed to be a record of mere facts, as far as it goes, without embellishment or exaggeration. If the writer has been able to make himself understood, he will feel that he has done something towards rescuing the memory of our forefathers from immediate oblivion, which is his principal design."

The love of kindred, always so noticeable a characteristic of Mr. Wadleigh, became much more marked towards the last of his days. This peculiar feature, which not unfrequently manifests itself, is always gratifying, yet painful for relatives to observe, indicating, as it does, this return to our earliest affections, this coming back to where we started from, that our life-circle is nearly completed. Whenever we shall detect this change in ourselves, it will not require the knowledge that our seventy allotted years are already past to tell us that the end of our life is near.

With a modesty remarkable in a man of his acknowledged and recognized ability, Erastus Wadleigh never sought distinction or preferment. Here, in our quiet town, he was content to pass his whole life; here he gave his interest, and here he gained what so many sons and daughters of Sutton have sought elsewhere, and some have failed to find,—competence, influence, friendship, true regard.

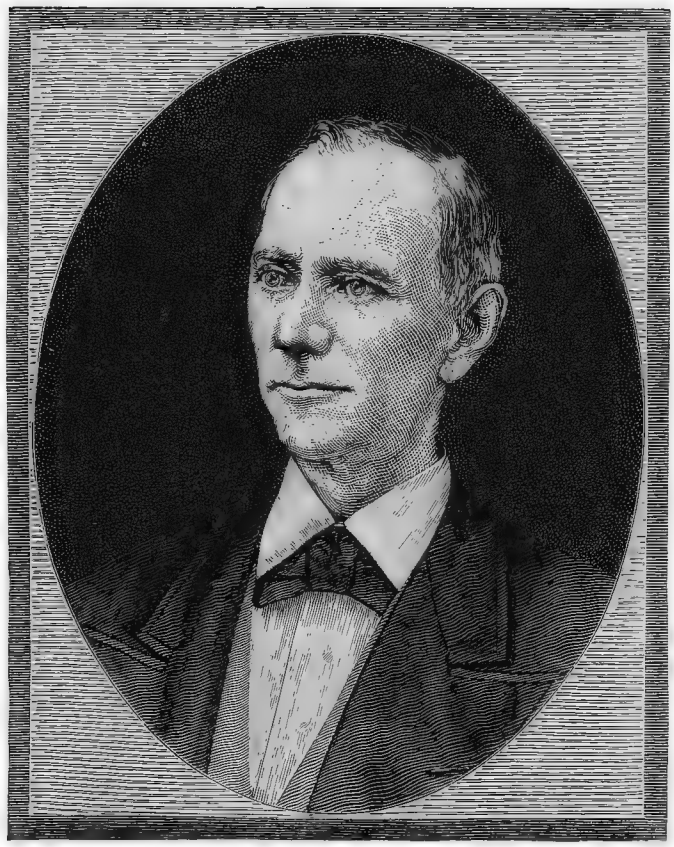
He was married three times. His first wife, who was the mother of his children, was Almira Challis, married Feb. 21, 1839, daughter of Timothy Challis; born October 15, 1815, and died July 14, 1842. His only surviving child is Milton B. Wadleigh, who lives on and owns the old Wadleigh homestead, which remains unimpaired and undivided, though greatly enlarged, and is one of the finest farms in Sutton. His second wife was Mary W. Flanders, who died May 4, 1865. His third wife was Olive Holmes, widow of Dr. Dimond Davis. She died November 1, 1880.

TRUMAN PUTNEY.

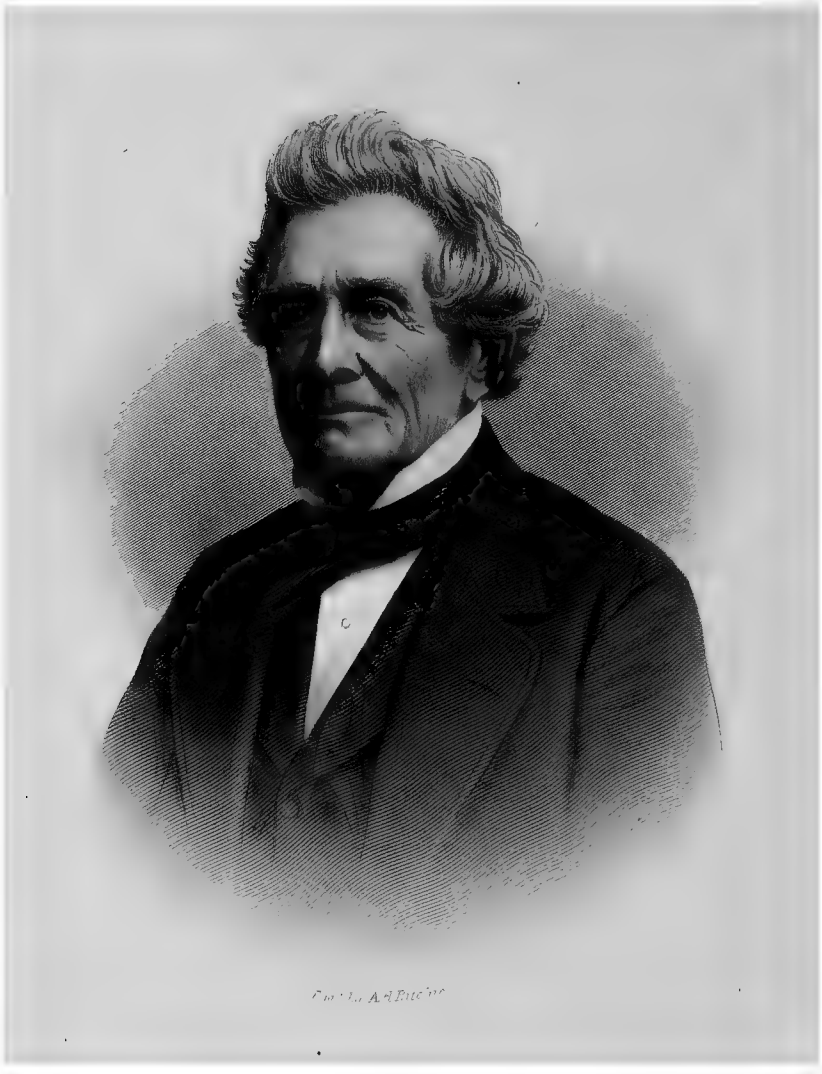
It is valuable to preserve for coming generations, in connection with the history of events, something of the personality of those who, at various times and in various ways, have been representative men, and have taken their part as actors in those occurrences which, when recorded, become to future readers the history of the past, and the history of Sutton would be incomplete without a record of the life of Truman Putney.

Hazen Putney, the son of Joseph Putney, of Hopkinton, married Susan Page. He was a farmer and tanner, and also added harness-making to his other trades, and was a respected and industrious citizen. The children of this worthy couple were Mary N., who married Carlos G. Pressey, and had one child, George H.; Lydia E., married Walter W. Stone (children,—Edwin C. and Charles H.); Almira M., married Jacob S. Harvey (their children are Walter, Fred. P. and Albert); and Truman.

Truman Putney, the youngest child of Hazen and Susan (Page) Putney, was born in Sutton, N. H., July 4, 1828. Like most of the sons of New England farmers, he attended the district schools of his native town, and also endeavored by his assistance to aid his father in his labors. His education was supplemented



Truman Putney



Robert Lane

by the advantages of a school at Washington, N. H., where he was for a short time. The young man made the most of his opportunities, and, before reaching his majority, he commenced business-life by serving as clerk for his brothers-in-law, C. G. Pressey & Jacob S. Harvey, who were merchants. After a few years Mr. Harvey sold out his share of the business to Mr. Putney and went to Texas, and later Mr. Putney purchased Mr. Pressey's interest and continued merchandising in his own name for some years.

Mr. Putney married Lydia A. Woodward, of Sutton, daughter of Jonathan Woodward. They had two children,—Cora Belle, who died at the age of seven years, and Fred., who was born September 4, 1855. Mrs. Putney died March 2, 1875, and he married Frances E., daughter of P. S. H. Gile. She died February 8, 1879, and Mr. Putney married, February 28, 1880, Mrs. Lydia M. Nelson, daughter of Emery Bailey.

In April, 1878, Mr. Putney took his son, Fred., into partnership, under the firm-name of Truman Putney & Son.

About 1881, Mr. Putney's health becoming impaired from his long-continued devotion to business, and obtaining no relief from medical aid, and believing that a change of climate might accomplish the desired result, accompanied by his wife, he went to Colorado Springs, where he rapidly grew worse, and died September 30, 1882. His body was interred in Sutton. The funeral services were conducted in exact accordance with his previously made arrangements.

Entering into trade early in life, Mr. Putney developed a manhood well worthy the imitation of young men. For nearly thirty-five years he continued the same business in the same place. He had a natural aptitude for commercial transactions, and by honesty, perseverance and industry he was prospered. By integrity, years of fair dealing and a strict adherence to his word he built up a character of solidity, and never dared malice or envy whisper aught against his name or his broad Christian charity. In his business relations he was widely known, and his uniform courtesy and kindly manners won for him many friends, both in financial and social circles. He was a leading man in the town, and many, among all classes, sought his counsel and advice, and he was ever ready with his generous aid for any good object, and for a long period took an active part in everything tending to promote the growth and prosperity of the town.

Politically, he affiliated with the Republican party, and represented Sutton in the New Hampshire Legislature. He was appointed postmaster in 1861, and held the office until his death. For many years he held the office of town treasurer, and other official positions within the gift of his fellow-citizens, and all these duties he discharged with his characteristic fidelity.

Mr. Putney was not a member of any church, but his religion was exemplified in his life. His principles were Christian, and his sympathy, kindness and accord with the people of Christ were shown by his liberal contributions for the support of the gospel. His temperament was cheerful and sunny, always seeing the silver lining of the dark cloud.

By his death Sutton lost a valued citizen, and all who knew him cherish his memory with reverent regard.

DR. ROBERT LANE.

Dr. Robert Lane was born at Newport, N. H., April 2, 1786. He studied medicine with Dr. Truman Abel at Claremont. He first settled in the practice of his profession in New London, moving to Sutton about 1810. He married Mary Kelsey, of Newport, January, 1807. They had three children,—Elizabeth, who married Dr. James R. Smiley, of Grafton; Mary, who died when two years old; and Adelaide, who married George W. Ela, of Concord. June 10, 1812, his wife died, and Dr. Lane returned to New London for residence, but continued to occupy the same field of practice. During the first years of his practice he spent the winter months in attending medical lectures at Harvard and Dartmouth, and in 1814 received his degree of M.D. from the latter college.

Close application to the study and practice of his profession, continued through several years, told upon his health, and in 1817 he gave up practice for a season of rest. He went South, and, after visiting most of the Southern States, accepted an appointment as surgeon in the expedition of General Jackson against the Indians and Spaniards in Florida. After the capture of Pensacola he was stationed there for a short time and then was ordered to Mobile, Ala., and placed in charge of the military hospital at that post. In the summer of 1820 he resigned his position in the army and returned to Sutton to settle permanently. He bought a farm near the North village and the rest of his life was spent in the routine work of a country physician and in farming.

The breaking out of the War of the Rebellion reawakened his military ardor, and it was with keen regret that he felt the infirmities of age bearing too heavily upon him to permit his acceptance of the responsible position in the service which was tendered him. Towards the close of the war he was appointed by the Governor an examining surgeon in the preparation of the draft rolls, and, as it did not take him from the State, he was able to perform the duties of the office. He continued in active practice until he was eighty years old. In the spring of 1872 he fell upon the floor, crushing the bones of one hip, from the effects of which accident he died May 3d, aged eighty-six years.

For more than fifty consecutive years Dr. Lane was an influential citizen of Sutton. As a physician,

he stood in the first rank among his contemporaries. He loved his profession and gave to it the best efforts of a clear and vigorous intellect. Beginning practice with a better preparation than was common at that day, he was a life-long student, both of books and in the line of original investigation. He regarded his profession as a field for unlimited research and study and held it to be the physician's first duty to be always learning. He was gifted by nature with the special qualifications of a good surgeon, and the circumstances of his army connection gave him unusual facilities for the study of surgery. Upon his return to New Hampshire he gave special attention to that branch of his profession, and soon became widely known as one of the best surgeons of the State. His reputation as a physician was also far more than local; and, in addition to his home practice, which embraced all the towns adjoining Sutton, he almost always had patients under his care in more distant towns. Professionally, he may be said to have belonged to the county rather than to the town of his residence.

In the midst of his professional work, Dr. Lane found time for the watchful supervision of his farm. He was a devoted lover of New Hampshire soil, and stoutly maintained that it was the equal of any as a field for progressive and profitable agriculture. In this pursuit, also, he was a close student of books and of nature, and in his efforts to harmonize book farming and practical farming he was a generation in advance of his time. He was fond of experiments and held many peculiar theories; but these were the result of a careful study of the soil and the crops with which he had to do, and for the most part experience proved them correct. At a time when New Hampshire farming was generally the practice of a blind routine, his work was based upon an intelligent study of the natural laws which governed it.

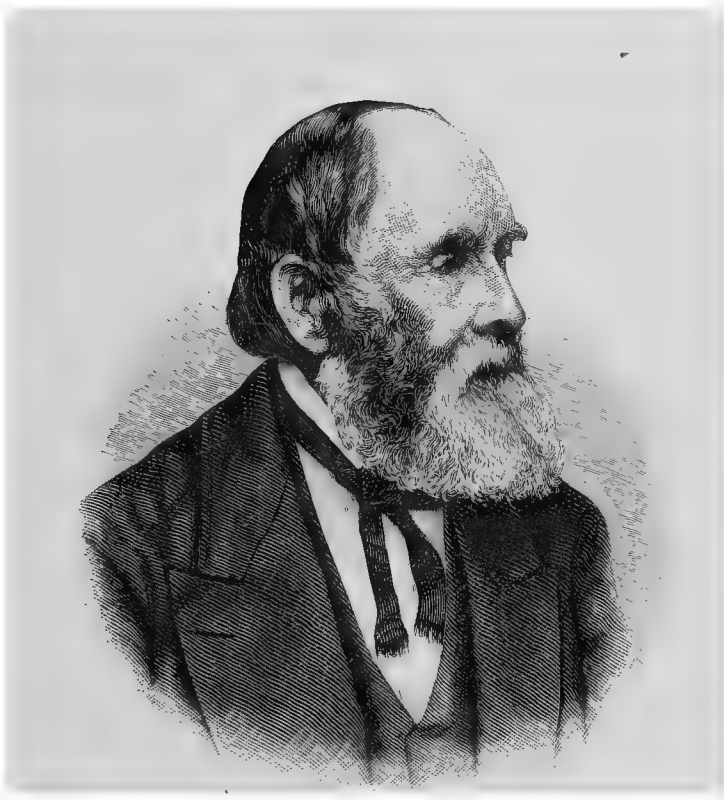
In politics, Dr. Lane was an Old-time Whig and in later years a Republican. Sutton was a stanch Democratic town, only three Whig votes being cast at its polls for several years. After awhile the number of Whigs increased to thirteen, and so remained until the little band, known as "Dr. Lane and his twelve disciples," became politically famous in the region round about. In politics, as in all things, his opinions were sharply defined and tenaciously held, and he was always well informed upon current political ideas and events. He, however, had no wish for official position and little time or taste for political controversy; but it was with pardonable pride that he at last saw his faith triumphant at home as well as in the country at large. In 1866 the Democrats failed of a majority at the annual election, and Dr. Lane was chosen the first Republican representative from Sutton to the State Legislature. He was then eighty years old and the oldest member of that Legislature.

The mental characteristics of Dr. Lane were strength and breadth of view united with accuracy and minuteness in the notice of details. Aside from his profession, he was self-educated, but his education was broad and thorough. He had marked literary tastes and was especially devoted to the study of the English classics. When wearied with professional work he habitually found rest in the reading of standard English literature. But he took nothing for granted. Everything he read must pass the ordeal of his independent judgment. His books—medical, agricultural and literary—were dotted along their margins with his comments and notes of approval or dissent. He possessed rare conversational gifts and a great store of anecdotes; and, having a retentive and exact memory, his talk was an instructive and interesting mingling of facts and quotations with his own argument. He was always employed, finding his recreation in study or a change of work rather than in rest or sport. Thus the measure of his long life was filled with useful activity.

The genealogy of the Lane family may be traced for several generations until lost in the traditions of the seventeenth century. The ancestors of Dr. Lane were prominent among the early settlers of Connecticut and New Hampshire. His father, Jesse Lane, was born at Lebanon, Conn., December 1, 1746, and removed to Newport, N. H., in June, 1766. February 22, 1770, he married Hester Wright, of Killingworth, Conn., who was born October 31, 1750. He was a leading citizen among the first settlers of Newport, serving as representative three years and selectman eight years. He died at the age of seventy-two years. His family consisted of eleven children, of whom Robert was the fifth son and eighth child. Jesse Lane was the second son of Robert Lane, who was born at Killingworth, Conn., in November, 1713. He married Mary Thatcher, of Lebanon, Conn., July 4, 1744, and moved to Newport, N. H., about 1770. He, too, was active in the early history of that town, holding various town offices for many years. He was, perhaps, a son of the Robert Lane who lived in Stratford, Conn., from 1665 to 1685, and who is probably the same mentioned by Field as coming from Derbyshire, England, and making one of the first settlers of Killingworth, Conn. Tradition connects him with the loyalist Lane who aided Charles the Second.

ENOCH PAGE.

The Page family were of the pioneers of Rockingham County, and among the first settlers of the town of Atkinson, N. H., we find the name of Edmund Page. He was a man of note, and his descendants are among the brave and good men of their day and generation; some served their country in the dark days of the Revolutionary War, and many have served their God, living worthy and honorable lives. July 17, 1772, there was recorded the birth of one Captain



Enoch Pratt



Lorenzo Gage

Enoch Page, in Atkinson, and about the year 1795 he married Sarah Noyes, who was born March 12, 1774. Enoch was a carpenter by trade, and remarkably skillful in the use of tools, besides possessing an unusual amount of energy and enterprise, and soon after his marriage he moved to Sutton, of which place he continued to be a resident during his life. He carried on farming, was also an "inn-keeper," keeping the old tavern located at the corner of the road leading to Sutton's Mills. In those early days the inn-keeper was looked upon as one of the "solid men" of the town, and was elected to and served in many town offices. Whatever Mr. Page did, he did well; his farm was productive, his other business prospered and from an humble beginning he gained a competency by his own unaided exertions. He died October 31, 1828.

The children of Enoch and Sarah (Noyes) Page were Susanna, born April 21, 1797 (she marrried Hazen Putney, October 24, 1816, and had four children,—Mary, Lydia, Almira, Truman), and Enoch. Mrs. Page died August 8, 1855, aged eighty-one.

Enoch Page was born in Sutton October 2, 1804, and died January 14, 1882, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He received his early education in Sutton, and afterwards attended Pembroke and Meriden Academies.

Mr. Page married, December 2, 1846, Hannah C. Colby, of Warner, N. H. They had six children,—

1. Daniel, died in infancy.

2. Josephine, born August 1, 1848, and married, December 31, 1868, George Roby, the fourth in descent from Samuel Roby (1), Ichabod (2), Samuel, Jr. (3). The Roby family were among the early settlers of New Hampshire. George Roby was born in Sutton September 21, 1834, and at the commencement of the war he enlisted in the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, Company D. Mr. and Mrs. Roby have one child, Eva B., born September 14, 1870.

3. Eugene, born May 16, 1851; died August 19, 1851.

4. Martha C., born December 12, 1852, and married, May 9, 1882, George H. Littlehale, a native of Sutton, and son of Henry, and grandson of Isaac Littlehale, an old resident of Sutton.

5. Sarah, born February 24, 1856; died August 23, 1856.

6. Mary, born May 4, 1860; died July 29, 1860.

Mr. Page was a farmer, and took pride in the improvement and cultivation of his farm, and was interested in the affairs of the town to a large extent. He was postmaster for a great many years, the post-office being in the old tavern, the latter of which his father had remodeled into a private residence, and in this house, which is now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. George H. Littlehale, both Enoch Page, Sr., and Enoch Page, Jr., died.

In politics Mr. Page was first a Democrat and afterwards a Republican, and was always found in accord with progress, and served his native town faithfully in all the various offices to which he was elected by his townsmen, by whom he was universally esteemed. He was a leader in town matters and was honored with many public trusts. He held a commission of justice of the peace, and was a captain in the militia; he was town clerk from 1831 to 1838, and for the years 1843, 1852 and 1853; town treasurer for 1839, 1852, 1853, 1860, 1861 and 1862; representative for the years 1840, 1841 and 1842; county commissioner for 1870 and 1873. Mr. Page also attended to probate business and settled a great many estates. He was a man of good judgment, unimpeached integrity, unassuming and unostentatious in his manners, kind and benevolent, doing many an act of charity known only to the recipient, and, although not a member of any particular religious denomination, yet he believed in the principles of that charity which never faileth—love and good-will to all—and left to his descendants the record of an honorable and well-spent life.

CONVERSE GAGE.

The Gage family is of old and honorable English lineage. It is also of historical interest, as one of its members was the last royal Governor of Massachusetts,—General Thomas Gage. He planned the expedition to Concord which resulted in the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, where the initial struggle of the Revolutionary War took place.

Phineas Gage emigrated from Haverhill, Mass., and became one of the first settlers and pioneers in the town of Enfield, N. H., and married a New Hampshire girl, Phebe Eaton, who bore him twelve children,—Jesse married Hannah Swetland; William (deceased) married Eliza Sanborn; Samuel (deceased) married, first, Rosamond Alden, second, Nancy Little; George married Mary Whitford and resides in Waterford, N. Y.; Calvin (deceased) married Abigail Prescott; Hiram (deceased) married Elizabeth Greendell, of Maine; Harry married, first, Mary Goss, second, Susan Fuller (they reside in Royalton, Vt., and have one son, Henry); Converse; Eliza married, first, Benjamin Collins, second, Benjamin Perley; Amelia (deceased); Abigail married Francis Robbins, she resides in Warner, N. H.; Nancy (deceased) married Aaron Wells.

Phineas Gage was a good, old-fashioned farmer, toiling early and late, striving to care for a large family from the avails of his farm. He died September 1, 1849, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His wife, Phebe, who was born July 4, 1776, died March 7, 1860, aged eighty-three.

Converse Gage, the youngest son of Phineas and Phebe (Eaton) Gage, was born in Enfield, N. H., June 17, 1817, and died in Sutton April 20, 1882. He was one of a family of eight sons and four daughters. His

father being an early settler, his acres were, like many others common to New England, well fitted to develop both mind and muscle. The constant problem to be solved by their owner is how to extort from the stony soil the necessaries of life. This problem has been solved by many, and the earth made to yield to those engaged in its cultivation something more than a subsistence, and developing in many instances both physical as well as intellectual growth. Farming is an old and honorable calling, dating back to the time of Adam, and at the present day, if more of our young men would adopt agriculture as their work, there would be more honest and vigorous manhood and truer patriotism.

Converse passed the early part of his life assisting his father on the farm, and availing himself of the opportunities afforded by the district schools. He married, November, 17, 1844, Cerlania, daughter of John P. and Rachel (Powers) Carroll, of Croyden, N. H. Carroll is an old and respected name. Mrs. Gage's grandfather Powers was one of the old residents of Croyden.

The children of Converse and Cerlania (Carroll) Gage were Susan E., born December 13, 1847 (she married Charles W. Purmort, of Enfield ; they have had four children,—Frank M., Herbert C., George C. (deceased) and Mabel M.); George, who died in infancy ; and George W., born December 12, 1853, unmarried, and who, with his mother, carries on the place at Sutton.

Mr. Gage remained in Enfield for ten years after his marriage, leading the life of the hard-working farmer, which means unwearied, unremitting industry and patience ; but assisted by the sympathy, encouragement and aid of his wife, without which many men with the brightest of prospects for future success have utterly failed, he was prospered.

About 1854 he removed to Sutton, where he continued to be a "tiller of the soil," and for nearly thirty years was a resident, taking pride in the cultivation and improvement of his land. Here he became interested in town affairs, identifying himself to such an extent that he was elected to office, and was a selectman for nine years, and proved a man of understanding and intelligence in public business. Republican in politics, he represented Sutton in the Legislature two years. In religious belief he was a Universalist, trusting rather to the God of love than the God of fear. His religion was exemplified more by practice than preaching. He was a man of genial and cheerful nature, a kind neighbor, a good citizen and enjoyed the respect and esteem of a large range of acquaintance.

JAMES R. SMILEY, M.D.

William Smiley, the grandfather of Dr. Smiley, was of Scotch-Irish origin, born in the north of Ireland in 1728. He was one of the first settlers of Jaffrey, N. H., in 1758. He had ten children, two of whom, David and Robinson, were the first college graduates from the town. David became a lawyer. He married Mary Harkness, whose mother, Elizabeth Putnam, was a relative of General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. They had five children, only two of whom lived beyond infancy,—Mary Harkness, born July 5, 1806, married October 9, 1834, to Deacon David Fosdick, died June 25, 1864; and James Robinson, born in Bristol, N. H., June 17, 1808.

When about eight years old he moved, with his parents, to Plymouth, and two years later to Grafton. He graduated in 1826 from Kimball Union Academy, and entered Dartmouth the same year. In his sophomore year he left college and began the study of medicine under Dr. Reuben Muzzey, of Hanover. His studies were interrupted by ill health, but he resumed them later with Dr. Robert Lane, of Sutton, and received his degree from the Dartmouth Medical School in 1833. He practiced medicine four years with Dr. Lane, and in 1837 married Elizabeth Lane, and removed to Grafton. Here he lived, with two short interruptions, for nearly thirty years, building up a large and successful practice, which commanded the whole of Grafton, and portions of Danbury, Springfield, Canaan, Orange and Alexandria.

He was a thorough medical scholar, a close observer of diseases and their causes, careful and judicious in his treatment of them. He was earnestly devoted to his profession, making himself, literally, the servant of all, if only he might save life or relieve suffering. He received in return, to an unusual degree, the love and confidence of the people whom he served.

In Grafton all his children were born,—Adelaide Lane, Mary Elizabeth, Frances Farley, Susan Ela, Pamelia Tarbell, Robert Lane.

Dr. Smiley began, at length, to suffer from the labors of his profession, and a change became necessary. At the same time the failing health of Dr. Lane required the presence of Mrs. Smiley, his only surviving child. In 1866, therefore, he returned with his family to Sutton, where he has since lived, doing some business as a physician, but giving most of his attention to farming.

In 1828, Dr. Smiley received an appointment to the office of deputy sheriff of Grafton County, and to the horseback riding which its duties involved in those days he always attributed his restoration to health. He was also, about the same time, an officer in the old State militia, ranking up from ensign until he held a colonel's commision. While in active practice he was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and he has been a justice of the peace for over forty years. He was an early member of the Christian Church, organized in Grafton in 1855, and for many years the superintendent of pub-



Engd by A H Ritchie.

James R. Smiley



Fred'k Gudow

lic schools in that town. In his later life he has helped establish a Division of the Sons of Temperance, and he is one of the charter members of the Sutton Grange. An Old-Line Whig and a stanch Republican, he has held intelligent and decided views upon all the great public issues which have entered into the history of the country for the last half-century.

FREDERICK EATON.

Sutton has been honored by her sons who went from her rocky farms into the business sphere as well as by those who engaged in the professions and in the affairs of state. Frederick Eaton, of Toledo, Ohio, is one of her sons who, at the age of seventeen, went out from his father's farm on Kimball Hill to begin a remarkable career as a merchant. His education was limited to what the old red school-house in his district had furnished and to one term's attendance at an academy in Thetford, Vt. But the Sutton rocks are disciplinarians as well as are the teachers in her schools. No lad can haul lumber and logs out of her woods in the deep snow and drive loaded carts over her side-hill pastures and swing the scythe in her stony fields without having his mind trained to alertness, concentration and nice discernment. In this vigorous schooling, where the pitiless rocks held the ferule, young Fred put in early and late hours summer and winter. He was born February 10, 1835. His first continuous service in merchandising was as a clerk to Messrs. Daniel & William A. Carr, in Bradford. With them he served three years, his salary for the first year being a little less than one dollar a week and his board. From there he went to Manchester and engaged in the dry-goods store of Mr. Otis Barton. In the mean time his brother, now General John Eaton, United States commissioner of education, had become the superintendent of the Toledo public schools. In 1856 he joined his brother in that city, where he has ever since resided. He found employment as a dry-goods clerk at ten dollars a week and continued to work in that capacity a few months. In August, 1857, having received the loan of six hundred dollars from his father, he engaged in the retail dry-goods business on his own account, with the exception of a silent interest his brother John had in the enterprise. His opening stock of goods amounted to only three thousand dollars in value and his first year's sales to only twelve thousand dollars. The financial crash of 1857 came the very month his store was opened, and hard was the fate of all the merchants throughout the country. Toledo's population was then between six thousand and eight thousand. But the new enterprise weathered the storm. Mr. Eaton has battled with all the calamities which, in war and peace, in the past twenty-eight years have at times crushed commerce and manufacture and agriculture and sent giant millionaires to poverty; but he has never taken shelter under insolvency or bankruptcy laws; and, what is wonderful, his own note has never gone to protest. He has pushed his business so vigorously that some years his sales have exceeded one million dollars,—a sum which but few Boston merchants outran twenty-five years ago. As indicating the expense of doing business in the West within his experience, it should be recorded that the interest on money—bank discounts—was fifteen and eighteen per cent. for several years and never less than ten per cent. up to 1879. New York exchange cost in the earlier years from a quarter of one per cent. to five per cent. Freight from New York and Boston to Toledo has been as high as one dollar per hundred pounds. Mr. Eaton does his business in two immense double stores situated a square apart on Toledo's main street. He has given to his city's prosperity a great share of his generous heart and immense energy. He is a stockholder in thirteen of her manufactories, a director in the Merchants' and Clerks' Savings-Bank and vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank and a like officer in the Toledo Mower and Reaper Company, which is the owner of the wonderful platform grain self-reaper and binder. His money has helped build nearly all the churches in the city and he is a liberal supporter of her charities. He has been a member of the First Congregational Church since 1858 and is a trustee of the same. He is a member of the advisory board of managers of the Protestant Orphans' Home. In politics he has always been a Republican. On March 8, 1861, Mr. Eaton married Miss Mary H., daughter of R. M. and Sophia Shirley, of Goffstown. The only child (a daughter) born to Mr. and Mrs. Eaton died, in 1876, at the age of ten.

Kimball Hill is five or six miles directly south of Kearsarge Mountain. It receives its name from Caleb Kimball, who settled there from Hamstead with his wife—Miss Sarah Sawyer—about one hundred years ago. His children were Mrs. John Eaton, the grandmother of the subject of this sketch; Jacob Kimball, of Montpelier, Vt.; Mrs. Moore, mother of the Moores of Canterbury; Mrs. Adams, mother of the Adamses of Highgate, Vt.; Mrs. John Adams, of Sutton, mother of a large family; Mrs. Haddock, of Franklin, mother of the Haddocks of Chicago; Mrs. Pinkerton, of Boscawen; and Mrs. Dr. McCrillis, of Sandwich, mother of Hon. W. H. McCrillis and of Mrs. Dr. Griswold, of Bangor, Me.

John Eaton, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, settled on this hill a short distance east of the Kimball mansion. On a ledge near this point the school-house stood. He was a silversmith and for a time kept a store of general merchandise. Over this hill was the main road south of Kearsarge, for the travel north and south to Concord, and Kimball's mansion became a tavern. On Kimball's broad field east of the house the militia had their annual muster. Indeed, the business of Sutton first centred on and

around this hill. On the western spur of this hill, called Potash Hill, because a potash establishment flourished there, was reared the family of Taylors, three of whom became clergymen, one of whom, William, was one of the founders of a Baptist college in Kalamazoo, Mich.

John Eaton's father, Nathaniel, was a native of Haverhill, Mass., and commanded a company at Bunker Hill and served through the Revolutionary War. He married Mary Dodge, of Lunenburg, Mass., and first settled on the bank of the Merrimack, where are still the remains of the chimney of his house by a brook of his name near Pennycook, not far from the spot where Mrs. Dustin killed her Indian captors. Two brothers of John Eaton, Elijah and Nathaniel, joined him in Sutton and settled easterly on the same road, where they also reared large families. Carlos Eaton, son of Elijah, still occupies the homestead. Nathaniel lived to celebrate his one hundredth birthday, and was the father of George, who still occupies the homestead.

John Eaton, the grandfather above mentioned, is described by the venerable Levi Bartlett, of Warner, and others who remember him, as a man above the usual stature, of fine physique and strong mind and a leader of men. He was convivial, and though full of vigor and activity, was not thrifty.

Mary Kimball Eaton, his wife, was a woman of rare powers and extraordinary Christian faith and piety. Eleven of the children of John and Mary Eaton survived to active life, as follows:

Frederick; Ruth (Mrs. Robert Sherburn, of Concord); Rebecca, unmarried, teacher; John, father of the subject of this sketch; Sarah (Mrs. Samuel Dresser); Hiram, unmarried; Lucretia K. unmarried; Jacob S., M.D., still resident of Harvard, Mass.; Charles, unmarried; Lucien B., now living in Fremont, Ind.; Rev. Horace, D.D. (see memorial by his wife, Mrs. Anna R. Eaton, of Palmyra, New York).

John Eaton, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Janet Cole Andrews, of whose children there survive:

John Eaton, born December 5, 1829; Caroline, born July 10, 1831; Nathan Andrew, born April 11, 1833; Frederick, born February 10, 1835; Lucien Bonaparte, born March 8, 1837; Christina Landon, born August 23, 1839; James Andrew, born September 30, 1841; Charles, born on the 28th of August, 1843.

John Eaton, the father of the subject of this sketch, became possessed of the estate of his mother's father, Caleb Kimball, and to the same he added farm after farm till he owned at one time eighteen hundred acres. He inherited the sturdy frame and stronger mental characteristics of his father. His children above named still retain the greater portion of his Sutton lands and have enlarged and improved the old mansion on Kimball Hill and occupy it as a summer resort. Being owned and enjoyed by them in common, they call the mansion Eaton Grange.

HISTORY OF WARNER.

BY FRED. MYRON COLBY.

CHAPTER I.

The Grant and the Settlement.—The township of Warner is situated in the western portion of Merrimack County and is bounded as follows: North, by Sutton, Wilmot, Andover and Salisbury; east, by Salisbury and Webster; south, by Hopkinton and Henniker; west, by Bradford and Sutton. The area of the town comprises thirty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one acres; the number of acres of improved land is about twenty-one thousand. The centre of the town is eighteen miles from the State-House at Concord in a northwesterly direction.

The territory now embraced in the present limits of the town of Warner was granted in 1735, by the General Court of Massachusetts, to Thomas Stevens and sixty other inhabitants of Amesbury and Salisbury of that province, under the name of "Number One." The terms of this grant were that each grantee should, within three years, clear and fence in five acres of land and build a house thereon, erect a church and "settle a learned orthodox minister;" otherwise it would revert to the province of Massachusetts.

In April, 1737, the several grantees met. The township was rechristened "New Amesbury," in honor of the home of the larger number of the proprietors, and by June of the following year the allotments had been made and sixty-three house-lots, containing about five acres each, had been laid out. These lots were near the extreme southeast part of the town, at what is now called Davisville, where are located several excellent mill privileges. On March 21, 1739, the proprietors "*Voted* to pay Orlando Colby, Joseph Jewell and John Challis, Jr., £120 in Province bills of the old tenor to build a good saw-mill." The mill was erected in 1740. It was at Davisville. The men who built it camped near the stone watering-trough below that village In the hut which they used as a camp the proprietors held their first meeting in town, May 28, 1740. At this meeting Joseph Jewell was chosen moderator and Ezekiel Morrill clerk. These were the first men elected to office in Warner.

Strong inducements were held forth to colonists, twenty pounds being offered by the proprietors to each man who would settle upon the conditions of the grant. As late as 1749, however, only four houses had been built on the five-acre building lots in Davisville. These houses stood some distance west of the store at the corner, stretching along on the five-acre lots. The persons who built them were Thomas Colby, Moses Morrill, Jarvis Ring and Gideon Straw. The beginning of the French and Indian War put an end for the time to all projects for settlement. The saw-mill and the cabins were destroyed by the Indians and the progress of civilization was stayed for a dozen years.

During the time that this first settlement was going out in smoke and ashes the Masonian proprietors granted the territory to seventy-six men, mostly residents of Rye and Newcastle.[1] Many of these grantees bore the name of Jenness, and the town was accordingly sometimes called Jennesstown. A sharp controversy now arose between the Amesbury proprietors and the inhabitants of Rye, which assumed at one time a serious aspect. The question was finally settled by arbitration in 1769, the Amesbury proprietors agreeing to pay a certain sum for a quit-claim. Controversy still continued as to the sum to be paid, but it was ended in 1773 by the decision of the arbitrators, who awarded one hundred and forty pounds. The General Court of Massachusetts, to remunerate the Amesbury proprietors for their loss, gave them one-half of the townships of Solon and Poland, in Maine.

The terms of this grant from the Rye proprietors to the Amesbury proprietors indicate the same care for religion and education which was noticed in the charter granted by Massachusetts. Some of these

[1] RECORD OF THE PROPRIETORS' MEETING, 1741.

"att a meeting of the Propritors of the Township No. one, in the line of towns held by an Adjurnment from the 18th day of January, 1741, for first day of february folowing and then met att the house of Jonathan Barnard, Inholder in Almsburey.

"Att the Same meeting voted That Thomas Rowel, Esq., and Joseph Juell Be a Committee to prefer a Petition, in the name of the proprietors, to the Governour and Council, in the province of New Hampshire, in order to obtain orders and directions therefrom to bringe foward the Settlement of S[d] Township.

"A true coppy, as attst. by me,

"JONATHAN BARNARD, *Proprietors' Clark.*"

terms were that the grantees "lay out three rights or shares of land—one for the use of the first minister of the gospel who should be ordained or settle there; one for the use of the ministry in the town forever; and one for the use of a school, for and towards the support thereof forever; each of said rights to be laid out in lots as the grantees manage the other rights, and to be free from the charge of settlement or any public taxes to that end." Also, "that they build a meeting-house and maintain constant preaching there from and after the term of three years from the date thereof."

The first permanent settlement was made in 1762 by Daniel Annis and his sons-in-law, Reuben Kimball and Daniel Floyd. Mr. Annis' house was in Dimond's Corner District, on the north side of the highway, a little west of the Paine Davis buildings. Reuben Kimball at first lived near by, on the south side of the highway, some twenty rods from where it now runs. Daniel Floyd (or Flood), afterwards known as Captain Floyd, lived on what is now Denny Hill. Annis, Kimball and Floyd all came in under the Rye proprietors and had probably lived in the neighborhood of Rye. Hannah, daughter of Daniel Annis and wife of Reuben Kimball, came into Warner in 1762. She was the first English female who ever lived here, and her son Daniel, born October, 1762, was the first English child born in town. Mrs. Kimball died in Warner February 23, 1823, aged eighty-three. Daniel Kimball died in Enfield July 29, 1843, aged eighty years.

In 1763 the proprietors voted to give each of the first ten settlers a forty-acre lot of upland and five acres of intervale. Some engaged to settle on these on similar conditions. Isaac Waldron, his two sons, Isaac, Jr., and Theodore, and Paskey Pressey, came in early in 1763. We cannot name the exact order in which the settlers came afterwards. At the end of 1763 those named above and the following persons, withtheir families, constituted the population: Thomas Annis (from whom Lake Tom took its name), Moses Annis, Solomon Annis, David Bagley (who was town clerk thirty-nine years, holding office for a longer period than any other man in town), Enoch Blaisdell, Elijah Blaisdell, Isaac Chase, Daniel Chase, Abner Chase, Joseph Currier, Daniel Currier, Theophilus Currier, Moses Clark, Hubbard Carter, Moses Colby, Francis Davis, Daniel Flanders, Ebenezer Eastman, Stephen Edmunds, Eliphalet Danforth, James, Christopher and Philip Flanders, Jeremy Fowler, Joseph Foster, Jonathan Fifield, Seth, Richard and Ezekiel Goodwin, Robert Gould, Nehemiah Heath, Barnard Hoyt, David Gilmore, Samuel Roby, Theodore Stevens, Thomas Rowell, Jos. Sawyer, Jonathan Smith, Jacob Tucker, Nathaniel Trumball, Parmenas Watson, Daniel Young and Abner Watkins.

These settlers, so far as we are able to ascertain, resided as follows: Davis and Gilmore lived at Davisville; Th. Annis, Moses Annis, Solomon Annis and Fifield, at Dimond's Corner; Smith and Bagley, at Bagley's Bridge; Heath, Hoyt, Joseph Currier, Daniel and Christopher Flanders, at the Lower village; Watson Fowler, Moses Clark and Daniel Currier, at Joppa; Roby, Trumball, Philip Flanders and Seth Goodwin, at Schoodach; Joseph Sawyer, Abner Chase and Richard Goodwin, on Kelly Hill; Joseph Foster, in the Kimball District; Gould, Stevens, Rowell, Theodore Currier and Ezekiel Goodwin, on Waldron's Hill; Moses Colby and James Flanders, on Burnt Hill; Isaac Chase, on Pumpkin Hill; Edmunds and Carter, on Tory Hill; Abner Watkins, in the Gore; Daniel Young, at the Levi Bartlett place, on the Joppa road; and Jacob Tucker, near the site of the Kearsarge Hotel, at the Centre village. By 1770 about fifty-five families were settled in Warner, or New Amesbury, as it was then called.

The habits of the early settlers, their privations, sufferings and endurance, possess a fascinating interest. Their first dwellings were rude and simple. As late as 1773 there were none but log houses. David Bagley built the first frame house at Bagley's Bridge, a little after this date. Francis Davis and Reuben Kimball built the next earliest; Mr. Kimball also built the first frame barn. Rev. William Kelley, the first settled minister, erected the first two-story frame house in 1774. Money was scarce; watches and clocks were few. When houses were built, compasses were set to square them by, so that the sun might shine in at the front doors when it was noon. They had also nine o'clock marks, one o'clock marks and others. These rude time-pieces, of course, were available only on sunny days.

The fare of the first inhabitants was plain and simple. Bean porridge, Indian corn, rye, pumpkins, turnips, fish and game were the most common articles of food. One barrel of potatoes was considered a large quantity for one family to store for winter use. Sometimes, when provisions were scarce in the summer-time, boiled beech-leaves were substituted. For a number of years after the place was settled the people went to Concord to grind their corn, drawing it upon hand-sleds or carrying it upon their shoulders. Captain Daniel Floyd used to carry two bushels at a time on his shoulders to that place, and bring it back in the same way. Another settler, Jacob Collins, carried the boards of which to build his rye-bins on his shoulders from Waterloo, through the woods and over the hills, to the edge of Bradford, because no team could go by the wood-path. The first grist and saw-mills were erected in 1765, and they stood at Davisville.

Some of the first roads laid out in town were the main road to Perrytown (now Sutton), which ran over Denny Hill and south of Frank Bartlett's, crossing the Tory Hill road about a third of a mile up; the road to the North village, by the first meeting-house and Levi Bartlett's; the one from the first meeting-house, by Kimball's Corner and the Major Hoyt place, to Henniker; the one through Joppa; the one

through Schoodach, which crossed the river at Bagley's Bridge; and the Pumpkin and Burnt Hill roads. The first bridge built in town was across the river at the Lower village. It was built in the autumn of 1774, and a part of its cost—forty dollars—was contributed by Councilors Daniel and Jonathan Warner, of Portsmouth.

The first public meeting of the inhabitants of the town was held December 27, 1770. At another meeting held July 14, 1774, among other actions it was "*Voted* that Captain Francis Davis shall go and get the town incorporated, if the Proprietors will find the money to do it with." The proprietors were accordingly consulted, who found the necessary funds, and a petition was drawn up asking for a charter and praying that the town be named Amesbury. Ezekiel Evans, of Salisbury, Mass., agent for the proprietors, and Captain Davis, who was also a proprietor, together journeyed to Portsmouth and presented their petition to Governor Wentworth and his Council. They secured a charter, but the Governor and Council named the new borough Warner. This was by no means an exceptional case, as Governor Wentworth named several other towns to please himself and honor his friends, regardless of the wishes of the inhabitants or proprietors. The town was incorporated September 3, 1774, receiving its name in honor of Hon. Jonathan Warner, of Portsmouth, the Governor's most intimate friend, his cousin by marriage and a member of the Royal Council.

The Corporate Town.—The first town-meeting of the legal town of Warner was called a month later, October 4, 1774. The first civil officers of the town as elected that day were as follows, viz.: Moderator, Isaac Chase; town clerk, Daniel Flanders; selectmen, Daniel Floyd, Jacob Waldron and Isaac Chase. The number of voters at that time was forty-eight; the population was probably in the vicinity of two hundred and thirty souls. The records of the Committee of Safety, published December, 1775, furnish some interesting facts as to the population at the breaking out of the Revolution. By the census ordered to be taken by the Provincial Convention held at Exeter, August 25th of that year, Warner had, of white males, 78 under sixteen years of age, 45 between the ages of sixteen and fifty not in the army, and 6 above fifty, 126 females and one negro,—total, 262. Ten men from Warner had joined the patriot army before Boston. The town reported twenty-one fire-arms fit for service, and twenty-six instances in which fire-arms were wanting. At a town-meeting held that summer the inhabitants had "*Voted* that the selectmen should provide powder, lead and flints for a town stock, and as many fire-arms as should be found wanting in town." At another meeting held at the meeting-house on the old parade, August 3, 1775, Captain Francis Davis, Captain Daniel Floyd and Daniel Annis, Sr., were chosen a Committee of Safety.

Warner sent no representatives to the General Assembly of the province or the State until 1776, the first election for that purpose being held November 19th of that year. Captain Francis Davis was then chosen; in 1777, Daniel Morrill; and in 1778, Captain Daniel Floyd. The General Assembly met in those days at Exeter. Representatives to that body were required by law to possess real estate to the value of two hundred pounds, lawful money. The following is a list of those who have served as representatives of the town from 1779 to 1885:

Thomas Rowell, 1779; Isaac Chase, 1780; Captain Tappan Evans, 1781; Nathaniel Bean, 1782–83; Captain Francis Davis, 1784; Warner, Sutton and Fishersfield elected Mathew Harvey, of Sutton, representative in 1785; the same towns elected Zephaniah Clark, of Fishersfield, in 1786; the three towns elected James Flanders, of Warner, in 1787–89 (this was the end of the class representative business; hereafter Warner elected and sent her own representative, as before); James Flanders, 1790–94; Aquilla Davis, 1795–98; Joseph Bartlett, 1799–1801; Aquilla Davis, 1802–5; James Flanders, 1806–7; Richard Bartlett, 1808–11; Benjamin Evans, 1812; Richard Bartlett, 1813; Benjamin Evans, 1814; Philip Flanders, 1815; Henry B. Chase, 1816–17; Benjamin Evans, 1818–19; Richard Bartlett, 1820; James Bean, 1821; Benjamin Evans, James Bean, 1822; Benjamin Evans, Henry B. Chase, 1823; Henry B. Chase, Abner B. Kelley, 1824; Timothy Flanders, Caleb Buswell, 1825; Benjamin Evans, Daniel George, 1826; Benjamin Evans, Abner B. Kelley, 1827–28; Abner B. Kelley, Nathan S. Colby, 1829; Nathan S. Colby, Zebulon Davis, 1830; Zebulon Davis, Benjamin E. Harriman, 1831; Benjamin E. Harriman, Daniel Jones, 1832; Daniel Jones, Nathan S. Colby, 1833; Nathan S. Colby, Timothy Davis, 1834; Timothy Davis, Philip Colby, Jr., 1835; Philip Colby, Jr., Mitchell Gilmore, Jr., 1836; Mitchell Gilmore, Jr., Nathan Davis, 1837; Nathan Davis, Abner Woodman, 1838; Abner Woodman, Abner Watkins, 1839; Abner Watkins, Asa Pattee, 1840; Asa Pattee, Robert Thompson, 1841; Robert Thompson, John Stewart, 1842; H. D. Robertson, Robert Thompson, 1843; H. D. Robertson, Enos Collins, 1844; Enos Collins, Daniel Bean, Jr., 1845; none elected, 1846; James M. Harriman, Daniel Bean, Jr., 1847; J. M Harriman, Franklin Simonds, 1848; Franklin Simonds, Walter Harriman, 1849; Walter Harriman, George A. Pillsbury, 1850; George A. Pillsbury, Leonard Eaton, 1851; Leonard Eaton, H. H. Harriman, 1852; H. D. Robertson, Ira Harvey, 1853; H. D. Robertson, Levi Collins, 1854; Levi Collins, Benjamin C. Davis, 1855; Benjamin C. Davis, Lewis Holmes, 1856; Lewis Holmes, Samuel W. Colby, 1857; Samuel W. Colby, Walter Harriman, 1858; Cummings Marshall, Ephraim M. Dunbar, 1859; C. Marshall, E. M. Dunbar, 1860; Augustine N. Harriman, Stephen C. Pattee, 1861–62; John P. Colby, Hezekiah B. Harriman, 1863–64; Elijah R. Gilmore, John Rogers, 1865–66; Samuel Davis, Moses J. Collins, 1867–68; Christopher G. McAlpine, Lemuel W. Collins, 1869–70; Charles Currier, Moses D. Wheeler, 1871–72; John E. Robertson, John W. Clement, 1873–74; John H. Dowlin, Nehemiah G. Ordway, 1875–76; N. G. Ordway, Henry C. Davis, 1877; Henry C. Davis, 1878; Augustus R. Putnam, 1880; Harlan S. Willis, 1882; none elected, 1884.

Of the value of money, land and labor during the early history of the town, a few facts gleaned from the town records and other sources will give one a good understanding. It should be premised that the "pounds" spoken of in the early records was in the "new tenor" currency, which was six shillings to a dollar. A pound, therefore, was equal to $3.33, and a shilling to sixteen and two-thirds cents. One stipulation made in regard to Rev. Mr. Kelley's salary in 1771 was to give him one hundred dollars in labor, at two shillings and six-pence (forty-one and two-thirds cents) per day, or, if dinners were found, then two shillings (thirty-three and one-third cents) per day. Work on the highways was reckoned at three shillings (fifty cents) per day in 1785. March 22, 1791, the town voted to reckon work on the highways as follows:

"From the first of June to the last of August, three shillings per day;

from the last of August to the last of September, two shillings and six-pence per day; from the last of September to the first of November, two shillings per day; from that to the first of April, one shilling and six-pence (25 cts.) per day; and from then to the first of June, two shillings and six-pence per day."

December 28, 1797, the town voted to allow men for work in building bridges two shillings per day till April 1st and after that three shillings per day until the bridges were finished. February 8, 1798, it was voted to pay minute-men enlisted by the town enough to make up to them ten dollars per month while they did duty, including what they were allowed by Congress.

Several lots of land, varying from forty to eighty acres, were sold at public auction for non-payment of taxes in 1784, for which prices were paid varying from six-pence to one shilling per acre, with taxes and costs.

At a similar sale, in 1797, different lots were sold at five cents, seventeen cents, thirty-one, forty-one, sixty and a dollar and fifty-four cents per acre. Twenty lots were sold in the same way in January and February, 1812, the average price per acre being twenty cents. In 1782 the furnishing of the twenty cords of wood, which were a part of Rev. William Kelley's salary, was struck off to the lowest bidder, as follows: Ten cords to Esq. Joseph Sawyer, at four shillings and six-pence (seventy-five cents) per cord; five to Francis Ferrin at four shillings and five-pence; and five to the same at five shillings (or eighty-three and a half cents).

When the first pound was built, in 1798, which, by popular vote, was to be thirty feet square and seven feet high, of green white-pine logs, with the bark taken off, with a white-oak door and a heavy lock, its building and providing all the materials was struck off to Tappan Evans for ten dollars and a half, all of a quarter less for what it could be built for now. At the close of the last century a girl's wages were two shillings a week and board. The commonest quality of calico was four shillings a yard, so that a woman could no more than pay for a dress by three months of hard labor. In the year 1788 wheat was rated in Concord at seven shillings per bushel, Indian corn at four shillings, potatoes at one shilling, cheese at six-pence per pound and stall-fed beef at four-pence.

The census statistics of Warner from the close of the Revolution to the census of 1880 will show the period of its greatest growth and likewise of its decline. The increase for the first decade was remarkable, and that of the second as much so, the population nearly doubling in each instance. The large increase between 1810 and 1820 must, in part, be attributed to the annexation of the Gore in 1818, the population of that territory being one hundred and twenty-five persons by the census of 1810. The population of the town has been constantly decreasing since 1825, though at the present time there are more voters than at any previous period. Population in 1783 was 458; 1790, 863; 1800, 1569; 1810, 1838; 1820, 2446; 1830, 2221; 1840, 2139; 1850, 2038; 1860, 1970; 1870, 1667; 1880, 1537.

Upon looking at the map of Warner one will see a narrow neck of land stretching northward, like a mason's apron, between Sutton and Salisbury, till it reaches the Wilmot and Andover lines. This territory constitutes the famous Kearsarge Gore. It originally stretched over the mountain northward to the present site of Wilmot Centre. Up to the year 1807 this Gore was a sort of a town by itself, the inhabitants holding their own town-meetings and electing officers like any corporate organization. When Wilmot was incorporated, in June, 1807, the new township took a third of its territory from the Gore. The description of its boundaries on this side reads as follows in the charter of incorporation: "Also all the lands and inhabitants within said Kearsarge Gore, north of a straight line beginning at the southwest corner of Andover; thence running westerly to the highest part of said mountain; thence westerly to Sutton line." The territory on the south side of the mountain continued separate until 1818, when, by an act of the State Legislature, approved June 13th, the Gore, with the inhabitants thereof, was annexed to Warner. By this the fine mountain of Kearsarge, its glorious bold summit, overlooking the whole central and southern part of the State, became, to all intents and purposes, *our* mountain.

The first post-office was established in Warner in 1813, at the Lower village, then the chief business centre of the town. Henry B. Chase, who was appointed postmaster at that time, held the office till 1817, when he was succeeded by Dr. Henry Lyman. Levi Bartlett was appointed to succeed Dr. Lyman in 1825 and held the office until 1830, when it was discontinued. An office meanwhile had been instituted at Waterloo, with Philip Colby, Jr., as postmaster. In 1830 this office and the one at the Lower village were consolidated and established at the Centre village, when Harrison D. Robertson was made postmaster. Mr. Robertson was succeeded as follows: George A. Pillsbury, 1844; William Carter, Jr., 1849; Gilman C. Sanborn, 1851; Abner B. Kelley, 1855; Hiram Buswell, 1861; E. H. Carroll, 1877; E. C. Cole, 1884; Lloyd H. Adams, 1885. In 1865 a post-office was re-established at Waterloo, which was discontinued after two years. Walter H. Bean and T. Leavitt Dowlin served successively as postmasters. In 1885 another office was established at the same place, with Roger Gage as postmaster. In 1871 an office was established at Roby's Corner and Moses H. Roby was appointed postmaster. In 1884 offices were established at Melvin's Mills, W. Tappan Melvin as postmaster, and at Bagley's Bridge, Fred. H. Savory as postmaster. In 1885 an office was also established at Davisville, with Moses Twitchell as postmaster, making six post-offices in town.

The Simonds Free High School was established in 1871. It received its name from Hon. Franklin

Simonds, who left the bulk of his property for this purpose. Mr. Simonds died in 1869 and Mrs. Simonds the following year.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants at the town hall, March 18, 1871, the following resolution was adopted by unanimous vote:

"*Resolved*, That the Town of Warner, in view of the bequests of Franklin Simonds, late of Warner, of twenty thousand dollars, and of Abigail K. Simonds, late of Warner, of five thousand dollars, as a fund, the income to be applied for the purpose of a high school, establish a high school, and that said town be and hereby is constituted a high school district, including the whole territory of said town."

The following summer a brick school building was erected on a pleasant site, and in December the school was opened. The building cost about ten thousand dollars. The succession of principals have been as follows: E. C. Cole, 1871; N. N. Atkinson, 1874; William Goldthwaite, 1876; E. H. Farnsworth, 1880; Charles A. Strout, 1881; H. S. Roberts, 1884.

A home fair was inaugurated in Warner, in 1871, by several of the leading farmers. During two years the exhibitions were at the town hall and in the street. In 1873, Hon. N. G. Ordway laid out twelve acres of land near the village for a fair-ground, erected buildings and stalls and made a race-course. River Bow Park Association was incorporated by the Legislature in 1875. The association, which embraces a dozen or fourteen towns around Kearsarge Mountain, purchased the grounds and buildings in 1876 and have held several successful fairs at the place. In the summer-time the park is open and is used as a driving resort by the citizens.

The Kearsarge Mountain Road Company was chartered in 1866. For several years the company endeavored to secure the co-operation of the town in building a road to the summit of the mountain, but unsuccessfully. At the Presidential election in November, 1872, a resolution was introduced by S. C. Pattee, authorizing and instructing the selectmen to subscribe for and hold, in the name of the town, twenty shares, of the value of one hundred dollars each, of the stock of the Kearsarge Road Company, provided, however, that the foregoing resolution shall not be binding on the town until said road is completed, or until responsible parties shall furnish a bond to the satisfaction of the selectmen, to build said road, without further assistance from the town. An amendment proposed by Major Samuel Davis, providing "that the town have two-fifths of the five directors, and that the first and second selectmen shall be *ex-officio* said directors," was adopted. The resolution, thus amended, passed. Subsequently N. G. Ordway and William E. Chandler furnished a bond in the sum of four thousand dollars to complete the mountain road, without expense to the town beyond the appropriation of two thousand dollars, and binding themselves to finish the road on or before the 1st day of June, 1874, to a point some eight rods below the summit of Mount Kearsarge, the selectmen for the town coming under obligation to pay over the two thousand dollars on these conditions.

Work was begun on the new road in the fall of 1873, and by June, 1874, the five miles were completed, a wide roadway being made from Hurricane Gate to the top of the mountain. July 4th of the same year the road was formally opened, a large crowd being present, and addresses being made by Hon. N. G. Ordway, Hon. W. E. Chandler, Hon. M. W. Tappan, Robert Thompson, Esq., and Hon. Walter Harriman.

In 1876 there was a decisive change of political opinion in the town. Warner had always been a Democratic town, and in some years had been the banner town of the Democracy in New Hampshire. In 1838 the town gave a majority of 311 votes for Isaac Hill, which was the largest given him by any town in the State. From the beginning of the century the Democratic vote of the town had averaged 150 in excess of the opposite party, sometimes no opposition being recorded. But after the formation of the Republican party the Democratic majority was constantly reduced. In 1854, the vote for Governor was as follows: For N. B. Baker, Democratic, 257; Jared Perkins, 75; James Bell, 24. In 1874 the vote stood as follows: James A. Weston, Democratic, 242; Luther McCutchins, 172. In 1875, Hiram R. Roberts, Democratic, had 238 votes; Person C. Cheney, 202. In 1876, Person C. Cheney had 253 votes; Daniel Marcy, 222; giving the Republican candidate a majority of 31. For the first time in the history of the town the Board of Selectmen was Republican, and one of the representatives to the General Court was also a Republican. In 1878 the Democrats regained the Board of Selectmen, and at the gubernatorial election Frank McKean, Democrat, received 247 votes, while Natt Head received 272 votes. Since then the Democrats have carried all the town elections, though most of the biennial elections have gone Republican by a small majority.

Warner being such a Democratic stronghold, it was perfectly natural that her leading citizens should play prominent parts in the politics of the county and the State. We wish to notice a few who in their day and generation "strutted upon the stage," acting a part at home and abroad that recalls the Scriptural statement,—"There were giants in those days." One of the most prominent men of the last century was Hon. James Flanders, who lived on Burnt Hill, between the Clough and Bartlett places, the buildings having long since been taken down. He was a native of Danville, N. H., and came to Warner about the close of the Revolutionary War. He was by occupation a farmer and cordwainer, but was almost constantly in public life. He was repeatedly moderator of the town-meetings, was representative several years to the General Court, both of Warner alone and of the three classified towns—Warner, Sutton and Fishersfield (now Newbury). Beginning with 1794 and ending with 1803, he was State Senator from his district every

year excepting 1799, when Colonel Henry Gerrish, of Boscawen, was elected, and during all this time was a leading man in the councils of the State. His large natural abilities, his sound judgment, his talent as a speaker, gave him an influence much greater than that exercised by men of larger culture and education.

The man of the most commanding influence in town during the first of the present century was Hon. Henry B. Chase, who came to Warner from Cornish, N. H., in 1805, and practiced law at the Lower village. He represented Warner several years in the Legislature of the State, and in 1817 was the Speaker of the House. He was the first postmaster of the town, and in 1823 was elected the first register of Probate for Merrimack County, serving in that office until 1840. His reputation as a sound lawyer was second to none in the State. Mr. Chase died in 1854, aged seventy-seven years. Another of the "giants" of that period was Hon. Benjamin Evans, son of Tappan Evans, one of the early proprietors of the town. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., but was, during the greater part of his life, a citizen of Warner. He was a man of the Benjamin Pierce stamp, and, like him, was a power in his own town and in the State. He had great business capacity, and though his education was limited, his energy, penetration and sound judgment were untiring and unerring. The town elected him its representative several times; in 1830 he was elected Senator in old District No. 8, and in 1836 and 1837 he was in the Council of Governor Hill. In 1838 he was solicited to run as Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, but because of his advanced age he refused the honor, at a time when a nomination was practically an election. From 1838 to 1843 he held the office of sheriff of Merrimack County, resigning the same a few months before his death. Hon. Reuben Porter, the son-in-law of "Squire Evans," was a man of influence in his day; served as selectman in both Warner and Sutton (he resided at the latter place a few years); was representative from Sutton, and was elected Senator in District No. 8 in 1834 and 1835. Robert Thompson, Esq., has been a prominent man in the county for many years, and Major Samuel Davis is a marked man in his party in the State.

The era of greatest prosperity in Warner was undoubtedly from 1820 to 1850. The town had reached the acme of its populousness at the beginning of this period, and that enterprise and activity which make the prosperity of a municipality was just then beginning to operate in a large measure. There was more wealth then in the town, although that fact is not shown by the amount of valuation as recorded in the town-books. We must remember that one dollar in 1825 was certainly worth two at the present day. There were not so many horses in town in 1820 as now, but there was a greater number of oxen, cows and sheep. Farms were more productive. Every farmer raised his own corn, flour and hay. There was a greater number of useful industries. Every brook turned one or more water-wheels, and there were sixteen mills and factories on Warner River and its tributaries. More money was brought into the town than was carried out; the stores and taverns did a prosperous business, and everything was "rushing."

That was the age of style and aristocracy. The village 'squire, physician, lawyer and minister lived in a more expensive way than their neighbors. Their houses were statelier, they wore richer clothes, had the foremost seats in public places and were recognized as beings of a superior order. These old patricians, like Dr. Lyman, Hon. Henry B. Chase, Major George and "Squire Evans," constituted a class by themselves. Their influence was great, and they practically ruled the town. They expended liberally of their means for the good of the town, and they set the tide a-flowing toward a better and more elegant way of living. The first piano in town was brought in by Mrs. Herman Foster in 1832. The first two stoves, of the James patent, were introduced and used by H. G. Harris, Esq., and Elliot C. Badger, in 1825. The first brass door-knocker was put on the residence of Rev. Jubilee Wellman, about the year 1830. A few of the "best families" used carpets as early as 1836.

One of the causes which operated to develop Warner industries and stimulate activity was the building of several new roads. Highways may be considered as an excellent standard of civilization. In fact, there is no better physical sign or symbol by which to understand an age or people than the road. The savage has no roads. His trails through the forest, where men on foot can move only in single file, are marked by the blazing of trees. In half-civilized lands, where law is weak and society insecure, wheeled vehicles are seldom seen, and roads are obstructed, rather than opened. The strength and enterprise of men are utilized in fortifying themselves against the invasion of danger. Huge castles are built on inaccessible rocks, walled cities cover the plain, and horses and mules offer the only means of transportation and communication, by which, along rude bridle-paths, the traveler and the merchant are conveyed from one country to another. It is only civilized art that constructs a royal highway or a magnificent railroad, and by these means offers conveyance for men and goods over rugged steeps and along frightful precipices by routes once deemed insuperable. Roads are the ducts of trade, and commerce is one of the pillars of a civilized State. No nation can become great without intercourse with its surrounding States, and necessarily roads must be built. Something can be learned of the status of society, of the culture of a people, of the enlightenment of a government, by visiting universities and libraries, churches, palaces and the docks of trade; but quite as much more by looking at the roads. For,

if there is any material or art enterprise in a nation, or any vitality to a government, it will always be indicated by the highway,—the type of civilized motion and prosperity. All creative action, whether in government, industry, thought or religion, constructs roads.

Prior to 1820 Warner had no highway leading directly west; consequently no great degree of travel passed through the town. Reposing in the deep valley, shut in almost on all sides by high hills, Warner seemed to be cut adrift from the rest of the world. It was distant from all the great lines of travel, and, in fact, the travel that might naturally have come to the town was diverted from it by those very lines. The turnpikes had been the exciting topic for several years, the craze in this State beginning in 1795 and culminating twenty years afterwards. Fifty-three turnpike companies were incorporated in this State, and the enterprise wrought a revolution in public travel, relatively, nearly as great as that brought about by the railroad system between 1840 and 1850. The second New Hampshire turnpike road, which was incorporated December 26, 1799, ran from Claremont through Unity, Lempster, Washington, Marlow, Hillsborough, Antrim, Deering, Francestown, Lyndeborough, New Boston, Mont Vernon and to Amherst. It was fifty miles in length, and took, of course, all the travel that passed west and south of our town. The following year the fourth New Hampshire turnpike was incorporated and laid out. (The third New Hampshire turnpike road, running from Bellows Falls and Walpole, through Westmoreland, Surry, Keene and Jaffrey, towards Boston, was incorporated December 27, 1799.) This turnpike was at the north and east of Warner, and extended from Lebanon, through Enfield, Andover, Salisbury and Boscawen, to the Merrimack River, thus opening the means of communication between the two great river valleys.

It will be seen that these two routes combined to turn the public travel directly from Warner. The condition of affairs aroused the attention of certain of the enterprising business men of the town, and they devised a way to remedy it. The only road leading any way west was the old Perrytown highway, laid out in the early period of the settlement, which went over Kimball's Hill (now Eaton Grange) to South Sutton and Sunapee and Claremont, and thence into Vermont. Just beyond Eaton Grange, at what was called the old Potash, a road branched off from the Perrytown highway which led to North Sutton, Springfield, Hanover and White River Junction. Both of these roads were indirect and exceedingly hilly, and consequently not very inviting to the traveler. A committee of the leading citizens of Warner, Bradford and Fishersfield (now Newbury) met in consultation, and after a thorough examination of the ground, decided to lay out and construct a road from the head of Sunapee Lake to Bradford, thus opening a convenient route from Windsor, Vt., through the Sugar and Warner River valleys to Concord. There was one obstacle in the way: the people of Fishersfield were so poor that they did not feel able to construct their part of the road. What was to be done? Warner necessarily would be benefited more than any other town by this new road. Our citizens saw this, and a number of them took hold of the affair of their own free will, and without any vote of the town or any help from the municipality. Several of the most able and enterprising men, including Benjamin Evans, Daniel Bean, Sr., and John E. Kelley, accordingly drove to Fishersfield, took their families and plenty of provisions, and boarding in an old school-house, labored there for weeks, giving their labor and "finding themselves." Before the autumn of 1821 the road was completed.

The result was all that its designers could wish. It turned a portion of the travel which had formerly passed around Warner on either side along this new thoroughfare. It became a stage-route, connecting Western New Hampshire with Concord and Boston by the shortest and most easily accessible way. Travel poured in abundantly, and Warner became a grand centre and halting-place for the caravans of people and merchandise. During nearly a decade of years the travel was unchecked, and the individuals who had labored so hard and expended so liberally of time and money found themselves amply recompensed both in the increased prosperity of the town and in their own natural share of the general prosperity.

In 1830 the adjacent town of Henniker on the south went to road-building, and constructed a good highway from Bradford to Weare, thus devising a nearer cut from the west to Nashua and Lowell on the south. This as effectually diverted the travel from Warner as water would be turned from a barrel by knocking out its head. Warner people did not, however, give up the battle, but went to work to tap the channel of travel from the west, higher up on the Connecticut. To do this, it was necessary to construct a new highway through Sutton, New London and Springfield, to intercept the stream of travel that naturally poured along the fourth New Hampshire turnpike. The road was laid out in 1831, a serpent's trail from Hanover, through Springfield, New London, Sutton, Warner and Hopkinton, to Concord. The town of Hopkinton shortened the line by building the Bassett Mill road. Springfield and New London did their part, but Pike's Ledge in Sutton was so formidable that the people of that town refused to take hold of the enterprise. Again the spirit and the enterprise of the citizens of Warner met and overcame the dilemma. These citizens met the authorities of the town of Sutton, and gave a bond holding them to the building of two hundred and nine rods of their part of the road, if the town would do the rest. So the work went on. The first ten rods were built by Henry B. Chase, the second ten rods by Harrison G.

Harris. Benjamin Evans built forty rods, and his son-in-law, Nathan S. Colby, built forty rods. Robert Thompson built five rods. Levi Barlett four rods. Zebulon Davis two rods. Daniel Runels two rods, and Daniel and Stephen George constructed the road over the formidable Pike's Ledge. The road was finished that fall, and Robert Thompson, Esq., of Warner, was the first person to drive over it in a carriage.

A route was now established as the shortest and most feasible from the north and northwest to the growing cities of Massachusetts; but Warner was not yet satisfied. To still further increase the tendency of travel in this direction, it was determined to put on a flying stage-coach line which would carry passengers from Hanover to Lowell in one day. Many said it could not be done; others thought differently. Nathan Walker, an "old whip," subsequently the second landlord of the Warner and Kearsarge Hotel, made one trip, going through in the time specified, but concluded he did not care for the job. The next year the route was purchased by Major Daniel George, and his son Henry drove the stage for a number of years. Afterwards Moses E. Gould, of Bradford, took the reins, and continued the business until the opening of the Concord and Claremont Railroad in 1849.

This stage-route was one of the best and most successful lines in the country. It became the main thoroughfare of travel from the Canadas to Boston, and the stream of business that poured along the road was enormous. Every town along the route was benefited by it. Stores sprung up and hotels were built, for where there is travel and motion there must be life. In Warner alone there were eight licensed taverns doing business at one time. Those were busy, prosperous days.

Public-Houses in Warner.—Washington Irving, in his ever-delightful "Sketch-Book," tells the story of his quest for the immortal Boar's Head Tavern, East Cheap, London, where Shakespeare made his "roystering crew" to gather,—Falstaff, Prince Hal, Bardolph, Dame Quickly, Ancient Pistol and their memorable *confrères* in the drunken bout and social strife. The history of the first inn or hostelry in Warner would be nearly as interesting as the story of the Boar's Head told by this inimitable sketch-writer. The town had been settled four years when it was built. It was made of logs and combined the uses of a tavern and dwelling-house. Jacob Hoyt was the pleasant Boniface of this early hostelry. In 1775 Landlord Hoyt erected a frame house in place of the one of logs, and this, in turn, was displaced in the beginning of this century by a large two-story house, which had all the appointments of a country hotel. The successors of Mr. Hoyt, as taverners at this place, were Dr. John Currier, Richard Pattee and William Carter. The old stand was finally sold to Samuel Brooks, who took down the sign and made it a private residence. It was removed about 1862, and not even the cellar remains to show the spot where the first travelers through Warner were hospitably entertained.

The first hotel was built at the Lower village; the second stood at the Centre. It was built by Captain Asa Pattee, of Haverhill, Mass., who settled in Warner directly after the close of the Revolution. It was the first frame house erected in that village. Captain Pattee sold the stand to Daniel Whitman, who kept open house here until after 1812. Captain Joseph Smith purchased it for a private residence, and it has been occupied since his day successively by Dr. Caleb Buswell and Dr. Leonard Eaton. While the Lower village was still the "Centre" of the town, another hotel was opened at the opposite end from the old Hoyt tavern. It stood a little below the John Tewksbury place, on the opposite side of the highway, and was kept by John E. Kelley, a nephew of the first minister. A store occupied one end. The whole stand was burned January 16, 1828.

At Waterloo stood the fourth house used as a tavern in town. The leading family at this flourishing borough were the Beans. They owned the mills there and carried on a large farm. Daniel Bean, a son of Nathaniel Bean, who was prominent as an early settler, built a commodious mansion about 1804, which was kept open for a tavern near a score and a half of years. It is now occupied by a son of the founder, Dolphus S. Bean.

In the fall of 1828, Major Daniel George, who had purchased the timber procured to rebuild the Kelly house, erected a building for a hotel at the lower end of the North Lower village. This was kept by Major George for a number of years, and subsequently by Ebenezer Watson. This hotel and two or three adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire near the year 1846. Colonel Richard Straw, who lived in that section of the town called Schoodach, was for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Warner, one of the largest land-holders, selectman for several years, colonel in the State militia, prosperous yeoman and farmer, also kept a hotel, and was a "licensed taverner." His large mansion-house and inn still stands and is owned and occupied by John Jones.

About 1833, General Aquilla Davis, who had been occupying the old family mansion at Davisville, erected a stately brick residence on a fine site near his former home, where he spent the remainder of his days. His son, Nathaniel A. Davis, then converted the old family mansion into a hotel, which he kept open as long as the public travel required it. At present it is a private residence, the home of Mrs. N. A. Davis. At Dimond's Corner, Hiram Dimond, son of Israel, who was farmer, potter and store-keeper, also kept a public-house. It is still standing, a large, old-fashioned, red-painted structure, but the tavern sign has long since been taken in.

The ninth tavern came into existence owing to changes of travel and the building of the road from Bradford to Henniker. On that road, one mile and a

half from Bradford Pond, and in the limits of Warner, Joel Howe, somewhere about 1831 or 1832, built a tavern, which he kept open until the opening of the railroad, in 1849. Most of these hotels did a lucrative business until the introduction of railroads and the consequent change of travel in this section.

The tenth hotel had a longer and more eventful history than any other in the town. It stood in the Centre village, at the corner of Main Street and the road that leads to North village and the south part of the town. The house was built by Nathan S. Colby, a prominent citizen, in 1832. It was a large, two-story building, with an ell and pleasant piazzas and hall in the second story, which was often used by the public. It was a central stopping-place, and always very popular with the traveling public. The following is the list of gentlemen who have entertained the public at the Warner Kearsarge House since Mr. Colby's *régime:* Nathan Walker, Messrs. Nevins & Barbour, Joseph Ferrin, Dudley Bailey, George & Charles Rowell, Thomas Tucker, Geo. D. Chadwick, P. B. Putney, Martin Bartlett, Fred. Smith, A. C. Carroll, E. P. Hutchinson and T. B. Underhill. In 1875, Hon. N. G. Ordway purchased the property and enlarged and remodeled it. Thursday morning, January 29, 1885, the house and its contents were destroyed by fire. To-day the town is in the same condition that it was in 1765, in having no public-house. Plans are, however, maturing for the erection of a first-class hotel on the site of the one recently destroyed.

Warner Village in 1825.—Future generations may like to know how our main village looked and who were the dwellers therein sixty years ago. In this year of grace 1885 there are one hundred and forty buildings in Warner main village, exclusive of barns; in 1825 there were just forty. Of those who were inhabitants at that time, only four are living to-day, namely, Abel Waldron, Mrs. Abner Woodman, Mrs. Harrison Robertson and Mrs. Ira Harvey. There were no public buildings then on the street, except the school-house; no bank, no church, no post-office, no hotel, no depot, and only one store. The Lower village was still the principal place of business, and there all public interests centred.

Beginning at the lower end of the street, where School District No. 13 commences, and where John Tewksbury now lives, resided Deacon David Heath, a prominent citizen and a deacon of the Congregational Church, which edifice stood a few rods below, on the same side of the road. The house this side, afterwards occupied by "Parson Wellman," and now by Moses Johnson, was owned by Daniel Young, the son of a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. French's house, at the corner, was the home of Widow Judith Hoyt and her two daughters, one of whom went as a missionary to Honolulu. After this there was no house westerly for a quarter of a mile, until we arrive at what is now the McAlpine house. Here lived Thomas Hackett. Almost opposite, on the site of Hiram Patten's house, stood a vine-covered cottage, the home of Abraham Currier.

On the site of the John Savory stand was a low, unpainted dwelling, where a Mrs. Folsom lived. Abel Waldron's house, on the opposite side of the way, remains unchanged, the home sixty years ago of his father. Where Mrs. H. H. Harriman now resides lived Captain Safford Watson, who had a wheelwright-shop near by, which was afterwards moved on to School Street, the residence of Zebulon Currier. Just beyond Captain Watson's, where the Kearsarge Hotel stood, lived Dudley Bailey. Ira Harvey's house was then the residence of Isaac Annis, "the village blacksmith," whose shop stood under the large elm-tree in front of where Louis Chase now lives. Going back, on the opposite side of the street, to the dwelling-house of Deacon J. W. Clement, we find Benjamin Evans living there sixty years ago. The large mansion that is now the residence of Gilman C. George was then occupied by Nathan S. Colby. Mr. Colby was a "store-keeper," and his "shop" was just above his dwelling-house, the same building now used by B. F. Heath. The Uptons lived where P. C. Wheeler resides, and Joseph True in the house Mrs. H. D. Robertson occupies. The Dr. Eaton homestead was then owned and occupied by Dr. Caleb Buswell, who was at that time surgeon of the Fortieth Regiment of New Hampshire militia.

Union Block occupies the site where stood a long, low cottage, a part of which was remodeled into the old post-office building, now the office of the *Kearsarge Independent.* Here lived Isaiah Flanders and his daughter, who was familiarly known as "Aunt Anna." In the broad hall which ran through the centre of the house the songs of the "Osgoodites" might have been heard every Sunday morning, for "Uncle Isaiah" was a devoted disciple of that sect. Mr. Flanders' barn stood where Shepard Dimond now lives. The Harris mansion, now owned by the Misses Harris, has remained in the family all these long years. Harrison G. Harris was the owner sixty years ago, the lawyer of the place, and who had been selectman the preceding year. In the George Upton house, above, where Erastus Wilkins lived a number of years, there lived Deacon Barrett, who carried on a large scythe-snath manufactory. Where the Arthur Thompson house stands on the hill was a small, unpainted house belonging to Nathaniel Treadwell. The house now owned and occupied by Joseph Rogers then stood on the site of the Baptist parsonage and was the home of Josiah Colby.

Moses Colby lived at the place now owned by Hiram Buswell, and Ezekiel Flanders lived where Jacob Rodney resides. Where Leonidas Harriman lives was the home of the Widow Pattee, and on the opposite side of the street, in W. C. Johnston's house, lived Paine Badger. James Bean, the father of Mrs. Ira Harvey and Mrs. George Rowell, lived at the Uriah Pearson place. In the A. P. Davis house, now oc-

cupied by Rev. Smith Norton, lived Ezra Buswell, who had a tannery by the brook just beyond.

Ezekiel Evans owned the house now occupied by S. T. Stanley, and Daniel Morrill lived somewhere near where his grandson, Samuel, now resides. George Savory's house, the farthest on "the plain," was then owned by Jonathan Emerson.

Over the river, at the Robbins place, lived David Colby, the road to his place running nearly where the present Fair-Ground road is. Where the saw-mill now stands stood a grist-mill, the owner, Stephen Badger, residing in the little red house near by. The road running to it was across the land owned by W. C. Johnson and through Pine Grove Cemetery, terminating at the mill. The district school-house, a wooden building, stood where the brick structure now is, and between it and A. D. Farnum's place there was but one dwelling-house, occupied by Benjamin Waldron,[1] where P. M. Wheeler resides. Richard Morrill, who lived at the Farnum place, owned a saw and grist-mill on Willow Brook, somewhere near where the Clark Brothers have their mill. On Denny Hill, at the old Floyd place, lived Capt Denny, and where Frank Bartlett lives resided Simeon Sargent.

CHAPTER II.

WARNER—(*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Congregationalists.—For more than half a century the only active evangelical denomination in town was the Congregationalist (orthodox). The history of this church begins with the history of the town.

One of the conditions of the grant, as we have noticed, was that the grantees should, "within the space of three years from the time of their being admitted, build and furnish a convenient meeting-house for the public worship of God and settle a learned orthodox minister." Before the actual settlement of a minister the proprietors paid considerable sums for the maintenance of preaching in the town. The earliest ministers who are known to have preached in Warner are Timothy Walker and Nehemiah Ordway, Jr. The proprietors' records contain mention of sums paid them for their services in preaching in 1767, 1769 and 1770. In 1771, Rev. Robie Morrill, of Epping, preached several Sabbaths and a little later a Mr. Farrington.

Timothy Walker was the son of Rev. Timothy Walker, the first minister of Concord. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and being licensed to preach in 1759, preached in several places a number of years, but was never settled. He was prominent afterwards in civil life: was councilor, chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and several times was the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of New Hampshire.

Nehemiah Ordway, Jr., was the son of Nehemiah Ordway, of Amesbury, one of the proprietors of Warner. He graduated at Harvard in 1764, and after his preaching in Warner was settled a number of years over the church at Middleton, N. H. Of the other itinerants little is known.

The Congregational Church was formally organized February 5, 1772, and Rev. William Kelley, the first settled minister, was ordained the same day. Mr. Kelley had been preaching in town since the first of 1771. He was born at Newbury, Mass., October 31, 1744. He graduated at Harvard in 1767; studied divinity with Rev. Henry True, of Hampstead, and married Miss Lavinia Bayley, daughter of Rev. Abner Bayley, of Salem, N. H. He belonged to the old style of ministers, had the manners of a Chesterfield and the theology of the moderate Calvinists. His prayers and sermons are said to have been not so wearisomely long as were most of that day. He was the pastor of his people no less than the minister of his church.

The little church thus organized in the wilderness was weak in numbers and wealth. The covenant was signed and assented to by only eight of the citizens, although there was a larger number of women. Everybody, however, attended meeting, and each citizen of the town paid a proportionate part of the tax for support of preaching, for church and State were then one. The church building was a rude, barn-like structure, with rough board benches for seats, and the pulpit was perched like a bird's nest high up on the wall. The first two deacons of the church were Parmenas Watson and Nehemiah Heath, who served the church in this office, the first for a period of fifty-eight years, the latter forty-eight years.

Mr. Kelley was continued in his pastorate until March 11, 1801, when he was dismissed. He spent the remainder of his life in town, and was never settled over any other church. He was elected the moderator of the church, and the people continually gave proof of their affection for their former pastor. Very often he occupied his old pulpit Sundays, and he went down to his grave honored and revered. After his dismissal the church was without a regular pastor for thirteen years. There had been dissension in the church. It was divided and weakened by the location of the meeting-house "under the ledge," and by other causes. The wounds were slowly healed by time.

In June, 1814, Rev. John Woods, of Fitzwilliam, was settled over the church. He was a young man of great intellectual strength, but lacked the courtly

[1] This Mr. Waldron was the first man in Warner to use a wood-saw. Robert Thompson brought the first wood-saws to town and sent for Mr. Waldron to come and saw wood. He replied that "he knew nothing about saws;" but on Squire Thompson agreeing to teach him the art, he consented, and was soon initiated into the mysteries of wood-sawing.

manners of his predecessor. His preaching, however, stirred up the dry bones, and there was a wonderful revival. A new church building was erected, in 1819, by twenty-nine individuals of the society. It stood, first, a little west of the Lower village, but was removed to its present location at the Centre in 1845. Mr. Woods was dismissed, at his own request, June, 1823.

From 1823 to 1827 the church was without a pastor. Rev. Henry C. Wright preached about two years, and several others a few months. September, 1827, Rev. Jubilee Wellman was installed, remaining ten years, during which time the church was strong and prosperous. Mr. Wellman was followed by Rev. Amos Blanchard, who was settled over the church February, 1837. The Rev. Dr. Nathan Lord, president of Dartmouth College, preached the sermon, and Mr. Wellman gave the charge to the pastor. Mr. Blanchard remained over the church only two years, accepting the pastorate of the church at Meriden, N. H., in 1839, where he remained more than twenty-five years. The next pastor, Rev. James W. Perkins, was installed March 4, 1840, and dismissed in 1846. He was an earnest, laborious, efficient pastor. Rev. Robert W. Fuller was settled over the church from 1846 to 1850. He was a man of strong will and active habits. The church flourished during his stay. In 1853, Rev. Harrison O. Howland, who had been preaching for the society more than a year, was settled over the church. Mr. Howland remained here until 1857, when Rev. Daniel Warren was installed pastor. In 1863 he was dismissed, and for three years the pulpit was supplied chiefly by Rev. Henry S. Huntington, of Norwich, Conn. In 1866, Mr. Huntington was settled over the church. He resigned, in the fall of 1872, to accept the pastorate of a church at Galesburg, Ill. The one hundredth anniversary of its organization was celebrated by the church in June, 1872.

Rev. Matthew M. Gates immediately followed Mr. Huntington as pastor of the church. He closed his connection, after four years of service, in 1876, since which time there has been no settled pastor. The following are the names of those who have preached for the church during periods of more than one year: Rev. George A. Beckwith, Rev. George J. Pierce, Rev. George E. Foss, Rev. George W. Savory. Rev. Smith Norton, the present pastor, commenced his services with the church April 1, 1885.

Baptists.—In 1793 the religious affairs of Warner were considerably agitated. A large body of citizens separated themselves from the orthodox church and established another religious society. The cause of the schism was a diversity of opinion regarding the baptism of infants, the separatists declaring themselves Anti-Pedobaptists. The new church began a meeting-house, but never finished it, and no settled minister ever presided over the society. It gradually weakened, and in a few years was practically extinct.

The present Baptist Church was organized, in 1833, by twenty-two citizens of the town, who built a church building, and dedicated it in September of that year. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Ira Person, of Newport. The first settled pastor of this church was Rev. George W. Cutting, a native of Shoreham, Vt., who remained from January, 1835, to September, 1848, when he accepted a call from the Baptist Church in Lyme. He was a popular citizen and an able preacher. Rev. John M. Chick, of Maine, began his ministry over this church in 1840, and continued his services until 1846, when Rev. J. S. Herrick succeeded him, who remained five years. The fourth pastor, Rev. Lorenzo Sherwin, who began his labors with this church in February, 1852, was obliged to resign his charge, the following year, on account of failing health.

In April, 1853, Rev. N. J. Pinkham, of Dover, began to preach, and retained his connection with the church until February, 1857. Rev. Henry Stetson succeeded him, and was the pastor from 1860 to 1864. From 1865 to 1870, Rev. Albert Heald was over this church, and from 1873 to 1881, Rev. William H. Walker. Mr. Walker resigned in May, 1881, and in the fall of that year Rev. N. M. Williams, of Lowell, was installed as pastor, which position he continues to hold. In 1883 the church had existed fifty years, and on the 13th of September its semi-centennial took place.

At times during the last eighty years there has been an organization of Free-Will Baptists in town, though they never have had a church edifice nor a settled minister. For many years they used the old school-house of District No. 8 as a sanctuary, having regular preaching and observing the church ordinances in the building.

Methodists.—This denomination at one time had quite an organization in Warner. The church built a meeting-house at the Lower village somewhere about 1835, and maintained public worship until 1870, since which time it has not been regularly occupied. Rev. William Abbott, Rev. Charles Knott and Rev. M. V. B. Knox were pastors of this church at various periods.

Universalists.—In 1844 a Universalist Church organized in Warner, and a meeting-house was built. Regular preaching was sustained during twenty years or more. Walter Harriman, Rev. J. F. Wetherell and Rev. Lemuel Willis occupied the pulpit the larger part of this time. The meeting-house was purchased by N. G. Ordway in 1865, moved from its old site and remodeled. The portion used as a church is now Union Hall.

Osgoodites.—The religious sect known by this name first made themselves prominent about the year 1814. The founder was one Jacob Osgood, son of Philip Osgood, one of the early settlers of the town. He was an enthusiast, a powerful singer and of much skill in repartee. In the early part of this century

he took an active part with the Free-Will Baptists. Naturally ambitious and headstrong, he was disposed to be autocratic, and as some of his religious views were not strictly conservative, he was not approved by them as a leader. He then opposed them, claiming special power from the Almighty, and announcing that he was a prophet, and could heal the sick, and was a sort of vice-gerent. He was opposed to going to law, performing military duty and supporting preachers. For some time his followers increased about Mink Hill, the Gore, Sutton and vicinity. There were also about thirty families in Canterbury led by Josiah Haynes. During two or three years subsequent to 1830 the Osgoodites held great revival meetings, one of which was on Kearsage Mountain. Their singing and peculiar service attracted many hearers. The hymns sung by them were usually of their own composition. Songs, prayers and exhortations were intermixed in their services without any regularity. Osgood's custom was to sit in his chair and preach, with two eyes shut and one hand on the side of his face. He was a very large man physically, weighing over three hundred pounds. He died in 1844, and Nehemiah Ordway and Charles H. Colby became the ruling elders. There are but few of the sect left. They were an honest, upright people in their dealings with others, and sometimes dishonorably treated by the officers of the law.

The following is a list of the names of the natives of Warner who have gone out and taken a position in the ministry: Hosea Wheeler, son of Daniel Wheeler, graduated from Dartmouth in 1811, and became a minister in the Baptist denomination. Asa Putney, son of Asa Putney, Sr., graduated at Amherst in 1818, and became a Congregationalist minister. John Gould, son of John and grandson of Jonathan, one of the first settlers, was for a long time connected with the Methodist denomination. Daniel Sawyer, son of Edmund and grandson of Joseph, studied at Gilmanton Seminary, and was settled over several Congregational societies. Reuben Kimball, son of Jeremiah and grandson of Reuben, the first settler, studied at Gilmanton, and entered the Congregational ministry. Mrs. Lois S. Johnson, daughter of John and Judith Hoyt, educated herself for the work of a missionary, and went with her husband to the Sandwich Islands about 1831. Richard Colby, son of Jonathan Colby, of the Congregational Church, went in 1830 as a missionary among the Western Indians. John Morrill pursued his studies at Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary, and became a home missionary in the West. Joseph Sargent, son of Zebulon, born in 1816, entered the ministry of the Universalist denomination, and during the war was the chaplain of a Vermont Regiment. Alvah Sargent, brother to Joseph, is a minister in the Free-Will Baptist denomination. Samuel Morrill, son of Daniel and grandson of Zebulon, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835, and died while a member of Bangor Seminary. James Madison Putney, son of Amos and grandson of Asa, Sr., studied at Dartmouth and entered the Episcopal ministry. Isaac D. Stewart, son of John Stewart and grandson of Deacon Isaac Dalton, entered the ministry of the Free-Will Baptist denomination in 1843. Marshall G. Kimball, son of John Kimball and grandson of Daniel Bean, Sr., studied at Dartmouth and Cambridge Divinity School, and entered the ministry of the Unitarian denomination in 1855. Elliot C. Cogswell, son of Dr. Joseph Cogswell and grandson of Elliot Colby, entered the Congregational ministry about 1822. John C. Ager, son of Uriah, born in 1835, is settled over the New Jerusalem Church at Brooklyn, N. Y. John George, son of Charles and grandson of Major Daniel, is in the ministry of the Free-Will Baptist denomination. Rev. George W. Savory, son of Cyrus Savory and grandson of Benjamin E. Harriman, was ordained in the Congregationalist ministry, and is settled over the church at Stratham, N. H.

CHAPTER III.

WARNER—(*Continued*).

MILITARY HISTORY.

WARNER did not participate in the old French and Indian Wars, for the township was not then settled. When the War of the Revolution commenced she was not behind her neighbors in patriotic ardor and enterprise. Upon the first alarm at Lexington and Concord ten of the citizens seized their arms and hurried to the scene of action. Among these were James Palmer, John Palmer, Richard Bartlett, Jonathan Roby, Francis Davis and Wells Davis. These men were never organized into any regiment and probably returned home. The State allowed the town for their services as follows: "Lexington ten men, 1775, £22 10*s*," which was about $7.50 to each man.

Five Warner men were in the battle of Bunker Hill, namely,—William Lowell, Amos Floyd, Francis Davis, Wells Davis and Jonathan Roby. In the same year Richard Bartlett and Charles Barnard (the latter settled in Warner after the war) participated in a skirmish with the British near New Brunswick.

ROLL OF DANIEL FLOYD'S COMPANY, 1776.

"Daniel Floyd, captain; Thomas Rowell, first lieutenant; Philip Flanders, second lieutenant; Joseph Currier, ensign; Privates, Abner Chase, Abner Watkins, Christopher Flanders, David Bagley, Daniel Currier, David Annis, Ebenezer Eastman, Ezra Flanders, Edmund Sawyer, Francis Davis, Jr., James Palmer, Isaac Chase, Isaac Waldron, Jr., Jonathan Gould, Joseph Foster, Jonathan Fifield, James Flanders, Jonathan Smith, John Palmer, Moses Call, Moses Clement, Nathaniel Trumbull, Richard Goodwin, Robert Gould, Stephen Edmunds, Samuel Trumbull, Thomas Annis, Wells Davis, Zebulon Davis, Theophilus Currier.

"*Gone Into the Service.*

"Jacob Waldron, Jacob Tucker, Isaac Walker, David Gilmore, Daniel Young, Hubbard Carter, Moses Clark, Paskey Pressy.

"*Alarm-List Men.*

"Daniel Annis, Daniel Flanders, Daniel Annis, Jr., Francis Davis, Isaac Waldron, Joseph Sawyer, Jonathan Palmer, Jacob Hoyt, Nehemiah Heath, Parmenas Watson, William Kelley, Benjamin Currier, Samuel Roby, Seth Goodwin.

"*Sir*,—I have sent you a return of my company according to your orders wee mustered, and Can not make out to Chuse any Serjants as yet; as for fire-arms wee have not got half enough, and where to get them wee know not. Our men Saith they Cannot get guns for they are not in the Country and shall see you next week.

"This from you to serve,

"Daniel Floyd.

"*To Major Chandler, in Hopkinton.*"

Of these men, Hubbard Carter enlisted for the war and Isaac Walker, Paskey Pressey, Daniel Young and John Palmer as militiamen. Three Warner men—Aquilla Davis, Amos Floyd and Philip Rowell—enlisted for a term of three years. At the expiration of the service of these men, William Lowell, Isaac Lowell, Stephen Colby and Ichabod Twilight, a mulatto, were enlisted to succeed them. During Burgoyne's campaign several of our citizens were in service at Bennington and Saratoga. Elliot Colby, Francis Davis, John Palmer, Ezekiel Goodwin, Samuel Trumbull, Paskey Pressey, Robert Gould, Abner Watkins and perhaps others took the field at that time.

We copy the following from Hammond's "Town Papers:"

SOLDIERS' DEPOSITION RELATIVE TO BACK PAY.

"November ye 8, 1777.—Then Paskey Pressey, Ezekiel Goodwin, Samuel Trumbul, Francis Davis, all of Warner, in the State of New Hampshire, in ye county of Hillsborough, yeomen, personally appeared, and Being Duly Examined and Corshened made Solemn Oath that they Sarved as Soldiers in Capt. William Stillson Company, in Colo. Wyman's Regiment, at Mount Independence in the year 1776, for five months, and Rec'd ower Pay until the month of November, and never Rec'd any Pay for said November, not by ower Selves nor orders, direct nor inderact, and that they never Rec'd any Travelling Money nor aney Saus[1] Money During Said Sarves Except ower Travelling Money from hom to said Mount Independence, which we rec'd, and tharefore Prays that Honorable house of Representatives or Committee of Safety of Said State would Said Month Pay and the Remaining Part of ower travelling money and Saus money.

"Examined and sworn before me,

"Coram Jeremiah Page, *Justice of Peace.*"

RETURN OF SOLDIERS, 1780.

"Warner, June the 30, 1780.

"Agreeable to an act passed June the sixteenth, for raising Six hundred Good, able-bodied men out of this State for to fill up the battalion of this State in the Continental Army, in Compliance thereto, wee have raised said men, which two was on proportion, as followeth: Isaac Dalton, James Pressey."

"This is the return of Capt. Daniel Floyd:

"*Colo. Stickney*,—I am afraid Said men Cannot get ready So Soon as is required of them by reason of having my orders so late."

"State of New Hampshire.

"Warner, July the 8, 1780.

"Persuant to orders Dated July the first for to raise five men out of my Company, and according to orders, I have proceeded, have raised four men for to joyn the armey at Amherst by the 12 Day of this month, as follows: John Palmer, Nathaniel Trumbull, Israel Rand, Simon Palmer.

"I have alSo Draughted EbenEzar Eastman for to go to Haverhill, in Coos, and ordered him to be at Concord by the tenth of this Instant to pass muster and then to proceed on to Coos, there to remain till further orders.

"Daniel Floyd.

"*To Colo. Thomas Stickney, in Concord.*"

[1] Money was furnished soldiers, sometimes, to purchase vegetables, which was called by them "sauce-money."

Ebenezer Eastman was not the only Warner man who was raised for the defense of Coos. When, in October, 1780, an eruption of British and Canadian Indians swept over the eastern part of Vermont, plundering and destroying the settlements, New Hampshire was alarmed for the safety of her own soil, and raised a volunteer force to proceed to the threatened locality. Warner furnished fifteen men for the expedition, the greater number being old men and boys under age. Jacob Hoyt, mine host of the first hotel, was one of these volunteers. The names of the others are not known, as there are no rolls of these men in existence. Their term of service was short, for the invading army took the alarm and made a hasty retreat. They were allowed by the State the sum of £12 17*s.*, or $2.62 each.

CERTIFICATE OF SIMON WARD'S SERVICE.

"This may certify that Simon Ward has served the United States in Capt. Chase's Company, Second New Hampshire Regiment, one year being the time he engaged for. And is hereby discharged the service.

"West Point June 25, 1780.

"Caleb Robinson, *Capt. Commanding 2d N. H. Regt.*

"*Whom it concerns, civil or military.*"

"Warner, Jan'y 23rd, 1789.

"We do hereby relinquish all our right and title to any emolument that may be due to Simon Ward for doing a short turn of service in the late American army, for this town, of about nine or 12 months, in the year '79 or '80.

"Benjamin Sargent, } *Selectmen of*
"Richard Bartlett, } *Warner.*"

Warner Soldiers in the War of 1812.—There were two hundred and sixty men enrolled in the town in 1812 as capable of doing military duty. Of these, between eighty and ninety did service at one time or another during this second war with the mother-country. The following is the muster:

ROLL OF CAPTAIN JOSEPH SMITH'S COMPANY.

Enlisted February 1, 1813, for one year.

Joseph Smith, captain; Daniel George, fiirst lieutenant; James Bean, second lieutenant; Richard Patter, ensign; Stephen George, sergeant; Philip Osgood, sergeant; David Straw, sergeant; Daniel Floyd, sergeant; Benjamin Evans, corporal; Daniel Bean, corporal; John Barnard, promoted to corporal; Ezekiel Roby, promoted to corporal; Samuel Roby, promoted to corporal; Jeremiah Silver, musician; William Barnard Walker, musician; David Bagley, Robert Bailey, Timothy B. Chase, Timothy Chandler, Moses F. Colby, Charles Colby, Phineas Danforth, Zadoc Dow, John Davis, Jesse Davis, Joshua Elliott, Stephen G. Eaton, Moses C. Eaton, Enoch French, Amos Floyd, Mariner Floyd, Thomas W. Freelove, David Hardy, James Hastings, Richard Hunt, Isaiah Hoyt, David E. Harriman, Ezra Jewell, Winthrop M. Lowell, William Little, James Little, Joseph Maxfield, John Morrill, Nehemiah Osgood, Eben Stevens, Royal W. Stanley, Samuel G. Titcomb, Abraham Waldron, Plumer Wheeler, Samuel Wheeler, James Wheeler, Ebenezer Woodbury, Humphrey Bursiel, John Smith, Ambrose C. Sargent, Jonathan Stevens, privates.

In Captain Jonathan Bean's company of Salisbury Warner had fifteen men, as follows:

Nicholas Evans, sergeant; Joel B. Wheeler, corporal; Isaiah S. Colby, Mariner Eastman, Joseph Goodwin, Seth Goodwin, John Goodwin, Nathaniel Hunt, David H. Kelley, James G. Ring, James H. Steveus, Stephen Sargent, Thomas Thurber, Abner S. Colby, Jacob Harvey, privates.

In Captain Silas Call's company of Boscawen there were six Warner soldiers, who enlisted October 2, 1814, for forty days. They were Reuben Clough, ensign; Christopher Sargent, musician; Marden Seavey,

sergeant; John Hall, Simeon Bartlett and Jacob Colby, privates. There were four Warner men in Captain Josiah Bellows' company of Walpole, who were enlisted September 26, 1814, for sixty days, namely: David Harvey, Samuel Page, Benjamin Spalding and Daniel Wheeler. Other Warner men served in various companies. The following are their names:

Winthrop D. Ager, sergeant-major in the regular army; Daniel Pillsbury, corporal; Obadiah Whittaker, corporal; Dudley Trumbull, Nathaniel Jones, Benjamin C. Waldron, Joseph Burke, privates.

In conformity to the suggestion of the Governor, the Legislature, December 22, 1812, passed an act establishing the pay of men detached, or to be detached, including the pay from the general government, at the following rates: Sergeant-major, $13 per month; quartermaster-sergeant, $13 per month; principal musician, $12 per month; sergeant, $12 per month; corporal, $11 per month; private, $10 per month; and it was also provided that the towns that had paid, or should pay their detached soldiers extra pay to the amount paid by the general government, should be refunded by the State to the amount per month for each soldier, as specified above.

The citizen of Warner most prominent in this war was General Aquilla Davis, son of Captain Francis, the first representative, and a large mill-owner and lumberman. In 1812 he raised the First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, enlisted for one year, and was chosen and commissioned its colonel. The law for raising volunteers having been repealed January 29, 1813, by Congress, the First New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteers was mostly transferred to and formed the Forty-fifth Regiment of United States Infantry, and Colonel Davis was commissioned its lieutenant-colonel. It is related of Colonel Davis that, while stationed on an island in Lake Champlain, he mounted a battery of huge guns, and kept the British at a respectful distance from the shore by his formidable battery. The chagrin of the British officers was not small when, too late to profit by the knowledge, they discovered that the Yankee in command had exercised his mechanical skill, and had improvised a battery of huge guns from pine logs, hewn, fashioned and painted in imitation of "the real article." General Davis retired after the war to his mills, and spent the rest of his life in his avocation. He died February 27, 1835, while on a journey to Sharon, Me., aged seventy-four years. He was prominent in the old State militia, was lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Thirtieth Regiment from 1799 to 1807, and brigadier-general of the Fourth Brigade, from 1807 to 1809.

The first man to hold a military commission in Warner was Francis Davis, father of General Aquilla, who was commissioned a captain by His Excellency, John Wentworth, in 1773. The earliest military trainings in town, were at the Parade, near the First Church. Here, in the last days before the Revolution, Captain Davis used to call together the Twenty-second Company of Foot, in the Ninth Regiment of militia. Here, for years and years, those liable to military duty were warned to appear "armed and equipped as the law directs." There were two trainings, generally, each year, in May and in September.

The militia laws of the State, passed in 1792 and remodeled in 1808, remained the laws of the State, without any very essential modification, nearly forty years; and perhaps our militia was never better organized or in a more flourishing condition than for the twenty years succeeding the War of 1812–15. But innovation and change are natural laws. Forty years of peace made men forgetful of that truth embodied in our Bill of Rights, that a "well-regulated militia is the proper, natural and sure defense of a State." Our militia, by legislative enactment of July 5, 1851, became a mere skeleton, and that existing only upon paper. The days of the old-fashioned musters were over.

The following is a partial list of general and field officers which Warner furnished the State militia from 1792 to 1851:

Brigadier-General, Aquilla Davis; Colonels, Richard Straw, Simeon Bartlett, Isaac Dalton, Jr., James M. Harriman, John C. Ela; Lieutenant-Colonels, Hiram Dimond, Timothy D. Robertson, William G. Flanders, John A. Hardy, Calvin A. Davis, Bartlett Hardy; Majors, Daniel Runnels, Joseph B. Hoyt, William H. Ballard, Joseph Burke, Daniel George, Joseph S. Hoyt, Eliezar Emerson, Stephen K. Hoyt; Captains, Jacob Davis, Timothy Flanders, David Harriman, Nathaniel Flanders, Nicholas Evans, William Currier.

Warner in the Civil War.—When the Rebellion broke out, in 1861, and New Hampshire raised a regiment to proceed to Washington, this town sent seven men who were mustered May 2, 1861. This first regiment were three-months' men, and were discharged August 9th of the same year. Five of the Warner men enlisted again in other regiments. New Hampshire raised, from first to last, seventeen regiments of infantry, two battalions of cavalry, a regiment of artillery and one of sharpshooters, embracing in all thirty-four thousand five hundred men. Warner had men in most of these organizations. The whole number furnished by the town was two hundred, of which one hundred and twenty-four were citizens and seventy-six were recruited abroad. Three Warner men were mustered in the Second Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, of three-years' men; one in the Fifth Regiment; two in the Seventh Regiment; forty-six in the Eleventh Regiment; thirty-one in the Sixteenth Regiment, nine months; eight in the Eighteenth Regiment, nine months; two in New Hampshire Battalion, First New England Cavalry; six in the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry; three in the First Regiment Heavy Artillery; eleven men in the First Regiment United States Sharpshooters; four others served in various organizations out of the State.

Of the citizens who held prominent positions in the service during the War of the Rebellion, was, first, Walter Harriman, who was commissioned colonel of

the Eleventh Regiment August 26, 1862. He fought with his regiment in the battle of the Wilderness, and entered Petersburg in command of a brigade of nine regiments. March 13, 1865, he was appointed brigadier-general by brevet, for gallant conduct during the war. General Harriman subsequently went into civil life, became Secretary of State, 1865 and 1866, and was elected Governor of the State in 1867 and 1868.

Samuel Davis, who served as major of the Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, was born in Bradford, but has been a citizen of Warner since 1859. He was educated at the military academy at West Point, and in 1853 and 1854 he was in the North Pacific Railroad exploration and survey, under the late General I. I. Stevens as engineer, and for one thousand miles had charge of the meteorological department. He studied law in the office of Hon. Herman Foster, of Manchester, and is now engaged in the practice at Warner.

David C. Harriman, a brother of General Walter, both sons of Benjamin E. Harriman, Esq., was commissioned second lieutenant September 4, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant February 27, 1863; resigned July 1, 1863; appointed first lieutenant of the Eighteenth Regiment October 6, 1864; mustered out as captain June 10, 1865. Charles Davis, Jr., enlisted as first sergeant September 2, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant, and then to first; appointed captain September 20, 1864. Philip C. Bean was commissioned second lieutenant November 4, 1862.

Manufacturing Interests.—The inhabitants of Warner are principally employed in farming, but manufacturing is an important and growing interest. The town is watered by Warner River, a pleasant and rapid stream, which takes its rise in Sunapee Mountains and in Todd Pond, Newbury. From Newbury it passes through Bradford and enters Warner at the northwest corner; thence running in a northeasterly direction through the town, separating it in nearly two equal parts, and uniting with the Contoocook River in Hopkinton. In its passage through Warner it receives a considerable stream coming from Sutton. This river affords abundant water-power in its passage through the town, and during two or three miles of its course the water can be used over every thirty rods. At Melvin's Mills, at Waterloo, and at Davisville there are excellent privileges, which have been utilized more or less since the first settlement of the town. More than a hundred years ago there were saw and grist-mills at Waterloo (Great Falls), and at one time since the little borough could boast of a tannery, a clothing-mill, a trip-hammer and a paper-mill. The latter factory was in operation from 1816 to 1840, manufacturing all grades of paper from the finest note to the coarsest wrapping.

At Melvin's there was also a saw and a grist-mill, a bedstead-factory, a chain-factory and a woolen cloth factory, all of which did considerable business. The grist and saw-mill are still in operation, the woolen-factory was destroyed by fire, the others have discontinued business. At Davisville there was an iron foundry, at which clock-weights, hand-irons and like articles were manufactured. Old iron was run up and used for these purposes instead of ore. The business was discontinued about the year 1830. There was also a woolen-factory at the same place, but the cloth-mill was washed away by the great freshet of 1826.[1]

Notwithstanding the decay and suspension of several manufactures, it is believed that the manufacturing which is done in town at present will equal, if not surpass, that of any previous period. The leading manufacturing industry is probably at Davisville. Here the Davis Brothers are engaged in the manufacture of straw-board. The firm consists of Walter S. Davis and Henry C. Davis, grandsons of General Aquilla Davis. They began business in 1871, and at present employ about forty hands. They manufacture some seven hundred tons of straw-board annually, amounting in value to seventy-five thousand dollars. The firm also own a grist-mill and a saw-mill, and this very year have commenced the manufacture of boxes. Five hundred thousand feet of pine timber is now lying in their yard for this purpose.

At the Centre village the Merrimack Glove Company has established a very thriving business. The company procured, on favorable terms, the commodious building near the freight and passenger depots of the Concord and Claremont Railroad, which had been erected by the defunct Boston Boot and Shoe Company, and established its business in the early part of 1883. Late in the fall of the same year a large tannery was erected in connection with the factory. During the year 1883 the factory was run eight months, turning out some twenty-five hundred dozens of different kinds and qualities of buckskin gloves, which were sold to the largest jobbing-houses from Maine to California, giving perfect satisfaction and finding no superior in the market. The managers, having perfect confidence in the success of their enterprise, in 1884 increased the business more than one hundred per cent., and manufactured five thousand, employing some thirty-five hands. The amount paid for help during the year was fifteen thousand dollars. The company purchased, during the time, eighty-five thousand pounds of deer-skins; and the entire product of the factory, five thousand dozen gloves and mittens, were sold to different parties throughout the country. A cash dividend of six per cent. was paid the stockholders January 1, 1885. The stockholders of the company are as follows: A. C. Carroll, W. H. H. Cowles, George Savory,

[1] This was the same freshet that destroyed the Willey family at the White Mountain Notch. All the bridges of Warner were carried off by the flood, and the crops on the lowlands were entirely destroyed. August 28th is still remembered as the day of the "Great Freshet."

B. F. Heath, L. W. Chase, E. H. Carroll, Ira Harvey, J. R. Cogswell, R. S. Rogers and A. G. Marsh. The directors are A. C. Carroll, W. H. H. Cowles, George Savory, L. N. Chase and E. H. Carroll.

The Warner Glove Company, located on Depot Street, are doing a large and increasing business. The company employ about fifteen operatives, and do an annual business of ten thousand dollars. The stockholders are A. P. Davis, P. C. Wheeler and H. M. Giffin. Another enterprising firm is that of Bartlett Brothers, who manufacture coarse and fine excelsior at Melvin's Mills. This firm began business in 1871. They have six thousand dollars invested, and do a business amounting to seven thousand dollars annually. Number of employés, seven.

At Roby's Corner O. P. & C. W. Redington are engaged in the manufacture of hubs. They have a large establishment, employing some ten or a dozen men, and do a business of fifteen thousand dollars annually. The Kearsarge Fruit Evaporating Company have erected two large buildings at the centre village, containing five evaporators of the capacity of five hundred bushels of apples per day. They employ between fifty and sixty operatives during three months of the year, and sometimes evaporate forty thousand bushels of apples per year. Arthur Thompson is general manager. The total value of manufactured goods annually produced in town is not far from four hundred thousand dollars.

An article of this description would hardly be complete without some allusion to the more interesting features of Warner. The main street is situated in a valley, through which flows the Warner River with graceful, sinuous curves, while on either side the hills rise grand and green and beautiful, towering far above the spires of the churches. There is not, of a verity, a pleasanter or a more picturesque hamlet in the county of Merrimack. The streets are wide and beautifully shaded by maple and elm. Neatness and thrift characterize the whole surroundings. It is only eight miles to the summit of Kearsarge Mountain, which affords some of the finest scenery in New Hampshire. Summer tourists have had their attention attracted by the fine scenery of the adjacent country, and have visited the town in large numbers. The income from this class amounts to more than three thousand dollars.

Warner is famous for its picturesque nooks and rural drives. One of the most charming drives in Merrimack County is on the road from Warner village to Bradford. The distance is about nine miles, following the river valley and crossing the stream several times. Three little hamlets are passed on the route, each dignified on the map as railroad-stations, namely: Waterloo, Roby's Corner and Melvin's Mills. The former contains some twenty or twenty-five houses, a saw-mill, depot, post-office and schoolhouse. Ex-Governor N. G. Ordway, of Dakota, and ex-Secretary of State William E. Chandler have very fine summer-residences at this place. The name Waterloo was bestowed upon this little rural neighborhood in honor of that great battle whose issue decided Napoleon's career forever. When the result of that conflict was announced, most of the citizens were collected at a mill-raising. The victory of the Allies was pleasing to those few individuals, and one, in the excitement of the moment, broke a bottle of rum (they drank liquor in those days), and christened the mill and the village with it,—Waterloo. The name has "stuck."

Two miles beyond Waterloo is Roby's Corner station, the residence of M. H. Roby and George C. Eastman. A beautiful scene lies here. A broad intervale stretches to the south; green sloping pastures are on the west, and the east and north are bounded by high hills, covered with sombre pines and gnarled oaks that have bid defiance to the storms of years. Between Roby's and Melvin's Mills there is a gorge of wonderful beauty and wild grandeur. The river, bound in by a narrow defile, dashes and foams and roars, so as to be heard many rods away. Several dwelling-houses and a busy factory nestle below in the valley, and the railroad, with its high grade and trestle-work over the river, carries the steaming iron horse high above the chimney-tops. It is a wild and picturesque scene.

Melvin's Mills was so named after the Melvin brothers, who built a saw and grist-mill there as early as 1825. The Melvins were large, muscular men, and their feats of strength are still the wonder-tales of many a rural neighborhood. To the generations that have passed away Melvin's Mills and the Calico school-house were landmarks of particular interest. Davisville, in the southeasterly part of the town, is a beautiful and busy little village. It has the finest water-power to be found on the Warner River, and from the time the first mills were built here until the present time, it has been taken advantage of in every possible way. Most of the manufacturing interests of the place are controlled by various members of the Davis family, who have given their name to the little hamlet which has grown up around this valuable water-power. There is a small store at the place, a post-office and some fine farms in the adjacent section.

"North village," so called, is one of the pleasant little neighborhoods of Warner. The name has been in use during more than a hundred years. In the early days of the settlement there was quite a farmers' village on the Gould road and over Waldron's Hill. Between Bartlett's Brook and "Kiah Corner," a dozen deserted building-sites can be counted where families once resided. These, with the buildings that still stand, made a lively, bustling street, the first of the century. At the north of this line of dwellings extended another cluster of farm-houses, taking in the Elliots, at the J. O. Barnard place, and Isaac Dalton and his tannery, at the Levi O. Colby

place. The people of the South road called this settlement of the North road the North village.

It is not strictly a village or hamlet now, the houses being too scattered to allow such a dignified appellation, but within the radius of a mile are some twenty-five houses, principally the homes of hard-working and prosperous yeomen. The surface of the land is uneven and somewhat rocky, but the soil is strong and fertile and large crops are raised. A wild, dashing little stream, called Silver Brook, having its sources among the eastern slopes of the Minks, flows down through the valley and joins the Warner River near River Bow Park. Along the banks of this rivulet the highway leads, lined on either side by the farm-houses, the shops and the ample barns of the rural populace. Graceful willows and birches, with here and there a maple or an elm, throw their branches out on the breeze and make a grateful shade in the warm summer-time. A drive through this neighborhood on a still, hushed noon or at the sunset hour is perfectly enchanting; and if one drives round by "Kiah Corner," he will view a scene that is not easily surpassed in New England. Another beautiful drive is through the Kimball District. A view from Kelley Hill, looking to the north and west, at the sunset hour, the whole Warner Valley, with the village in the foreground and Kearsarge Mountain standing as a sentinel in the background, is worth going miles to see.

Six ponds are within the limits of the township, namely: Tom, Bear, Pleasant, Bagley's, Simmonds and Day's. The largest of these is Tom Pond, or, rather, as it is now called "Lake Tom." This is a beautiful sheet of water half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. Its shores are attractive, its waters clear as crystal. During the last few years it has become quite a summer resort. A company has erected a commodious pavilion on its western shore, improved the adjacent grounds and built a fleet of boats for aquatic and piscatorial purposes. The pavilion and grounds were formally opened and dedicated on July 4, 1884.

CHAPTER IV.

WARNER—(*Continued*).

MEMORABLE EVENTS, NATURAL AND SOCIAL.

The Old Meeting-House Fight.—The quarrel in which Warner was involved over the question of the location of the meeting-house, from 1783 to 1790, was one which was fought out to the bitter end with intense feeling, and has probably never been equaled by anything which has occurred since in the history of the town.

Prior to 1819, when the State Legislature passed the "Toleration Act," by which the building of churches and the support of preaching was divorced from the State and the meeting-houses and the ministers were remanded to the support of those only of the citizens who were voluntarily disposed to give their aid, it was binding on every tax-payer to contribute his share, according to his means, to build meeting-houses and to pay the minister's salary. Therefore, it followed that every voter had a personal and direct interest in churches and ministers.

In our review of the evangelical history of the town we had something to say about the first church. This structure, which was built at the South Lower village, was small and rude, and was in use only four years. In 1770 it was superseded by another of larger proportions and superior architectural design, erected on the same site. This, too, in process of time, became too small for the needs of the citizens, and the question of a new one was agitated. Meanwhile the population had been increasing on the north side of the river, and they, for reasons of the greater convenience to themselves, wished a meeting-house built on their side of the river. The town could support but one church, and as the people on the east side, for similar reasons, wished the new building to be erected on the old site, a sharp controversy grew out of the matter. Innumerable town-meetings were held, and votes for and against a new house and against changing the location were passed in alternate confusion for several years.

Finally, at a town-meeting held in May, 1788, the town voted both to build and not to build, and, in hopes of a final adjustment of the vexed question, voted, according to the record, "to petition the General Court for a committee to appoint a place where to set a meeting-house in this town." In June of that summer Benjamin Sargent and Richard Bartlett, two of the selectmen, appeared before a committee of the Legislature with a formal petition, and the court accordingly appointed a trustworthy committee to decide on the location of the meeting-house. This committee was composed of Col. Ebenezer Webster, of Salisbury; Robert Wallace, of Henniker; and Joseph Wadleigh, of Sutton; and their report was as follows:

"The committee, having attended to the business referred to, and after viewing the greater part of the town, with the situation of the inhabitants thereof, agree to report as their opinion that the spot of ground where the old meeting-house now stands is the most suitable place to set the new meeting-house on.

"Warner, Sept. 12, 1788."

This did not, however, end the fight, for at a meeting in October and at another in November the town repudiated the decision of the committee and voted not to build on that site. At last, April 25, 1789, it was voted to build between Ensign Joseph Currier's and Mr. Isaac Chase's, on the north side of the road, under the ledge, at the northwest end of what is now the Lower village. A building committee was appointed at the same time, consisting of Joseph Sawyer, Tappan Evans, Richard Straw, Jacob Wal-

dron, Benjamin Sargent, Reuben Kimball and William Morrill.

In the face of a protest of forty-six of the prominent men of the town, headed by Aquilla Davis, the committee proceeded about their work, and before the end of the summer erected a church, which was called "The House under the Ledge." But this did not soothe the spirit of discord, and the evil results of this division lasted for some time, as is shown by the vote, which was passed at the November town election not to meet in the new house, and that preaching should not occur there. There was even an effort on the part of some to get a vote to move the house over to the south side of the river. Opposition, however, gradually died away, and in August, 1790, it was "*Voted* That Mr. Kelley should preach in the new meeting-house for the future, and the inhabitants meet there for public worship." In March of the next year a vote was passed to take down the old meeting-house and appropriate the stuff towards fencing the burying-ground.

A Day of Terror.—The 19th of January, 1810, was, in the central part of New Hampshire at least, a day of terror, one never to be forgotten in the annals of the "hill towns" of this beautiful State. The afternoon of the 18th was unusually warm and mild; the thermometer indicated forty-three degrees, or eleven degrees above freezing. Before light the next morning a winter hurricane was sweeping over the mountains, hills, plains and valleys, snapping off good-sized pine-trees, in its extended path, as if they were but fragile reeds. Great oaks were twisted by the force of the wind like withes in the hands of a giant. Barns were swept to ruin, and sheds of lighter construction were carried away by the storm of wind like chaff. This horrible blizzard continued during nearly a whole day. Nearly all the while the air was filled with fine, hail-like particles of snow, caught up by the gale, so that it was impossible to see more than a few rods away. To add to the gloom of the occasion and its deathly danger, the mercury of the thermometer sank, in the sixteen hours following the previous day's thaw, to twenty-five degrees below zero. The mercury runs as low every winter as it did that day, but mortal man has never known a severer day in this New England. Thousands of fowl were blown away and never seen by their owners again; rabbits, partridges and crows were frozen in the thickest woods; young cattle were frozen solid as they huddled together in the half-open barn-yard sheds, some of which withstood the force of the wind; many cattle perished where they were tied in their stalls.

The heavens roared like the sea in a cyclone. Branches of trees, hay from demolished barns, loosened clapboards and shingles from such houses as had great oaken frames and immense chimneys to hold the structures in place, rose in the air and mingled together in terrifying confusion. The loss of live stock and buildings in Merrimack County aggregated scores of thousands of dollars. The "cold Friday" was known and is remembered throughout the New England States.

A Year without a Summer.—The year 1816 is known among the few old men who remember it as "the year without a summer." In every month there was a severe frost, and the greater part of the crops were substantially destroyed. There are old farmers living in Warner who remember it well. It was often referred to as "eighteen hundred and starve to death." January was mild, as was also February, with the exception of a few days. The greater part of March was cold and boisterous. April opened warm, but grew colder as it advanced, ending with snow and ice and winter cold. In May ice formed half an inch thick, buds and flowers were killed and corn frozen. Frost, ice and snow were common in June. On inauguration day, in June, there was snow to the depth of four inches on a level in Warner; in Maine the snow was ten inches deep. Almost every green thing was killed, and the fruit was nearly all destroyed. July was accompanied with frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of window-glass in New York and all the New England States. In August ice formed half an inch thick. A cold northern wind prevailed nearly all summer.

Corn was so damaged that a great deal was cut and dried for fodder. Very little ripened in New Hampshire, and even in the Middle States the crop was small. Farmers were obliged to pay four dollars, and even five dollars, a bushel for corn of 1815 harvest for seed for the next spring's planting. The first two weeks of September were mild; the rest of the month was cold, with frost, and ice formed a quarter of an inch thick. October was more than usually cold, with frost and ice. November was cold and blustering, with snow enough for good sleighing. December was quite mild and comfortable.

The Tornado of 1821.—Warner has not often been visited by great and noteworthy disasters, either natural or otherwise. The great whirlwind or tornado of 1821 was the most terrible of the kind that ever visited this section. Many of the older inhabitants of the town still remember the catastrophe, and the path of the tempest is visible in several places after the passage of more than sixty years.

The month of September, 1821, according to the testimony of those who were living at the time, was eminently a season of uncommon storms and tempests. But the most of them, severe as they were, produced little injury in comparison with the whirlwind of the 9th of the same month. The tornado is said to have commenced near Lake Champlain, gathering in violence as it went along. It passed over Lake Sunapee and through a portion of New London and Sutton, and entered that part of Warner called the Gore not far from the base of Kearsarge Mountain. The tempest carried away the barn of

William Harwood, injured the houses of M. F. Goodwin, J. Ferrin and Abner Watkins, completely destroying Ferrin's barn and unroofing Watkins'. Next in the path of the wind stood the dwelling of Daniel Savory. Apprehending a storm, Samuel Savory, aged seventy-two, the father of the proprietor, who was himself absent, went up-stairs to fasten a window that was open. The women went to assist him, but all were too late. The tornado seized the house in its giant grip, lifted it and whirled it around, burying six of the family in its ruins. The body of the aged Samuel Savory was found six rods away, his brains dashed out against a stone. Elizabeth, his wife, was badly injured by the falling timbers. Mary, the wife of Daniel Savory, was severely bruised, and an infant that she had in her arms was killed. The others escaped with slight wounds.

The house of Robert Savory was also demolished. The family, consisting of eight persons, were all wounded, but not seriously. John Palmer, who lived half a mile away, saw the cloud coming, in shape, as he represented it, like an inverted funnel, the air filled with leaves, limbs of trees and pieces of timber. Before he could enter to give an alarm, the house came down over his head. Mrs. Palmer was considerably hurt, but the rest of the family were not sensibly injured.

Between Savory's and Palmer's the wind tore up everything in its course. Whole acres of corn and grain were swept off clean, trees were uprooted, stones half-buried in the earth were overturned; one stone weighing six hundred pounds was moved several feet.

From this place the tornado passed two and a half miles, sweeping away the buildings of Peter Flanders, killing a Miss Anna Richardson and injuring the infant child of Mrs. Flanders so severely that for several days her life was despaired of. Mr. and Mrs. Flanders testified that no sound of wind was heard, although some might have observed the cloud, until the crash of the building took place, and then all was over in an instant.

The buildings of Deacon Joseph True, in the corner of Salisbury, were next swept away. The whole family was buried in the ruins. Mr. True was saved by a huge timber, which fell endways into the ground, within two feet of the place where he stood, and the other timbers falling upon that one protected him from injury. By almost superhuman exertions he dug Mrs. True and four children out from beneath the bricks, where they were actually buried more than a foot. The oven had just been heated, and the bricks were so hot that in removing them from his children the deacon burned his fingers to the bone. Mrs. True was badly hurt. The youngest child, an infant, seven weeks old, was found at the distance of one hundred feet under the bottom of a sleigh, the top of which could not be found. After this the tornado passed into Warner again, tearing down a barn and passing over a pond, the waters of which were drawn up in its centre, and finally terminated its ravages in this quarter in the woods bordering on what is now Webster.

Lafayette's Visit.—In 1825 the Marquis of Lafayette made his famous journey through the United States. In the course of fourteen months he traversed the whole country, visiting every State in the Union and all the leading cities, and was received everywhere with sincere tokens of reverence and affection. June 22, 1825, he was at Concord, where a grand reception was given him. Among the military companies of the State that were in attendance at that time was the Warner Light Infantry, under the command of Captain William Currier. Monday, the 27th of June, the Marquis proceeded westward to Vermont, going through Warner. When he reached the Warner line an escort of our citizens met him, and Dr. Moses Long made an address of welcome. The party then marched in a formal procession to Captain Kelley's tavern, where the old veteran alighted from his carriage and was conducted to the church near at hand. It was now noon, and, in front of the church, on the level green, stood a long table spread with choice refreshments. The general partook lightly of these, being waited upon by several of the beautiful young ladies of the village. One, who remembered how he looked at this time, says that his appearance surprised every one. He presented a fine, portly figure, nearly six feet high, and his weight of years was lightly worn, his only apparent infirmity being a slight lameness resulting from his old wound at Brandywine.

After the collation was served, and Lafayette had shaken hands with every man, woman and child, the distinguished visitor remounted his carriage and continued his way through Warner, the old and young thronging the door-yards to catch a glimpse of the great man's face. As he passed out of sight the old brass cannon was fired repeatedly, awaking the echoes of the hills around him. And so the "Nation's guest" passed from Warner.

Citizens of Note.—Warner has raised her share of noted characters. Near the northeastern border of the town still stands the birth-place and early home of ex-Governor Ezekiel Straw. At the opposite extremity of the town are the ruins of the old homestead where ex-Governor Walter Harriman was born and brought up. Half-way between these extremities, and under the very shadows of the Minks, was the early home of ex-Governor N. G. Ordway.

Hon. John Pillsbury, ex-Governor of Minnesota, spent a part of his boyhood here, and his brother, Hon. George A. Pillsbury, mayor of Minneapolis, was once a trader in the store now occupied by B. F. Heath. More extended notices will be found of these men in another portion of this volume.

A short distance from the road leading from Warner to Henniker is an old ruined cellar, all that now remains of what was once the habitation of Prince

Hastings. Prince was a negro, who, for many years, lived in the Warner woods, enjoying a local reputation not below that of many better men. Yet Prince was no ninny. He was a great jokist, and could sing songs and play on the bones. Many stories are related of him, but none, perhaps, better than the one told of his being discovered in the mill stealing meal, when he explained, "It is not I; it's Tony Clark." Tony, or Anthony Clark, was another negro, who was quite a character fifty or sixty years ago. He was a fiddler and dancing-master, and probably did more towards instructing the young folks in the arts and graces of politeness than any other man of his day or generation. He was born a slave, served in the Revolutionary army, was a waiter for several years to General Washington, and finally was manumitted and came to Warner to live. Prince Hastings was born free, and, consequently, always regarded Tony with contempt. So, when caught in the flagrant dereliction before alluded to, it was natural that he should charge the deed to his rival, though the manner in which he did it did not materially serve to exculpate himself. Prince died in 1846 at or about the age of seventy-five. Tony Clark also lived to a great age, dying in 1854, aged one hundred and four years. In honor of his Revolutionary service, they gave him a military funeral, which was a splendid affair.

In 1876 (centennial year) a little excitement arose over the matter of changing the town's name from Warner to Georgetown. A petition, backed by the names and influence of a number of the prominent citizens, was presented to the General Court for this purpose. But a counter petition, containing the names of three-quarters of the citizens of the town, several of whom had signed the first, was also presented, and, after a protracted discussion by the representatives of both parties, the committee decided not to change the name; so Warner it is to-day, bearing the noble cognomen of the patrician councilor whose very name recalls all that wealth and ease and almost baronial greatness that is associated with the great crown officers of colonial times.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GENERAL WALTER HARRIMAN.[1]

The name of no New Hampshire man of the present generation is more broadly known than that of Walter Harriman. His distinguished services to the State, both in the Legislature and in the executive chair, his honorable service as an officer of the Union army, the important trusts he held at the hands of one and another of our national administrations, and, not least, his brilliant gifts as an orator, which made him always welcome to the lyceum platform, and caused him to be widely and eagerly sought for in every important election campaign for many years, combined to make him one of the most conspicuous men in our commonwealth.

The Harriman family is of English origin.

Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, a man of eminence in the church, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1590. He graduated at the University of Cambridge in 1610. Becoming a dissenter from the Church of England, after twenty-five years of faithful service, his ministerial functions were suspended. He says of himself,—"For refusing to read that accursed book that allowed sports on God's holy Sabbath, I was suspended, and by it and other sad signs driven, with many of my hearers, into New England." This stanch Puritan arrived on these shores in 1638. In his devoted flock there was an orphan lad, sixteen years of age, named Leonard Harriman, and from this youthful adventurer the subject of this sketch descended, being of the seventh generation.

Rogers selected for his colony an unoccupied tract of country between Salem and Newburyport, Mass., to which he gave the name of Rowley, that being the name of the parish in Yorkshire to which he had long ministered.

The oldest son of Leonard Harriman was massacred, with ninety of his comrades,—"the flower of Essex County,"—in King Philip's War, September 18, 1675, at Bloody Brook. The great-grandfather of Walter Harriman saw eight years of hard service in the French and Revolutionary Wars. His grandfather settled in the wilds of Warner, N. H., at the foot of the Mink Hills, but lost his life by an accident at the early age of twenty-eight. His father, the late Benjamin E. Harriman, was a man of character and influence through an honorable life. He reared a large family at the ancestral home in Warner, where the subject of this sketch, being a third son, was born, April 8, 1817.

Muscle and intellect and the heroic virtues can have no better nursery than the rugged farm-life of New England, and the Warner homestead was a challenge and stimulus to the qualities that were needed in the future man of affairs. This child of the third generation that had occupied the same home and tilled the same soil grew up with a stalwart physical organization and a fine loyalty to his native town, a deep interest in its rude history and traditions, and a sympathy with the common people, which, in turn, made him a favorite with all. To him there was no spot to be compared with his birthplace, and there were no people so interesting and endeared as his old neighbors in the rugged hill-town. A few years before his death he wrote a "History of Warner," which is regarded as "one of the most systematic, comprehensive and generally interesting works of the kind yet given to the public in the State."

[1] From a sketch by Rev. S. C. Beane, with some additions.

His "schooling" was obtained at the Harriman district school and at the academy in the adjoining town of Hopkinton.

When hardly more than a boy, he made a successful trial of the excellent self-discipline of school-teaching, and at different times taught in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and New Jersey. While in the latter State, at the age of twenty-two, he became deeply interested in the principles of Liberal Christianity (the form of religious faith to which he always held), and occasionally wrote sermons, which were well received from the pulpit, and some of which found their way into print. It was certain, from his early youth, that nature designed him for a public speaker, the rare oratorical gifts which afterwards distinguished him having shown themselves gradually and prophetically in the district school-house and the village academy. This tentative experience in preaching, undertaken of his own motion and without conferring with flesh and blood, resulted in his settlement, in 1841, over the Universalist Church in Harvard, Mass., where he remained in active service four years. Returning now to Warner, and soon leaving the pulpit altogether, he became the senior partner in trade with John S. Pillsbury, late Governor of Minnesota, probably the only instance in our history where two young business partners in a retired country town have afterwards become the chief executives of different States.

In 1849, Mr. Harriman was elected by his townsmen to the New Hampshire House of Representatives, where he almost immediately became prominent as a leader in debate on the Democratic side. Of his record as a party man little needs to be said, except that from first to last, and whatever his affiliations, he displayed great independence in espousing measures and principles which commended themselves to his judgment and conscience, even when it put him in a minority with his political associates. In his first legislative term, on the question of commuting the death sentence of a woman who was sentenced to be hung for murder, he not only advocated such commutation, but was a leader in the movement for the abolition of capital punishment altogether, to which purpose he always stood committed. In the Legislature of 1850 he was the leading advocate of the Homestead Exemption Law, at which time a resolution was adopted submitting the question to the people. The voters of the State gave their approval at the next March election, and in the following June the act was consummated. No Legislature has dared to repeal it, and the foresight and courage of its authors and earliest advocates have been so approved by thirty years of experience that it is doubtful if a single citizen can be found to-day who would desire to undo their work.

It was no accident or trifling smartness that could give a man prominence in those two Legislatures of a third of a century ago. Among the men of marked ability, now deceased, who held seats in those years were Horton D. Walker, Samuel H. Ayer, Lemuel N. Pattee, Edmund Parker, Samuel Lee, John Preston, William Haile, Richard Jenness, William P. Weeks, Thomas E. Sawyer, W. H. Y. Hackett, Nathaniel B. Baker, Charles F. Gove, Thomas M. Edwards, Josiah Quincy and scores of others, now living, of equal merit. In this galaxy of brilliant minds it is no exaggeration to say that, young as he was, Mr. Harriman was an honored peer in legislative duty and debate. Besides the two years named he reprerented Warner again in the House in 1858, when he was his party's candidate for Speaker. He also represented District No. 8 in the State Senate in 1859 and 1860. In 1853 and 1854 he held the responsible position of State treasurer. Appointed, in 1856, by the President of the United States, on a board of commissioners, with ex-Congressmon James H. Relf, of Missouri, and Colonel William Spencer, of Ohio, to classify and appraise Indian lands in Kansas, he spent a year of official service in that inviting territory, then turbulent with ruffianism. Border raids, burnings and murder were daily occurrences; but the duties of this office were faithfully attended to, and no breath of complaint was ever heard against the delicate work of the board.

During the reign of that un-American political heresy popularly called Know-Nothingism, in 1854, 1855 and 1856, Mr. Harriman was its firm and unyielding enemy. In a discussion of this question with Hon. Cyrus Barton, at Loudon Centre, Mr. Harriman had closed his first speech, and Mr. Barton has just begun a reply, when he dropped dead upon the platform, a tragedy which lingered sadly in the memory of his friendly antagonist of that day.

The outbreak of the Civil War began an era in the life of every public man in the nation. It projected issues which made party allegiance a secondary affair. It sent many earnest and honest men across the party line, while some of our best citizens simply took their stand for the time being outside all political folds, independent and ready for whatever calls the exigencies of the country might give forth. In that fateful spring of 1861, Mr. Harriman became the editor and one of the proprietors of the *Weekly Union* at Manchester, which heartily espoused the war policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration for the preservation of the republic, and thus found himself the leader and spokesman of what were known as the "War Democrats." He was placed in nomination as a candidate for Governor of the State at a large mass convention of this class of voters, held at Manchester in February, 1863, and the movement resulted in defeating a choice by the people and throwing the election into the Legislature.

No man uttered braver or more eloquent words for the Union cause than Mr. Harriman, and his tongue and pen were an important element in the rousing of the citizens of New Hampshire to the graver duties

of the hour. In August, 1862, he was made colonel of the Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteers. He led his regiment to the field, and was at its head most of the time until the close of the war, except the four months, from May to September, 1864, when he was an inmate of Confederate prisons. With some other captured Union officers, he was for seven weeks of this time imprisoned in that part of Charleston, S. C., which was most exposed to the fire of the Union guns from Morris Island; but, providentially, though that part of the doomed city was destroyed, no harm came to him from the guns of his fellow-loyalists.

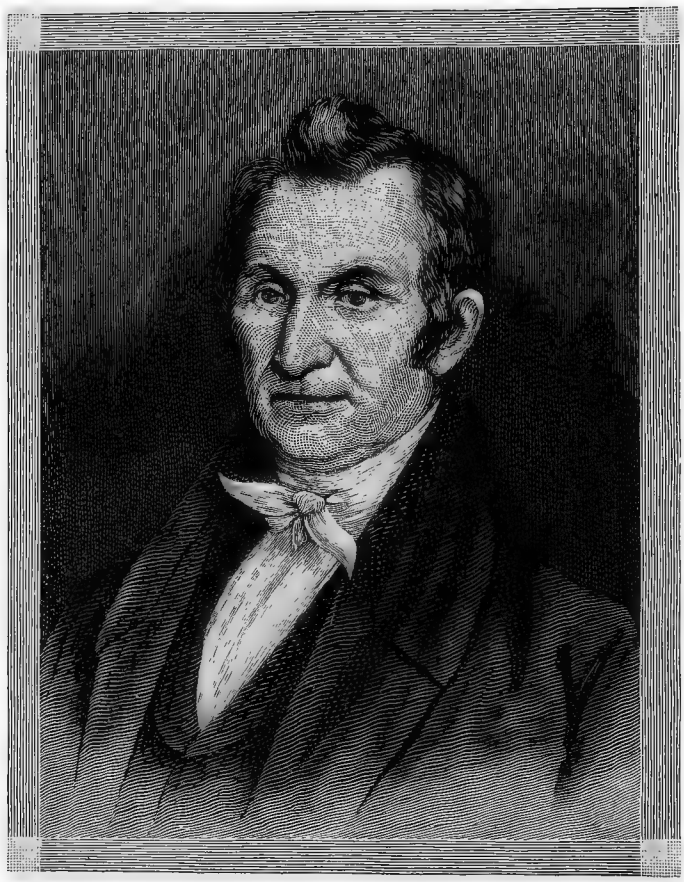
The first set battle in which the Eleventh Regiment bore a part was that of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, when, with unflinching courage, Colonel Harriman and his men faced the dreadful carnage of that long day before Marye's Heights, less than three months after their arrival in the field. The loss of the regiment in this engagement was terrific. Passing over much (for want of space) that is thrilling and praiseworthy, we find the Eleventh, under their colonel, at the front in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, where they made a daring and stubborn onset on the Confederate entrenchments, carrying before them two successive lines of the enemy's works. But among the five thousand Union men that were captured in that bloody engagement, the commander of the Eleventh New Hampshire was included. Colonel Harriman and the survivors of his charge were present at the final grapple of the war, before Petersburg, and on the 3d day of April, 1865, he led a brigade of nine regiments (a force three times as great as the whole American Army at Bunker Hill) into that fated city on the heels of Lee's fleeing command. The war was now virtually ended; the surrender of Lee at Appomattox followed six days afterward, and the Eleventh Regiment, of proud and honorable record, was mustered out of service the following June. Their commander was appointed brigadier-general United States Volunteers, by brevet, "for gallant conduct during the war," to date from March 13, 1865.

On his arrival home, at the close of the war, General Harriman was elected to the office of Secretary of State by the Legislature then in session, and he at once entered upon the duties of the office, which he held two years, and until his promotion to the gubernatorial chair. In the large Republican Convention, consisting of six hundred and seventy-five delegates, and held at Concord in 1867, he was nominated on the first ballot as candidate for Governor of the State. One of the most salient and memorable incidents connected with this period was the joint canvass, made by amicable arrangement between General Harriman and the Hon. John G. Sinclair, the Democratic candidate. Such canvasses are not uncommon in the West and South; but in New England, and with men of such forensic ability as the distinguished nominees posessed, it was an event fraught with great popular interest, and which drew forth, possibly, the most earnest and eloquent discussions of questions to which a New England people has ever listened. Many flattering notices were given of these discussions; there were thirteen in all. Commenting on one of the number, a leading newspaper said of General Harriman: "Soaring above all petty personal allusions, he held the audience as if spell-bound, and made all his hearers, for the time being, lovers of the whole country—of the Union, of liberty and independence throughout the world. He spoke not as a politician, but as a patriot, a statesman, a philanthropist, and his noble sentiments had such power of conviction that it was impossible to ward off the results by argument." His election followed by a decisive majority.

The campaign of 1868 occurred at a time when a strong reaction was setting against the Republican party throughout the country. Fresh candidates for the Presidency were about to be nominated; the impeachment of Andrew Johnson was in progress; military rule had been established in the South; utter financial ruin was hotly foretold; and the dominant party was suffering crushing reverses in many of the States. To add to the discouragements of this party in New Hampshire, when the municipal election came on, in December, Portsmouth and Manchester rolled up adverse majorities, and the tide was tending strongly in one direction. Encouraged by such promising signs the Democratic party held its State Convention at the early day of the 14th of November. Their old and tried war-horse, John G. Sinclair, was again put upon the track, and his election was, by that party, deemed a foregone conclusion. A long and fierce contest ensued. Governor Harriman met his fellow-citizens face to face in every section of the State. He addressed immense meetings, holding one every secular day for six weeks, and failing to meet no appointment on account of weariness, storms or any other cause. He was triumphantly re-elected, obtaining a larger vote than any candidate for office had ever before received in New Hampshire.

Of Governor Harriman's administration of the affairs of the State, in its principal features, with the exacting duties and the keen prudence required of the chief executive in those days of large indebtedness, unbalanced accounts and new legislation to meet the new and unprecedented demands, his constituents seem to have been hearty and unanimous in their approval. Their feelings may be summed up and expressed in the words of the *Boston Journal* when it said: "The administration of Governor Harriman will take rank among the best that New Hampshire has ever had."

General Harriman was appointed naval officer of the port of Boston by President Grant in April, 1869, which office he accepted after the expiration of his gubernatorial term, in June following. He was re-



Benja Evans

appointed in 1873 for a term of four years. The affairs of this office were conducted in such a manner as to preclude any word of criticism.

General Harriman engaged in political canvasses repeatedly in most of the Northern States, and in 1872 he participated extensively in the State campaign in North Carolina. In this later canvass the key-note of the national campaign was pitched, and the result of the desperate contest there in August made the re-election of General Grant in November a certainty.

Thousands have warmly testified to the rare oratorical powers of the subject of this sketch, the *Meriden* (Connecticut) *Recorder* being one of the number. That paper says of him: "As a platform speaker we never heard his equal. His delivery is fine, his logic clear as a crystal, his manner easy and natural and his physical force tremendous. With a voice clear and distinct as a trumpet, of immense compass, volume and power, his influence over an audience is complete. He affects nothing, but proceeds at once to the work in hand, and from the very outset carries his hearers with him, rising at times with the inspiration of his theme to the loftiest flights of eloquence."

In 1881, General Harriman was chosen to the Legislature from Concord, and in the Hall of Representatives, where he had stood over thirty years before, he took a fearless and independent position on the great questions that were agitated at that session. In 1882 he made an extended tour through Europe and portions of Asia and Africa, visiting London, Paris, Rome, Athens, Alexandria, Cairo, Jerusalem and many other places of note, going to the heart of the great pyramid and bathing in the Dead Sea and the waters of Jordan. On his return he wrote a book of his travels, which was his last work, entitled "In the Orient." The book is characteristic of the author, who saw much in a short time, and taking one rapidly through that interesting country, on foot and horseback, where brave armies fought and where patriarchs, prophets and Apostles went. The book was published by Lee & Shepard, of Boston, and two editions have been sold.

General Harriman was twice married: first, in 1841, to Miss Apphia K. Hoyt, daughter of Captain Stephen Hoyt, of Warner, who died two years afterwards; and again, in 1844, to Miss Almira R. Andrews, of Warner, who survives him. By the latter marriage he had three children,—Georgia, the only daughter, is the wife of Joseph R. Leeson, an importer, of Boston; Walter C., the oldest son, a lawyer in Boston; the younger son, Benjamin E., having prepared himself for the medical profession at some of the best schools in the land, took his degree at Dartmouth College in 1877 and began practice in Manchester, N. H.; but his health soon failing, after patient and determined efforts for its recovery, and after attempting, in Troy, N. H., to follow his profession, where, in a short space of time, he acquired a large practice and aroused the strongest feelings of friendship and sympathy of the people, he returned to his father's home in Concord, where he died of consumption and a heart difficulty May 23, 1880, lamented not only by his own family, but by a large circle of devoted and enthusiastic friends. His wife, so early bereaved, was Miss Jessie B., only daughter of the late Colonel Isaac W. Farmer, of Manchester.

A biographical paper, read before the New Hampshire Medical Society by Dr. A. H. Crosby, a physician of wide reputation, and printed, portrays the character of Dr. Harriman in generous outline and fine and tender tinting. He was a young man of a keen mind and of high integrity, large capacities for friendship and superior equipment for his life-work. There are two grandsons and one granddaughter of General Harriman's surviving children to represent the family.

In the month of July, 1883, General Harriman was prostrated, although apparently in his usual health, with cerebral embolism, resulting in aphasia, and although he made a wonderful and unexpected recovery therefrom, it was evident that his days on earth were hastening to a close. Early in the spring of 1884 he became confined to his home. Calmly he awaited the great transition, as the shadows gathered about him, with the oft-expressed wish that it might come suddenly and that his days of weariness might not be prolonged.

Like passing into a deep sleep, he died on the morning of July 25th. His remains repose in Pine Grove Cemetery, beneath a tall granite shaft, among his kindred, where the waters of the river ripple below and in full view of the hills that overshadow the place of his birth.

BENJAMIN EVANS.

Benjamin Evans, son of Tappan Evans, was born at Newburyport in 1772, but was brought to Warner with the family before 1780. His mother was called the "handsomest woman in Newburyport," and the son was a man of striking personal appearance. The writer has been unable to gather many facts in relation to the early life of this noted man. His education was limited, but, having commanding natural abilities, he wielded a large influence in Warner and in the State for many years. He married a Miss Wadleigh (an aunt of the late Judge Wadleigh, of Sutton) and commenced life at Roby's Corner. There he had a farm and saw-mill, the mill being a few rods below the present river bridge. In 1803 he went into mercantile business at South Sutton and at once became a prominent and influential man in the town. Though he only remained at Sutton four years, he served several times as moderator at town-meetings and several times as selectman. In 1807 he returned to Warner and made his home from that time through life at the village.

He was the leading business man in town for a long period of time; besides carrying on his country store, he dealt largely in cattle.

He lived some twenty-five or thirty years in what is now known as the Bates house, and the remainder of his life at the Porter house. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He knew every man in town and could readily call each man by name. He served as moderator of town-meetings, as selectman and as representative to the General Court a great many years.

He was elected Senator in old District No. 8 in 1830, and was in the Governor's Council in 1836 and 1837. He was appointed sheriff of Merrimack County in 1838 and held this, his last office, till 1843, the year before his decease.

His children were Abigail, married Reuben Porter; Susan, died in infancy; Susan (2d) married Dr. Eaton; Lucinda, married Nathan S. Colby; Sophronia, married Stephen C. Badger; Sarah, married H. D. Robertson; Hannah M., married Abner Woodman (he was a farmer and did considerable justice business in settling estates in the town of Warner); Benjamin, the last child, died at the age of six years. Mrs. Hannah M. Woodman[1] is the only surviving child of the late Benjamin Evans, and furnishes this illustration as a tribute to her father's memory.

LEVI BARTLETT.

Levi Bartlett, oldest son of Joseph Bartlett, was born in Warner, N. H., April 29, 1793, and is, therefore, at this date, ninety-two years of age.

His grandfather, Simeon Bartlett, of Amesbury, Mass. (a brother of Governor Josiah Bartlett, of Kingston, N. H., who was first after General Hancock to vote for and to sign the "Declaration of Independence"), was one of the original proprietors of the town of Warner, and he gave to his three sons, Joseph, Richard and Simeon, valuable tracts of land in the then newly-settled township.

The Bartlett family are from Stopham, Sussex County, England. John and Richard, progenitors of most of the name in this country, came over in 1634 and 1635, and settled at Newbury. They trace back their family for over eight hundred years of unbroken pedigree. Sir Walter B. Barttelot, a lineal descendant of Adam Barttelot, who came over with William, the Conqueror, now inherits the old family estate, consisting of some seven or eight thousand acres.

Sir Walter is member of Parliament, a Conservative and a stanch supporter of the Queen.

The subject of the present sketch, Levi Bartlett, of Warner, was early employed in his father's store, at the Lower village. A country store was then, even more than now, the centre of all masculine gatherings for the interchange of news and political and religious ideas. The incidents of the Revolutionary War were still fresh in the minds of the old *habitués* of the place, and the lad, always eager for information, listened with breathless interest to tales of daring and heroic deeds, and gazed with flashing eye as some old veteran of the war "shouldered his crutch and showed how fields were won." Added to the history of his country they orally delivered were the contents of the town library, kept at his father's store, and supplied, among other works, with copies of most of the popular histories then extant,—Hume, Gibbon, Goldsmith, etc.,—and while the rest of the family were gathered of an evening in the "east room" for social and neighborly converse, the young man, stretched on the old-fashioned kitchen settle, read, by the light of a tallow candle, or possibly by a blazing pine-knot, history, Shakespeare, translations of Virgil and Homer, or whatever else of poetry or romance those early times afforded. His extreme predilection for agriculture was fostered, if not induced, by the "Georgics," read at that susceptible age. Opportunities for education were very limited in those days, and the common district school did not set ordinary pupils very far on the road to knowledge. Private instruction, through a couple of winters, by Hon. Henry B. Chase, then a rising young lawyer of the town, and a "finishing term" at Amesbury Academy were all the additional scholastic advantages enjoyed by Mr. Bartlett. This rather meagre training was, however, largely supplemented in his case by constant, varied and extensive reading, and by a critical study, in later years, of geology, chemistry and other works connected with what was then dubbed, rather sneeringly, by the popular voice as "scientific farming." He was sent early to Newburyport to the book-store of Thomas & Whipple, and later to the store of his uncle, James Thorndike, of Salem, Mass., with the expectation that he would engage in mercantile pursuits. But he had little taste for "trade" and the embargo and non-intercourse with foreign nations, owing to the unfriendly and exasperating conduct of England, which worked so disastrously upon the fortunes of those once opulent merchants in the "City by the Sea," completed the disgust of young Bartlett for that occupation. The trade of tanner and currier appeared to him the only safe and lucrative business, and his father arranged to set him up accordingly.

He pursued this avocation for several years, but the passion for agriculture, which had all this time found vent in the cultivation of fruits and flowers, grew too powerful to be resisted, and he left what was fast becoming a lucrative employment for the pursuit of farming, which he has since followed.

He began at once to write for agricultural papers, experimented largely in different ways of managing crops, adopted most of the new theories of scientific men in relation to the constitution of the soil and its

[1] Since the above was written Mrs. Woodman has passed away. She died May 26, 1885.



Levi Bartlett

adaptation to certain growths, etc. His opinions and writings were favorably received, and he, as pioneer in a new field, since pretty thoroughly investigated, was considered "authority" on most points relating to improved agriculture.

In 1834, Mr. Bartlett was invited to become a regular contributor to the *New England Farmer*, and from that date till after he had passed his eightieth year he wrote regularly for various agricultural periodicals. He was special correspondent and associate editor of the *Boston Journal of Agriculture* during its brief life. He wrote constantly for the *Country Gentleman*, occasionally for the *Farmer's Monthly Visitor*, *The Statesman* and *Manchester Mirror* and many other papers. He was for a time associate editor of the *Boston Cultivator*. His writings have been published in various States of the Union, and not unfrequently copied into English papers.

When an Advisory Board of Agriculture met at the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., in 1859, Mr. Bartlett was selected by a committee of that board to represent New Hampshire, and he was present during its session of eight days.

A year later, when a series of important lectures on scientific agriculture was to be given at Yale College, Hon. Henry B. French, then of Exeter, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and Mr. Bartlett were invited from this State to be present.

After he had passed his eightieth birthday he began and completed a "Genealogy of the Bartlett Family," which has been largely called for all over the country.

The work cost a vast amount of labor and research, and proved a very trying labor for the aged compiler.

In politics Mr. Bartlett has been an "old-time Whig," and in a town which was for many years the very "keystone of the Democratic arch" in New Hampshire, was seldom troubled with offers of office, but held the office of postmaster for five years immediately preceding General Jackson's term at the White House.

It is curious to note the difference in that "institution" between those years and the present time. Mr. Bartlett declares that more papers and letters are received in a single day now at our office than he distributed in the course of a whole year.

Mr. Bartlett married, June 1, 1815, Hannah Kelly, only daughter of Rev. William Kelly, the first minister of Warner. They had two children, who lived to mature age,—William K., who married Harriet N., daughter of Nathan Walker; Lavinia K., the daughter, married Dr. Dana D. Davis, who died soon after of yellow fever in Baton Rouge, La., where he was in the practice of his profession. Their only child, William D. Davis, married Louise Harding, of Virginia, and is a clerk in the Custom-House, New York City.

[A difference of opinion seems to exist concerning the derivation of the name of this town. Hon. Walter Harriman claimed that it was named in honor of Seth Warner, of Bennington, Vt., while others claim that it derived its name from Hon. Daniel Warner, of New Hampshire. Isaac W. Hammond, however, author of "Town Papers," and an indefatigable searcher in matters relating to the early history of New Hampshire, says he "finds himself of the opinion that Governor Wentworth named the town for his intimate friend, Colonel Jonathan Warner, of Portsmouth, who married a cousin of the Governor, and was, at the time of the incorporation of Warner, a member of the Governor's Council."—PUBLISHERS.]

HISTORY OF WEBSTER.

BY MISS E. M. BUXTON.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory—Description—Industries—Early Settlements—Incorporation.

Introductory.—The historical instinct, if we may use the expression, is not strong in Americans. We have been too intensely busy with the present to spend much time in gathering up the story of the past. But we are beginning to realize the great value of our heritage of history. States, counties, towns and families are searching among records and traditions, trying to weave the scattered and broken threads into something like continuous narrative. The sketch here presented in behalf of the town of Webster is exceedingly fragmentary, having been prepared under great disadvantages. This word of apology is due, not to the writer, but to the citizens of Webster. Much of the material used has been drawn from the "History of Boscawen," by Rev. Ebenezer Price, published in 1823, and from the "History of Boscawen and Webster," by Charles Carleton Coffin, published in 1878. The writer would acknowledge also assistance furnished by Messrs.' W. W. Burbank and Sherman Little. Another esteemed citizen of Webster should also be named here, whose record henceforth is on high—Mr. Ephraim Little. He was familiar with the history of his native town, and was greatly interested in gathering materials for this work, but died before he had put them in shape to be used.

Webster looks back with a just pride upon her past. Those early settlers who gave character to the town were men of sturdy natures, courageous, persevering, clear in their perceptions of right and of duty, positive in their opinions, abounding more in solid sense than in refinement. These qualities have appeared in a marked degree in all the subsequent history of the town. The institutions of the gospel and of education were among the first cares of those who came to the wilderness, and these have exercised their own softening and refining influence on the generations who have succeeded. The results of this influence have been felt, not only within the limits of Webster, but wherever the migratory spirit has led her sons and daughters. These are filling honorable positions on the Pacific slope, in the great Northwest and in the Mississippi Valley. Such men as Jacob Little, in Ohio, and Henry Little, in Indiana, have laid a strong molding hand on thousands of the inhabitants of those and other States, and have helped to make the interior of our country what it is to-day.

In common with many of the country towns of New England, Webster has decreased in population within the last forty years, and the present inhabitants speak with a shade of sadness of the large families and the crowded school-houses of a half-century ago. But the fountain does not complain because it cannot keep all its waters at home. It sends them forth in streams which carry life and verdure hither and thither until at last the clouds bring them back again. So to the country hillsides of New England come back the blessings and prayers of those who have gone forth to other homes.

Description.—More than a century and a half have passed away since John Coffin and eighty other citizens of Newbury petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts Bay for "a grant of land situated on the west side of the Merrimack, adjoining Penacook plantation." The grant, which was obtained the following year, lays down the boundaries of the proposed township as follows:

"A plot of township of land granted at [by] the Court to John Coffin and others, lying on Merrimack river, above Penacook, surveyed by Richard Hazen and two chain men on oath, being bounded as follows, viz.: beginning at the middle of Contoocook river, when it empties into the Merrimack, where it joins the Penacook Plantation; thence running west, 15° South, adjoining Penacook line, four miles, to a white pine tree, marked for Penacook corner bound; thence, further on, the same line three miles and eight poles to a Norway pine marked for the corner bounds: thence turned at right-angles and running North 15° west seven miles and eight poles, to a crotched white birch lettered and standing on the southeast side of a hill, which is the North west corner; thence turned at right-angles and run east 15 deg. north, near seven miles and a half, to a white oak and two white pines marked, by Merrimack river, and by said river as it runs to Contoocook River."

This was known by the Indian name of Contoocook, until the formal incorporation of the town, in 1760, when it took the name of Boscawen, in honor of Admiral Boscawen, who distinguished himself in the British navy during the French and Indian War and at its close. The present article has to do only with the western part of this tract, which, in 1860, became a separate town, bearing the name of Webster. The account of the division of the old town will be given more at length hereafter.

Webster is an agricultural town, possessing a var-

iety of soil adapted to farming and grazing, with a good proportion of forest growth. Oak and maple, pine and hemlock are abundant. The Blackwater River runs through from north to south, affording several good water privileges. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, abounding in bits of the most picturesque scenery. The chief eminences in the town are Little Hill and Cook's Hill in the north part, Corser Hill in the east, Pond Hill in the west, and Rattlesnake Hill southwest of the centre. Long Pond is a beautiful sheet of water, nearly two miles long and from one-half to three-fourths of a mile wide, towards the west part of the town, at the foot of Pond Hill; while, on the east, Great Pond lies on the boundary between Webster and Boscawen.

From various points in the town commanding views may be obtained of landscapes presenting an endless variety of feature. One of these "mounts of vision" is on Little Hill. Looking toward the southwest in a summer morning, one sees Long Pond nestling among the surrounding hills, reflecting in its glassy surface every line of their contour with wonderful clearness. The farm-houses of White Plain can be seen here and there, almost hidden among the trees, until the narrow valley broadens out into a vista of sunny slopes, blending at last with the sky.

The highest land in Webster is the hill west of the house of Captain William D. George, which probably has an elevation of between nine hundred and one thousand feet. Mount Washington is plainly visible from that point in a clear atmosphere. The elevation of Corser Hill Meeting-House is seven hundred and eighty-six feet. Mount Kearsarge, with its graceful outline, is seen to fine advantage from Corser Hill, while from the height of land south of the house of Mrs. John Sanborn a rare view may be enjoyed in a clear day eastward, westward and northward, including some of the White Mountain peaks.

From Sanborn Hill, in the west part of the town, the eye sweeps over an extensive landscape, by no means inferior in its varied beauty to those already mentioned.

A small village clusters about the Congregational Church on Corser Hill, and a mile southwest of that is the larger village of Sweatt's Mills, containing the Methodist Church, post-office and the Blackwater Mills, which are at present closed. There are two stores in town, one kept by George Little on Corser Hill, and the other by Arthur C. Call at Sweatt's Mills.

The location of the town is a healthy one and people grow old here. At the opening of the present year (1885) there were fifteen individuals in town over eighty years of age and two of these were upwards of ninety,—Mr. Jacob Waldron, ninety-four, and Mrs. Amos Corser, ninety-two. Both have died since the beginning of the year.

The population of the town, according to the census of 1880, is six hundred and forty-seven.

Industries.—Lumbering has always been predominant among the industrial interests of Webster. The first saw-mill was built by Henry Gerrish in 1779, on the Blackwater, a little above the mill now owned by W. W. & I. A. Burbank. That at the outlet of Long Pond was built about 1800 by Jeremiah Gerrish, and somewhat later the mill on the Blackwater, a little north of Dingit Corner, and the Danforth and Jackman Mills farther down the river. Pillsbury's mill was built about 1809. The mill on Knight's Meadow Brook was built by Henry Little about 1825. The first clapboard-mill was below the Pillsbury mill and was built by Colonel John Farmer. The second was built in 1834 and is still in use, being owned at present by W. W. & I. A. Burbank. The first grist-mill was the Norris Mill, at Sweatt's Mills. There was also one run of stones in Pillsbury's mill.

In the early part of the century there were two fulling-mills in town, one at Sweatt's Mills and the other at Burbank's Mills. Both were run at one time by Paul Pearson. At Sweatt's Mills, when the river was low, the fulling-mill and grist-mill were run alternately, one by day, the other by night.

Coopering was carried on by Captain Boyden, Jabez Abbott and Benjamin Sweatt. At Sweatt's Mills a building, put up originally for a carding-mill, was used for a long time as a match-mill. The manufacture of hats was carried on by Mr. Columbus George, on White Plain. Cut nails were made by Jeremiah Gerrish, on the place now owned by Charles D. Glitten. They were cut out of hoop-iron with large shears, driven by horse-power.

At the present time the manufacture of shingles, broom-handles, chair-stock, etc., is carried on by James Snyder, on the mill-site on Blackwater River, near the residence of Samuel Little. Box-making is a special branch of business at Burbank's Mills, together with general lumber business and making of chair-stock. In 1881 between five and six thousand dollars were paid out by F. L. Burbank & Son for labor, including teaming.

Early Settlements.—In 1745, Thomas Cook built a log cabin in the northeast part of what is now Webster, near "Mutton Road," and not far from the swell of land which bears his name. This was probably the first house built in the town. Upon the breaking out of Indian hostilities in the following year, he deemed it prudent to leave his cabin, but was killed at Clay Hill in May, 1746. During the peace which followed the first outbreak of Indian warfare, Edward Emery built a house at the foot of Corser Hill, on the south side of Long Street, on land now owned by Miss Nancy Couch. He moved his family thence to the fort, upon the second Indian attack, and the house was rifled by the savages. It is not known that he ever occupied it afterward. In 1756 he, with Ezekiel Flanders, was killed by the Indians at Newfound Lake, whither they had gone to hunt beavers. Permanent settlements began about 1763.

Benjamin Day was probably the first settler. He built a house on land now owned by Mr. John Dodge. About the same time Jonathan Cass built a house by Long Pond, near the house lately owned by Mr. David Sweatt, the foundations of which may still be seen. These two were the only houses west of the Blackwater when, in 1774, Enoch Little built his house on Little Hill. The first framed house in Webster was built by Mr. David Corser, on Corser Hill, and is now occupied by Mr. Tilton.

Not far from 1795, Mr. Stephen Putney bought and cleared the farm in the south part of the town, on which his son, Mr. Charles E. Putney, now lives. A little later, William Clough settled on Sanborn Hill, west of Pond Hill, and, shortly after, Mr. Tristram Sanborn built a house near where his son, Jesse Sanborn, lives at present. In Bashan, Moses Gerrish and William Danforth settled, perhaps a little earlier. From 1775 to 1800, settlements rapidly increased. "In the year 1777 there were probably not more than ten legal voters west of Beaver Dam. In thirteen years the number had increased to seventy-one." From this time until 1860—the date of the incorporation of Webster—its civil history is hardly separable from that of Boscawen. Mr. Coffin, in his excellent "History of Boscawen and Webster," gives a variety of facts in regard to the "west end of the town," some of which will be given nearly in a chronological order.

Up to 1791 there was no meeting-house in the territory now called Webster, the only place of worship in Boscawen being at the northwest corner of the cemetery west of Woodbury's Plain. This was a long way off for the residents west of Blackwater, and the question of a new meeting-house was agitated in 1784, but without result. In 1791 they presented the following petition to the General Court:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire in General Court Assembled:

"The subscribers, Inhabitants of the westerly half of the town of Boscawen, in said state, Humbly beg leave to show that the easterly half of said Town was first settled, & that the meeting-House built to accommodate that part of the town only, giving the westerly part, which was then thinly inhabited, encouragement for a parish, when their numbers were sufficient, but as it is not agreeable to the laws of the state, your petitioners are exposed to great inconvenience and hardship in attending public worship, town meetings & especially in the winter season, it being more than five miles from the Meeting-House to the Centre of the westerly half of said Town & that from the combination of Ponds Hills & Swamps &c., which lie between the easterly & westerly half, will ever render it inconvenient to remain in our District & in our present situation we have no redress without the aid of this court.

"Your petitioners, therefore, pray that the westerly half of said Town may be set off from the easterly half, and incorporated into a separate Town by the name of Bristol, with the same privileges as other Towns in this state or otherways relieved, as your Honors, in your wisdom, shall see meet, & your petitioners, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray.

"Boscawen, June 1, 1791."

This was signed by seventy-one names,—that is, by all the legal voters west of Beaver Dam. This alarmed the citizens of the east section, who did not wish the town divided, and, at a special town-meeting, a committee of non-residents was chosen to select a site for a new meeting-house. One of this committee was Judge Ebenezer Webster, of Salisbury, father of Hon. Daniel Webster. It was voted that the frame be raised and the pews sold during the year. This building is now the town-house of Webster.

In 1793 the first store was opened in Webster by Samuel Gookin, in a house that stood on the site now occupied by the residence of George Little, Esq., on Corser Hill.

"In 1812, Colonel John Farmer, Abraham Burbank, Moses Gerrish, William Danforth, Moses Tyler, of Hopkinton, Little Burbank, Moses Little and other citizens, formed an association known as the Bashan Mining Co. It was thought that lead and silver would be found on land owned by William Danforth. Extravagant stories were current in regard to lead mines known to the Indians. It was currently reported that the Indians knew a place where they could cut out the lead with their knives, and thus obtain bullets. If the citizens had known ought of mineralogy, they would have rejected such fictions at once, for lead never exists, in its native state, in such a form.

"The first meeting of the association was at the house of Abraham Burbank, October 27, 1812. Moses Gerrish was chosen moderator and John Farmer clerk.

"At a second meeting it was '*Voted* that John Holmes shall have a share in said mine, providing that he will show the company where the real substance of lead is, and not without.' '*Voted*, that application be made to Israel Diamond, of Goffstown, for the discovery of the mine, if Holmes should fail.' '*Voted*, that application be made to Doctor Withs [Withem], of Plymouth, if Holmes and Diamond should fail.'

"These gentlemen—Holmes, Diamond and Withem—were supposed to be able to locate a mine by the use of witch-hazel rods, which, when carried in the hand, would point to the precious metal.

"Which of these located the mine is not known, but operations began near William Danforth's house. A hole thirty or forty feet deep was dug, but no silver or lead was found, and the mine was soon abandoned."

In February, 1824, and August, 1826, great freshets occurred, the latter having been known ever since as "the great August freshet." More than twelve inches of rain fell in six hours. "Every bridge across the Blackwater was swept away with the exception of that at Sweatt's Mills. The water ran through the ravines west of the village at Sweatt's Mills and also took the short cut from the bend near the residence of Mr. Orlando Fittz to the mills near Samuel Little's. The roads were very much washed. The damage in other towns was equally great. At the White Mountains occurred the slide by which the Willey family lost their lives."

A post-office was established at Sweatt's Mills in 1830 and the mail was carried once a week to Hopkinton. Most of the citizens, however, received their mail from Concord, and, in 1841, a petition was entered for a new post-route to Boscawen, with a mail service twice a week, which was granted. In 1851 a tri-weekly mail was obtained, and since 1881 the mail has been delivered daily.

The Granite Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1841. S. B. Little was president, and Rev. Ebenezer Price secretary. This association gave place, in 1877, to the Merrimack County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with the following directors: Francis B. Sawyer, president; Friend L. Burbank,

Joseph L. Couch, Cyrus Fittz, Ephraim Little secretary and treasurer.

Incorporation.—In 1791, as has already been seen, the people of West Boscawen petitioned for a division of the town, that they might secure a meeting-house for themselves. This was, however, prevented by the citizens of the east part of the town, who agreed to the building of the desired place of worship. In course of time other causes conspired to bring about a permanent separation between the two sections. The Northern and Concord and Claremont Railroads had changed the currents of trade to Concord, Warner and Contoocook instead of Boscawen Plain, as formerly. The lack of a central town-house furnished another reason for discontent. Town-meetings had been held at the east and west ends of the town alternately; but, in 1840, the meeting-house on the Plain being remodeled, the meeting was at West Boscawen two years in succession, and this raised the question of division again. Some of the voters at the west end complained of unfair dealing in the application of public funds, being aggrieved by the purchase of a fire-engine for Fisherville (now Penacook), which, they affirmed, had been voted upon after the majority had gone home. On the other hand, taxable property at the east end was rapidly increasing, and the citizens of that section retorted that they had heavy taxes of their own to pay without being obliged to keep so many Blackwater bridges in repair. Political jealousies naturally arose between the two parts of the town, and at length, in 1860, the centennial year of the town of Boscawen, a petition was presented to the Legislature, signed almost entirely by the citizens of the east part of the town (but one name having been obtained from the other part), praying that the town might be divided, the east section retaining the name and records. This roused strong and indignant feelings among the people of West Boscawen. In spite of all causes of discontent, they were proud of the past history of the noble old town, and were unwilling to be thus thrust out from their inheritance in its name and fame. They opposed the division stoutly; but stronger influences were brought to bear upon the legislative body by the other side, and on July 4, 1860, the Governor approved the act of incorporation, the first section of which, defining the boundaries of the new town, is as follows:

"That all that part of the town of Boscawen lying westward of the following described line, to wit: beginning at the centre of Beaver-Dam Brook, so called, on the northerly boundary line of said town, and running thence southerly along the centre of said brook to Couch Pond, so called; thence in a straight line across said pond to the brook connecting the same with Great Pond, so called; thence along the centre of said last-mentioned brook to said Great Pond; thence in a straight line across said Great Pond and the brook running therefrom, at the southerly end thereof; thence along the centre of said brook until it strikes the southerly side of the highway, near Burbank's Mills, so called, leading from Ephraim Plumer's to Dodge's Mills, so called; thence easterly, along the southerly side of said highway to a point in a line with the westerly side line of the fifth range of the forty-five acre lots in the fourth division, as originally laid out; thence southerly to and along said westerly line of said fifth range, and in continuation of the same direction, to the southerly boundary line of said Boscawen, be, and the same hereby is, severed from said town and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of Webster."

Great dissatisfaction was felt in regard to the name. It was claimed that it had been given in honor of Daniel Webster; but the people of the town believed it to have been given out of "*malice prepense*" as a lasting sarcasm upon the relations of certain men prominent in both towns. Moreover, they claimed that, even if given in good faith and in honor of the great statesman, it was the east end, where he had engaged in the practice of law from March, 1805, until September, 1807, which should have the name, rather than the west, with which he had no connection whatever. They petitioned the Legislature for the name West Boscawen, but were refused. This, however, was retained as the post-office address until a later period, and the name of Webster was rarely used, save in legal matters.

Probably the true explanation of the origin of the name is to be found in the following extract from a letter written by Judge Smith, of Manchester, in reply to inquiries addressed to him by Sherman Little, Esq.:

"The bill to divide the town was reported favorably by some committee, probably by the committee on division of towns. The bill, as reported, gave the new town the name of West Boscawen. I knew nothing about the merits of the bill, or of the feeling that had arisen between the people of the east and west parts of the old town. When the bill was reported and read, it occurred to me that it would be in better taste, as well as more convenient, to give the new town a distinctive name, rather than a name not differing from that of the old town, except by the geographical prefix. Accordingly, I cast my eye over a township map of New England in search of an appropriate name. Almost the first name that caught my attention was Webster. It immediately occurred to me that it would be peculiarly appropriate to name one of the towns Webster, for that distinguished son of New Hampshire, Daniel Webster. . . . I at once suggested the matter to the counsel who represented the old and new towns, and they both assented that I might make the motion to amend the bill in the particular mentioned, or made no objection to it. . . .

"When the bill next came up in the House, I moved to amend by striking out the words West Boscawen, wherever they occurred, and inserting the word Webster, and stated briefly my reasons for so doing. . . . My recollection is that no one said a word against the change of name, and the motion was adopted without dissension or opposition."

The first town meeting was held August 11th, S. B. Little, Esq., being elected moderator, and D. E. Burbank town clerk.

It was expected that the new town would return a Democratic majority, but, in its first town-meeting and ever since, Republican principles have prevailed. In 1866, fifteen ballotings for representative resulted in no choice, and the town was unrepresented for that year.

Before the first year of the incorporate existence of Webster had passed, the cloud of Civil War, which had been slowly gathering over the land, burst in all its fury. There was a diversity of feeling among the inhabitants of the town, some believing the war to be unnecessary, a few sympathizing openly with the South, while the larger part were ready, with heart, hand and purse, to sustain the administration in its efforts to put down rebellion.

January 15, 1862, it was voted to support the families of those who had enlisted, and the selectmen were authorized to raise money for that purpose.

August 7th, "*Voted*, that the town pay one hundred dollars to each recruit who is an inhabitant of this town, who will enlist before the 18th of the present month, for the term of three years, not to exceed the quota required of this town, to be paid when mustered into the service." "*Voted*, that the selectmen be authorized to hire a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, to meet the expense of paying the above bounty to volunteers."

September 3d, "*Voted*, that the town pay to volunteers for nine months in the army of the United States one hundred dollars each, upon their being mustered into the service of the United States, and the selectmen are empowered to hire money sufficient to pay the same.

January 7, 1863, "*Voted*, that the selectmen procure men to fill the town's quota on the best terms they can, and pay from any money belonging to the town not otherwise appropriated."

September 7th, "*Resolved*, that the town of Webster pay to its drafted men, and all those that may be drafted, or their substitutes, the sum of three hundred dollars, in accordance with an act of Legislature passed June session, 1863, and approved July 10, 1863."

March 8, 1864, "*Voted*, that a bounty of three hundred dollars be paid to its veteran volunteers, who have or may re-enlist to the credit of the town, and authorize the selectmen to raise the sum."

August 16, 1877, the ninety-ninth anniversary of the battle of Bennington was celebrated in the Congregational meeting-house with appropriate exercises. Sherman Little, Esq., was president of the day. A historical oration was delivered by C. C. Coffin, Esq., of Boston. This was followed by addresses by Rev. Edward Buxton, Rev. Arthur Little, of Fond du Lac, Wis., and others, with music by a select quartette and an original song by Major Alfred Little.

November 7th, the State having voted a convention for the revision of the Constitution, Rev. Edward Buxton was chosen delegate from Webster.

August 16, 1883, the town of Boscawen celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its settlement, and proposed to Webster, as having been formerly a part of its territory, to unite in the celebration and preparations therefor. The town in its official capacity did not respond to the invitation; but the sum of $50.50 was contributed by individuals towards the expenses of the occasion, and Webster ladies, with their usual liberality and housewifely skill, furnished generous baskets of provisions for the tables.

CHAPTER II.

WEBSTER—(*Continued*).

Military History—Ecclesiastical History—Educational History.

Military History.—The history of the Revolution has been written over and over again. Some writers have wearied themselves and their readers with their careful detail of the causes that led to the glorious struggle. Others have lavished their powers of description upon the brilliant battle-scenes of the war, while others still have devoted their pens to the character and achievements of their favorite heroes. But a large part of that history can never be written by human pen. The struggles between love and patriotism, the hand-to-hand fights with poverty, the heroism that nerved the hearts of wives and mothers to bid God-speed to their husbands and sons, and then turn back without flinching into their lonely homes to do as best they could the work that belonged to stronger hands—these can be found only in the records kept above. Webster has her full share in this unwritten history, though there may be little which can be put upon paper. Her adult citizens in 1776 were not more than thirty in number, but these all signed the Articles of Association, by which they did "solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost in our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms, oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United Colonies." "This was the people's Declaration of Independence, agreed to before the signing of that document by the Continental Congress on July 4th. They put their names boldly to the paper, thereby declaring themselves rebels." Such men were not slow to answer their country's call to active service. They were found at Bunker Hill and on the field of Bennington, undaunted by perils, not shrinking from hardship, always proving themselves sturdy patriots.

The military spirit seems to have been active in Webster even after the emergencies of war had passed by. Two companies of the volunteer militia of Boscawen, the Light Infantry and the Rifle Company, were formed almost entirely of men residing in the westerly part of the town. Both these companies were well organized, well officered and well drilled.

The breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, roused the citizens of the newly-formed town to a higher appreciation than ever of the "Union one and indivisible." The following is the list of soldiers from Webster as given in Mr. Coffin's history and drawn from the papers in the town-clerk's office and from the reports of the adjutant-general, neither of them giving in full the company and regiment:

Calvin M. Burbank, enlisted in Company B, Second Regiment.

Lieutenant David E. Burbank, enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment.

Ezekiel W. Burbank, enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment.

Carter F. Blanchard, enlisted in Company E, Tenth Regiment.

George Call, enlisted in Fourteenth Regiment.
Hamilton P. Corser, enlisted in Fourteenth Regiment.
David S. Corser, enlisted in Fourteenth Regiment.
George C. Chase, enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment.
Calvin P. Couch.
John B. Chase, enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment.
George W. Fisk.
George S. Fellows, enlisted in Eighth Regiment.
Daniel F. Flanders, enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment.
James L. Gerrish, enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment.
Charles N. Heath, enlisted in Company B, Second Regiment.
Edward F. Jaffers, enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Regiment.
Hiram A. Jack, enlisted in Company H, Sixteenth Regiment.
Willard W. Jones, enlisted in Company H, Sixteenth Regiment.
Jesse M. Jackman, enlisted in Company H, Sixteenth Regiment.
Daniel P. Kilburn, enlisted in Company C, Sharpshooters.
Andrew J. Kelley, enlisted in Company C, Sharpshooters.
Lucien M. Kilburn, enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Regiment.
W. H. Libbe, enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Regiment.
Frank Libbe, enlisted in Heavy Artillery.
George W. Ladd, enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Regiment.
Joseph M. Ladd.
Warren F. Lock.
Charles Little, Surgeon, Navy.
Captain David A. Macurdy, enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Regiment.
Matthew Macurdy, enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Regiment.
Tristram S. Page, enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment.
Gardiner Roby.
George S. Roby, enlisted in Fourteenth Regiment.
Henry A. Sanders.
Sumner J. Sweatt.
Blaisdell Sweatt, enlisted in Company H, Fourth Regiment.
Lieutenant Frederic P. Stone, enlisted in Cavalry.
Jefferson Searles, enlisted in Seventh Regiment.
Joseph O. Sanborn, enlisted in Fourth Regiment.
Joseph E. Sanders, enlisted in Company E, Sharpshooters.
Lieutenant Walter H. Sargent, enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Regiment.
Isaac P. Sargent, enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment.
John Sargent, enlisted in Heavy Artillery.
Warren A. Story, enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment.
Hiram Thompson, enlisted in Fourteenth Regiment.
Luther C. Titcomb, enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment.
Joseph Thurber, enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment.
John Whittier.
David J. Whittier, enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment.

These did their duty nobly. Some fell on the field of battle, others were slain by the malarious atmosphere of the South, and some of those who came home bore honorable scars.

The Webster enrollment is given as follows:

Citizens liable to do military duty April 3, 1865	63
Total quota under all calls	36
Soldiers in service	46
Surplus	10

Ecclesiastical History.—The "old meeting-house" stands on Long Street, not far from the Blackwater, keeping guard over the "old graveyard," where two whole generations lie buried. The house was built in 1791, but the burial-ground was not laid out until 1813. This was the first meeting-house built in Webster, and was occupied as a place of worship by the Congregational denomination until the erection of the meeting-house on Corser Hill, in 1823. In 1804 the "Westerly Religious Society" was formed, composed of seventy members, including the citizens west of Beaver Dam, together with some from Water Street, in Boscawen. The society was incorporated in 1810. The "Second Congregational Church in Boscawen" was organized September 26, 1804, and at the same time Rev. Ebenezer Price was installed as its pastor. He continued in the sacred office until 1837, when he was dismissed by mutual consent, and Rev. Edward Buxton was installed as pastor December 13, 1837. With the exception of a few months in 1875–76, when the church was served by Rev. William Schofield, he was in active service until 1882, when Rev. Charles E. Gordon began his labors as stated supply. In October, 1883, he was installed as pastor, "Father Buxton" being at the same time dismissed. For a period of seventy-nine years this church had had but two pastors, a record which is seldom surpassed.

Deacons have been elected as follows: Benjamin Sweatt, Eliphalet Kilburn, 1805; Enoch Little, 1811; James Kilburn, 1825; George T. Pillsbury, 1831; Jeremiah Gerrish, 1836; Enoch Little, Eldad Austin, 1843; Henry Gerrish, Henry Pearson, 1874. Since the formation of the church, four hundred and thirty-four members have been added to its fellowship,—one hundred and seventy-five males and two hundred and fifty-nine females; sixty-five of these were received by letter; four hundred and ninety-nine children and one hundred and six adults have been baptized. The name of the church was changed, December 20, 1868, from "The Second Congregational Church in Boscawen" to "The First Congregational Church in Webster."

The forty-fifth anniversary of Father Buxton's settlement over the church was celebrated December 13, 1882. Invitations were sent, as far as possible, to all who had ever been members of the church. The day proved unpropitious, one of the heaviest snow-storms of the year filling the sky; but the meeting-house was filled with a happy throng of friends, old and new. There were beautiful decorations of evergreen, while on the pulpit and platform bouquets and flowering plants were tastefully arranged. The venerable pastor gave a retrospective address, recalling briefly and vividly the circumstances of his installation and the men who took part in it, all of whom had now finished their earthly labors. C. C. Coffin, Esq., of Boston, a former member of the church, then gave a historical address, throwing the strong light of his graphic style over the manners and customs of the olden time. Rev. J. H. Hoffman, of Henniker, N. H., spoke in behalf of the pastors of neighboring churches. A purse of three hundred dollars was presented to Father Buxton by Deacon H. H. Gerrish, in behalf of his friends. After a generous supper, served in the gallery, which has been fitted up as a "sociable-room," the evening was spent in listening to letters from absent friends and in social converse, interspersed with music. Poems written by Mrs. James B. Goodhue and by Mr. Luther B. Little were read. Another, written by Miss Getchell, of Newburyport, was received too late for reading, and was

inserted in the pamphlet containing the published account of the day. The occasion was declared by all who participated to be a rare success.

In 1820 the "Christian Union Society" was formed, the reasons for which are thus stated in the preamble to the constitution,—

"*Whereas*, Religion and morality, grounded on Evangelical principles, lays the firmest foundation for happiness here and hereafter, and in order to inculcate and support this grand principle, it becomes necessary that men associate together and form themselves into societies for the mutual support and happiness of each other; and such is the lot of human nature in this imperfect state that it becomes necessary for every society to form and adopt certain rules of government for the mutual happiness of the whole; Therefore, with these views and impressions, we, the subscribers, agree to form ourselves into a society under the above preamble."

The society was composed of fifty members.

They voted, in the next year, to lay claim to "their privilege in the West meeting-house" and also their equal share of the parsonage money. They believed this to be legal from the fact that the town had erected the frame of the house and had sold the pews for raising money to finish it. Some of the members of the society were pew-owners and the rest held that, on the ground of citizenship, they had a right to a share in the house. Various negotiations passed between the two societies, but without reaching any settlement, until at last the Christian Union Society "*Resolved* to occupy the house." "This was done June 15th and 16th, in connection with a session of the Christian General Conference. The Christian Union Society took possession of the meeting-house at an early hour on Sunday morning, and Elder Peter Young was occupying the pulpit when Rev. Mr. Price entered the house at the usual hour for public service. The assessors of the Westerly Religious Society made a formal demand for the house. There was some confusion, but no breach of the peace. The time had gone by for a compromise between the two societies, and the Westerly Religious Society resolved to erect a meeting-house for themselves, thus leaving the Union Society in undisturbed and peaceable possession of the old house."

"In 1844 the Christian Union Society voted to remodel the meeting-house—flooring over the galleries, removing the east and west porches and making a convenient chapel of the upper story, the lower floor being reserved for a town-house. All the slips—fifty-two in number—with the exception of two, were sold."

The society was vigorous and flourishing for several years; but emigration thinned its membership and since 1869 no regular service has been held.

The Christian Baptist Church was formed in 1808, consisting of five male and seven female members. It was organized June 16th under the following compact:

"This church have agreed to lay aside all the party names by which professors are called, with all such things as are called creeds, covenants, platforms and articles of faith, with all the commandments of men; and to consider Christ their only Master and the New Testament their only rule, and to be known by the name given at Antioch—which is Christian."

At the close of the year 1808 the church numbered twenty-five members. It is now virtually extinct.

The Methodist Church of Webster was formed in 1839, having its place of worship at Sweatt's Mills. At that time the Methodist Biblical Institute was at Concord and the church was supplied by its students. At a subsequent period, the institute was removed from Concord, and, as a result, preaching has not been regularly sustained.

Sabbath-schools have been maintained in Webster more than sixty years. At first they were holden in the different districts, in the school-houses or at private residences. In 1824 the number of scholars was ninety-seven; these recited twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven verses of Scripture during the six months ending October 24th. Mr. Coffin tells of "one scholar of retentive memory, who tired out the patience of his teacher, reciting chapter after chapter, and was told that he might finish the recitation on the next Sunday."

In 1831 the schools were organized into one, and the sessions held on Sabbath noon at the meeting-house. Sabbath-schools are at present maintained by both Methodist and Congregational Churches, including all ages.

Educational History.—No picture of New England life is considered complete without its church and school-house. These are not always found in close proximity, it is true; nevertheless, religion and education lay very near the hearts of the early settlers. To be sure, they sometimes lost sight of the distinction between religion and theology, and were more zealous for orthodoxy than for holy living; and we, in the late afternoon of the nineteenth century, smile at their narrow views of education. But the church of to-day owes them sincere gratitude for their stanch adherence to the principles of the Bible; and many a man among the mature scholars of the present age looks back with a wholesome respect to the humble school-house and the stern school-master with whom his childhood had an acquaintance, feelingly remembered, even now. The sum total of information which those ancient schools afforded was very small, and their appliances for education and mental culture were exceedingly few; but they kept alive and stimulated a love of learning, and, by their very deficiencies, prepared the way for better things.

In 1787, if we could have looked into the southwest corner room of the house in Webster now occupied by Mrs. S. B. Little, we should have found forty or fifty large boys and girls assembled for school. The seats are benches of plank without backs. The only window is a half-sash of six lights. The teacher is Enoch Little, a young man of shrewd common sense and ready mother-wit, both of which stand him in good stead in the possible emergencies which may arise out of his uncouth surroundings. He is, perhaps, as fond of argument and as decided in his opinions as when, sixty years later, he used to settle, with

calm authority and to his own entire satisfaction, the interpretation of prophecy. He has a turbulent set to deal with, but he is master of the situation and impresses upon his pupils, from his own personality, lessons far more valuable than the reading, writing and arithmetic which they receive.

Another man, famous among the schools of the olden time, was Moses Thurston, then and through his long life known as "Master Thurston."

"He was a severe disciplinarian. One of his instruments for maintaining discipline was a leather ferule, composed of two pieces of hammered sole-leather, with sheet lead stitched between them. On one side he punched four holes, on the other, five. He usually asked a culprit which he would have—four holes or five. If the trembling urchin said four, Master Thurston usually gave this reply: 'For fear of making a mistake, I will give you both.' Each stroke left an array of blisters the size of the holes, on the aching palm. He taught several years in West Salisbury. It was a turbulent school, and it used to be jocosely said that the surrounding farms never would have been cleared of alders if Master Thurston had not been employed as teacher."

The writer's most vivid recollection of him is as he sat in church in a pew at the north end of the gallery, on the east side of the meeting-house on Corser Hill. He always sat in the same seat, in the same position, looking down from his serene height upon the minister, attentive, but otherwise apparently unmoved by pathos or eloquence. He was a regular attendant until advancing years rendered him too infirm. He died in 1861, aged eighty-eight years.

The first "school-dame" whose name appears on the records of Webster was Phebe Knight, who kept school on Little Hill in 1791, and afterwards on White Plain. We find no further record of her as a teacher; but she was a poetess as well, and perhaps some of her instructions to her pupils were softened and blended into rhymes. The following fragment might well cheat a boy into learning a good lesson without knowing it:

"A FRAGMENT.

"The Pen.

"'How great is my use!' cries the quill of a goose;
'Who duly my merits appraise?
My praises resound the world all around—
I make even fools to be wise.'

"The Needle.

"'Hold! hold! prating goose, for I'm of most use,
Although I am shorter and slimmer;
By my little head many thousands are fed,
Whilst your scribble won't purchase a dinner.'

"The Wheel.

"'And what were your head were it not for my thread?—
So, then, independent Miss Steel,
Just acknowledge thy due to the wheel.'

"The Loom.

"'And what were your worth were it not for my cloth?'
The loom, looking largely, replied.
'Both needle and thread might beg for their bread
If I did not keep them employed.'

"The Axe.

"Mr. Axe raised his head and to them he said,—
'Come, yield the precedence to me,
For to me, you must know, your being you owe,
For I hewed you out of the tree.'

"In this dispute among the tools
We see how much we look like fools,
When pride begins to swell and rise,
And makes us great in our own eyes.
Shall human tools contend with God,
And boast as if they were no wood?
We are His clay, formed by His hand
For His own use, at His command.
Let not curst pride our hearts deceive,
For what have we we've not received?"

Miss Knight was afterwards married to Mr. Nicholas Moody, and lived to a good old age. The mantle of the teacher and poetess has fallen upon her granddaughter, Miss Ellen K. Abbot, who was for a long time a very successful teacher among the schools of Webster, and for some years a member of the superintending committee, and whose pen runs naturally to rhymes.

Mary and Phebe Thurston, sisters of Moses, were also among the schoolma'ams of early days. The former taught on Little Hill in 1792 and 1793. She was married afterwards to Mr. Ephraim Noyes, but kept school in her own house, the same now occupied by her daughter, Miss Edna Noyes. Miss Noyes remembers that on one occasion her mother saw fit to correct a girl in school, but administered chastisement lightly. The mother of the child was weaving in the "shed-room," and apprehensive that Mrs. Noyes was not severe enough, she appeared upon the scene and proceeded to carry out Solomon's precept, "Withold not thou correction—spare not for his crying." The teacher's authority was vindicated, nor was it disputed again by that child. Truly, parental good sense was not unknown in those days.

Phebe Thurston continued teaching until the demand for "higher education" left her modest attainments in the back-ground. She was a woman of natural dignity of manner and of firm will. On being asked what wages she used to receive in school, she answered, "Seventy-five cents a week and boarded round." She died in 1867, at the ripe age of eighty-nine years.

The list of studies in those days was very brief, for books were few. The Bible and Catechism were diligently studied, and the girls carried their sewing and knitting to school, in which important branches of domestic economy the teacher, if a woman, was expected to be proficient. The grand problem of education is not yet fully solved even by the school system of our own country, of which we are justly so proud. Between the limited curriculum and bare practicality of the schools at the opening of this century and the extended courses of study and infinite amount of general information about everything which scholars of the present are expected to absorb there is a golden mean, which, perhaps, will be found to be nearer a true solution of the problem than either extreme.

In 1809 a new school law was passed. The districts were re-established and a superintending committee appointed, consisting of Rev. Ebenezer Price,

Rev. Samuel Wood and the selectmen. It must be remembered that this committee supervised the whole town of Boscawen, including Webster. Rev. Mr. Price took a lively interest in all the educational affairs of the town, and his influence was deeply and widely felt among teachers and pupils. From this time there was a marked improvement in the schools. It was found that strength of nerve and muscle was not the only qualification needful for the teacher, and the absolute despotism of the ferule passed away.

The committee voted to visit the schools "the second Tuesday after their commencement and the Tuesday preceding their close, and to this end public notice shall be given the Sabbath before such visit."

The following is Mr. Price's report of the first visitation of the committee under the new law:

"1809, May 16, No. 1.—Tuesday the committee, according to public notice, visited the school district No. 6, Little Hill, under the care of Miss Mary Gerrish,—32 children. Books, Spelling book, Preceptor, Geography, Grammar, Bible & Catechism.

"May 30, No. 7.—Tuesday A.M. visited School at White Plain under the care of Miss Sally Pillsbury,—25 children. Books, Spelling book, Testament & Catechism. The scholars young, but ambitious and very observant of order.

"No. 3.—Same day A.M. visited School on Corser Hill under the care of Miss Phebe Thurston,—50 children, 35 girls. Books, Columbian Orator, Geography, Testament, Catechism. Some writers, but none in Grammar.

"June 13, No. 9.—Visited Long Pond School, under the care of Miss Mary Parker,—37 children. Books, Spelling B., one in Webster's 3d P. & one in the Bible. No Grammar, Geog'y or Catechism, or writers. A pleasant number of schollars who have been under the disadvantages of poor instructors, a miserable government & want of books.

"Same day, P.M., No. 8.—Visited Bashan School, under the care of Miss Abigail Allen,—13 children. Books, Spelling Bo., Webster's 3 P. & Catechism. None in Grammar, Geog'y or writing; the School well-governed & the children ambitious.

* * * * * * *

"We found in the several schools 268 children, as yet not accommodated with suitable school-books; but generally well provided with capable Instructresses & under that order & tuition which promises much advantage to the children & great satisfaction to their Parents, & at once shews a very wise appropriation of property for the education of children under the sanction of law.

"EBENR PRICE,
"*Scribe.*"

In this report of summer schools, arithmetic does not appear in the list of text-books. "Mental arithmetic was not introduced until about 1830. Its introduction produced great excitement. Many of the parents opposed it on the ground that it would confuse the minds of the children and produce insanity."

Reports of two of the winter schools will be subjoined, and then we will pass on to a later period,—

"Jan. 15, No. 3.—Visited School Corser Hill,—61 children: 20 girls, 41 boys. Benjamin Gookin, Master.

1st Class. 15 in Geog.
2d C. 6 in Webster 3 P.
3d C. 12 in Preceptor.
4th C. 4 in Testament.
5th C. 11 in Spelling, 4 Syl. well.
6th C. 9 in 4 sylables.
1 in 2 sylables.
2 in letters.

"20 writers, 10 in arithmetic & 3 in Grammar. School well arranged & governed.

"Feb. 14th. No. 6.—Visited School Little Hill,—52 Schol. Well arranged in a new and commodious School-house, under the care of Mr. Smith.

1 class. 3 in 2 sylables.
2 " 4 in 3 "
3 " 4 in Poetical lessons, Spell. B. well.
4 " 10 in Preceptor.
5 " 4 in English Reader, well.
6 " 27 in Geog.; some too fast, others slow.
17 parsed grammar.
33 Spelt in Dict'y—Girls better than boys.
4 in Arithmetic.
26 in writing.

"This School promises fair."

For many years Rev. Edward Buxton was a member of the superintending committee of the town and labored indefatigably for the improvement of the schools. He did much to secure a uniformity of text-books throughout the town. Under the direction of Mr. Price, select schools had been kept on Corser Hill, taught by students from Dartmouth College. Mr. Buxton revived this practice, and for a long series of years a flourishing school was held every autumn. These schools did not a little toward raising the standard of attainments among the scholars of Webster, putting within reach of many, advantages which otherwise they could not have enjoyed.

In many, if not all, of the districts of the town, some weeks of private school are often added to the term of public instruction. Some of the districts show their appreciation of a good teacher by securing the same one for several terms in succession.

In 1867 the town voted to raise one hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to the amount required by law, for educational purposes.

A word is due in this connection to the musical culture of Webster. Deacon Enoch Little taught the first singing-school not far from the beginning of this century, in the house now owned by Henry L. Dodge. He said of himself, "I knew but little about music, but I guess I knew more at that time than any other man in town." He was leader of the choir, which numbered about sixty persons. His son Enoch was afterwards a successful teacher and leader.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago Webster numbered among its musicians many of rare excellence and sweetness of voice. Notable among these were Mrs. F. B. Sawyer, Mrs. George Little, Mrs. Moses Trussell, E. W. Burbank, all of whom have joined the choir above. Others who have taken deep interest in music, or have been teachers of singing-schools, are J. P. Farmer, now of Glyndon, Minn.; D. E. Burbank, now of Norwich, Vt.; C. C. Coffin, Esq., of Boston; J. L. Gerrish, H. F. Pearson, J. B. Chase and Mrs. H. H. Gerrish.

CHAPTER III.

WEBSTER—(*Continued*).

Biographical—List of Town Officers from 1860 to 1885.

Biographical.—The following biographical sketches are prepared, to a great extent, from Mr. Coffin's history, with his permission.

ABRAHAM BURBANK, eldest son of David Burbank, and grandson of Captain Moses Burbank, one of the early settlers of Boscawen, was one of the prominent business men of Webster. He was born November 16, 1781; learned the trade of blacksmith of his father, and carried on blacksmithing with Jesse Little, on Little Hill. He was an adept in making axes, giving them a shape much liked by the woodchoppers at the beginning of the century, and of such keen temper that "Abe Burbank's axes" were widely known and had a ready sale.

With his son, Friend L. Burbank, he became proprietor of the mills on Blackwater River, of a mill on Knight's Meadow Brook and of one on Pond Brook. At one time nearly every mill in Boscawen was employed in sawing his lumber, which was sent down the Merrimack River to Lowell and Boston. He was greatly respected by his fellow-citizens and was repeatedly elected to represent them in the Legislature. He was a cheerful supporter of religious and charitable organizations, and alive to all interests affecting the public welfare. He died in 1836, aged seventy-five years, an active, energetic, honored citizen to the last year of his life.

REV. EDWARD BUXTON, the youngest son of Captain Benjamin and Hannah (Flint) Buxton, was born in New Boston, N. H., August 17, 1803. His early educational advantages were very limited. The district school, a little study of Latin with his beloved old pastor, Rev. E. P. Bradford, a term at Francestown Academy, another at Exeter (Phillips) Academy comprised the whole of his opportunities of school. But up to the very end of his long life he was a close student. He was a good Greek and Latin scholar, and late in life he engaged with much zest in the study of Hebrew. A young lady who was visiting in his family, on going into his study one Monday morning, found him seated at his table with pencil and paper before him, deeply engaged in study. He said he was trying to see if he could construct a table of logarithms if he had none to refer to, and that he thought he could do it. He added, half apologetically, that he allowed himself to be idle on Monday and to indulge in recreation a little after the labors of the Sabbath. She declared she was afraid of a man who found his recreation in the construction of logarithmic tables.

His father said of him, in his early childhood: "Edward must be my minister;" but a habit of stammering developed itself, which was greatly aggravated by a fright received in early life; and though he himself desired to carry out his father's wish, the impediment in his speech seemed to interpose an insuperable obstacle. He turned his attention to the study of medicine; but a severe illness cut short his studies just before the completion of his last course of lectures. About this time he fell in with Barber's "Grammar of Elocution," which gave him valuable hints in regard to the training of the voice, and he became convinced that he could, in time, entirely overcome his impediment. He succeeded so fully that, in later life, he was remarkable for his clear enunciation and for perfect control of his voice.

He took charge of the academy in Greenland, N. H., when he read and talked theology with his friend, Rev. Samuel Wallace Clark, pastor of the Congregational Church in that place. He assisted in pastoral duties, and, in the absence of the pastor, conducted Sabbath services. He was sometimes called to supply vacant pulpits in adjoining towns, and, almost unconsciously, found himself performing ministerial duties. In 1836 he was ordained as an evangelist, and preached in Rochester, N. H., and afterwards in Lancaster, Dalton and Whitefield. In 1837 he received a call from the church in Webster, and was installed December 13th of that year. The celebration of the forty-fifth anniversary of his installment occurred December 13, 1882. At this time he ceased from active pastoral duty, but was not dismissed until the installment of his successor, Rev. C. E. Gordon, October 4, 1883. He died May 27, 1885, aged eighty-one years.

Mr. Buxton was a man of singular simplicity and sincerity of character, of uniform kindness of heart and of ready sympathy. The testimony of those who knew him best was that he lived habitually above the world. He was a faithful pastor, thoroughly devoted to his work, patient and self-denying in labor, availing himself of all means in his power for doing good. His sermons combined the doctrinal and practical elements, and were clear and forcible in style, with but little of mere rhetorical ornament.

He watched over the schools of the town with a fatherly solicitude, and, when he was superintending committee, knew the name of every child in town. In the earlier years of his pastorate many of the young people of the town were, at different times, members of his family and under his private tuition.

He inherited from his mother a love for music, amounting almost to a passion, which continued till his death. When he was a young man he played the violin; but, after entering the ministry, he laid it aside, fearing it might lessen his chances of usefulness. In his old age he took it up again, playing with much skill, but confining himself almost exclusively to sacred music. When flesh and heart began to fail under the pressure of disease, he often resorted to his violin, for the sake of the spiritual stimulus which it afforded him; for, in his hands, it was a sacred instrument, and his spirit, perhaps unconsciously to himself, plumed her wings for a heavenward flight as he played.

A letter read on the occasion of his forty-fifth anniversary, speaks of him on this wise:

"The more I reflect on the history of his life, so far as I know it, the more I feel that he has been, in many ways, a remarkable man. His purity of motive, his loftiness of purpose, his singleness of aim, his patient persistence in striving against obstacles, his constant determina-

tion to make the most of himself in body and soul, and his consequent scholarly attainments, all the result of his own unaided efforts, these things reveal a nature of more than ordinary firmness and evenness of fibre."

Mr. Buxton was married, first, June 12, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth McFarland, of Concord, who died September 11, 1842; second, September 27, 1843, to Miss Lois Jewett, of Gilford, who died November 20, 1870; third, December 29, 1871, to Mrs. Louisa F. Pillsbury, of Londonderry (formerly of Webster), who survives him.

CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN was born in Boscawen July 26, 1823, and was the youngest child of Thomas and Hannah (Kilburn) Coffin. His education, beyond the advantages of the district school, was obtained at the academy on Boscawen Plain and at the Blanchard Academy, Pembroke, N. H., where he remained only one term. But he was a lover of books, and read all that came in his way. In the westerly part of the town (now Webster) was a circulating library of one hundred and fifty well-worn volumes, gathered about 1816. Among these were sundry books of history and travels, which the boy devoured eagerly and which may have had no small part in giving direction to his literary tastes and labors in after-years. His great ambition was to go to college, but ill health rendered this impracticable. During the winter of 1842, more for pastime than from any plan for the future, he studied land surveying and the rudiments of civil engineering. He afterwards joined the engineers' corps in the preliminary survey of the Northern Railroad in 1845, and was employed upon its construction in 1846; also in the preliminary survey of the Concord and Portsmouth road, and later on the Concord and Claremont.

He was married, February 18, 1846, to Miss Sallie R. Farmer, of Webster, sister of Professor M. G. Farmer. He purchased a farm in Webster, but his health failed and he decided to turn to other pursuits. In 1849 he constructed a telegraph line between Harvard Observatory and Boston, by which uniform time was given to railroads leading out of Boston. In 1851 he had charge of the construction of the telegraphic fire-alarm in Boston, under the care of Professor Farmer, and gave the first alarm ever given by that system April 29, 1852.

Before that time his fugitive contributions to the newspapers of the day had been received with much favor, and some of them had been republished in "Littell's Living Age." His tastes led him towards journalism. From 1854 to 1860 he was employed on several of the newspapers in Boston,—the *Journal*, *Atlas*, *Traveler*, *Bee* and *Transcript*, and during the winter of 1860–61 was night editor of the *Journal*. The Southern States were then seceding; the Peace Congress was in session, and Mr. Coffin saw, what all men did not see, that a conflict of arms was approaching. He was then a resident of Malden, and the morning after the surrender of Sumter took measures for the calling of a public meeting of the citizens of that town to sustain the President,—one of the first of the meetings held throughout the country. Upon the breaking out of the war Mr. Coffin became a correspondent of the *Journal*, writing over the signature of "Carleton."

During the entire war he was an indefatigable correspondent, ever on the alert, noted for his promptness and for his lively narrative, and for his vivid description of the scenery of war. During the twelve days of the Gettysburg campaign he rode between two hundred and fifty and three hundred miles in the saddle, nine hundred miles in the cars, was on the battle-field three days and nights, and wrote a full and elaborate account, which was republished in many papers throughout the country, and translated and copied by the press of Berlin and Paris. When General Sherman reached the sea-coast Mr. Coffin hastened south, and the information that the flag of the Union once more floated over Sumter was given to the world through the *Journal*, and was telegraphed over the country before any paper in New York had possession of the intelligence. His letters were regularly read by more than a fourth of a million of people.

Upon the breaking out of the war between Austria on the one side and Prussia and Italy on the other, Mr. Coffin, accompanied by Mrs. Coffin, sailed for Europe, but Austria having been crippled by the single battle of Konigratz, a truce was declared. Mr. Coffin remained abroad, however, writing a series of letters on current events. He was absent two years and five months, traveled extensively in Europe and Asia, and made the acquaintance of many of the public men in the countries visited.

Mr. Coffin's published books are "My Days and Nights on the Battle-field," "Following the Flag," "Winning his Way," "Four Years of Fighting," "Our New Way Round the World," "The Seat of Empire," "Caleb Krinkle," "The Boys of '76," "Story of Liberty," "Old Times in the Colonies," "Building the Nation," "Life of Garfield," "History of Boscawen and Webster," and he has in preparation a volume on the battle-fields of the war.

He has given many addresses before teachers' associations, and a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute. During the winter of 1878–79 a movement was made by the Western grangers to bring about a radical change in the patent laws. Mr. Coffin appeared before the committee of Congress and presented an address so convincing that the committee ordered its publication. He also appeared before the committee on labor and made an argument on the "Forces of Nature as Affecting Society," which won high encomiums from the committee, and which was ordered to be printed. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on Mr. Coffin in 1870 by Amherst College.

He is a resident of Boston, and was a member of the Legislature for 1884 and '85, and served on the committees on education, civil service, the liquor law

and the special committee for a metropolitan police for the city of Boston.

Mr. Coffin possesses, in an eminent degree, the respect and confidence not only of the citizens of Boston, but of thousands throughout the land who know him through his books.

Moses Gerrish Farmer, eldest child of Colonel John and Sally (Gerrish) Farmer, was born in Webster (then Boscawen) February 9, 1820. In early life he attended the district school and the academy on Boscawen Plain. He entered the Phillips Academy, in Andover, Mass., in 1837, and in 1840 he entered Dartmouth College, where he remained three years, and then was obliged to leave on account of ill health. (The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the faculty of Dartmouth in 1853.) After leaving college he became preceptor of Elliott (Me.) Academy, and was married in that town, December 25, 1844, to Miss Hannah T. Shapleigh, of Berwick, Me. After this he taught in Dover, N. H., until 1847, when he turned his attention wholly to scientific pursuits, which were much more congenial to his tastes than school-teaching.

He began his experiments in electricity in 1845, inventing at that time an electro-magnetic engine. In 1846 he constructed a small electro-magnetic engine, also a small railroad track, and exhibited the same in various towns and cities, lecturing upon the subject of electro-magnetism and its applications, showing also how it could be adapted to the use of torpedoes and submarine blasting. His first lecture was given in Dover, and one of his experiments was made with a miniature ship placed in a wash-bowl of water. The ship was blown up by electricity, and, coming down, struck on the top of the lecturer's head. This was, perhaps, the reason why the experiment was never repeated before another audience; but the circumstance is often recalled now as ships may so quickly be turned into kindling-wood by the torpedoes which he uses at the present day.

In 1848, Mr. Smith, president of the Portland Line of telegraph, and Mr. L. L. Sadler, superintendent of the Boston and New York Line, were one day talking over the possibilities of the telegraph system and the uses to which it could be applied, and Mr. Smith suggested that an alarm of fire might be given by it. They agreed that Mr. Farmer could devise the machinery necessary to do it, if any one could. They laid the matter before him, and, at the end of a week, he had constructed the first machine in the world for giving an alarm of fire by electricity, consisting of the striking part of an old clock and a miniature electrical machine. The matter was dropped at that time, but Mr. Farmer continued his investigations, and, in 1851, he was summoned to Boston to superintend the construction of the telegraphic fire-alarm. Great difficulties were to be overcome, and fresh inventions were needed at every step until, on April 29, 1852, the first alarm was given, and for the next three or four years Mr. Farmer was untiring in his labors and watchings. During the first fifteen months after it went into operation he spent forty-three nights in the fire-alarm office in Boston, considering it unsafe to leave it long enough to return to his home in Salem. In 1859 he generously gave the system to the city, waiving all his rights under the patent law.

His investigations have been unceasing in the departments of electro-metallurgy, multiplex telegraphy and the electric light, and his inventions are manifold.

In October, 1872, Mr. Farmer accepted the professorship of electrical science at the United States Naval Torpedo Station, established in 1869 at Newport, R. I., for the instruction of the officers of the navy in electricity and chemistry as applied to the arts of war; and since his connection with the department the station has been supplied with the best known magneto-electric machines and appliances to be found in this or any other country.

"He stands in the foremost ranks of scientific men; and it may, perhaps, be truthfully said that, as an electrician, he is without a peer on this side of the Atlantic, while among the scientists of Great Britain, France and Germany, his opinions are quoted as authority. His reputation is world-wide and his inventions are everywhere known. He is often called, as an electrical expert, in the United States courts, where his statements are never questioned.

"'An eminent electrician said of him recently,—'Mr. Farmer has undoubtedly done more real and lasting good to the world through his abandoned inventions than through those which he has perfected, for the former are seed-thoughts, scattered over the world, which many will gather up, and from them reap a harvest after his life-work is over.'

"Unlike many scientists of the day, whose speculations lead them to doubt the existence of a Deity and of a Divine revelation, Prof. Farmer sees in all the works and laws of nature a Divine mind. Each new discovery to him is one of God's thoughts, and with him religion and science go hand-in-hand."

Hezekiah Fellows was born in Salisbury, December 22, 1782, but settled in Webster and engaged in trade on Corser Hill with his brother Moses. For many years he was a prominent citizen of the town, and a man of too much individuality to be unnoticed or easily forgotten. From 1816 until 1855, he was town clerk, losing his office when the Know-Nothing or Native American party rose to its brief eminence. He was in the Legislature in 1820, '24, '25.

He was a man of remarkable independence of character, which manifested itself in dress and manner, as well as in opinion. His integrity was unimpeachable. Everybody trusted him. In trade he was strictly honest and impartial. He always adhered to the old currency, marking his prices in shillings and pence. His face would sometimes relax into the semblance of an amused smile at the puzzled look of some customer better versed in the new arithmetic than the old.

Under an apparent gruffness was hidden a kindly heart and a love for children. Perhaps his most marked characteristic was his shrewd, strong common-sense.

In 1817 he presented the Congregational Church

and Society with a large Bible, which was used in their pulpit for many years. He was a constant attendant at church, occupying the pew nearest the pulpit on the right hand.

"Prior to 1835 it was the custom of town clerks to make public announcement of those intending marriage, which was done by Esquire Fellows, after the benediction, at the close of the afternoon service. The congregation waited to hear the 'crying,' as it was termed, and possibly allowed the publishing of the bans to usurp the place of the sermon in their minds, as they smiled and nodded one to another."

He died October 10, 1861, honored and respected by all.

MAJOR ALFRED LITTLE was born in Webster, June 3, 1823, and was the son of Henry and Susan Little. He became crippled in early life through severe illness, and was obliged ever afterwards to use crutches.

He was noted from childhood for his musical talent and for his correct ear, which had much to do with shaping his career in after life. In 1840 he began to work in the melodeon and seraphine shop of Charles Austin, in Concord, N. H. He soon became tuner of these instruments, and succeeded to a great degree in overcoming the slowness of speech and reedy quality of tone, which had been serious defects in them. He invented and manufactured for his own use an orchestral melodeon, an instrument of considerable power, and yet of remarkable sweetness, unsurpassed for its versatility of musical effects, its inimitable *tremolo* and its power of dynamical expression. He attained wonderful skill in the manipulation of this instrument, and, as a player of the round-keyed melodeon, was without a peer in the world.

He began giving concerts in 1846, the first one being in Fisherville (now Penacook). His musical entertainments were full of variety, for he possessed a rare gift of improvising and an extensive acquaintance with popular music, old and new, and a voice of great sweetness and pathos. He excelled as a ballad-singer, and knew how to unlock the fountain of tears as well as to touch the springs of laughter.

"Ever ready to respond with voice and instrument to the calls of charity and patriotism, cheering the patient on his bed of suffering or teaching a Sabbath-school song to children, he made friends everywhere; and many a wayfarer was aided by his helping hand or cheered by his buoyant sympathy.

"He was appointed fife-major of the Twenty-first New Hampshire Regiment by Colonel Joseph L. Pillsbury, receiving the honorary commission at the hands of Governor N. B. Baker."

Although music was his special delight, Major Little was a man of varied tastes and culture, a poet as well as a musician.

He died suddenly in West Concord, December 27, 1880. Few carry with them "beneath the low green tent" more blessings of the poor or more heartfelt love of friends than did Alfred Little.

ARTHUR LITTLE, D.D., was the son of Simeon B. and Harriet (Boyd) Little, and was born in Webster May 24, 1837. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm where he acquired that invaluable and yet indefinable development of mind and body which the boys of well-ordered New England homes gain from nature and domestic surroundings. He prepared for college at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1860. He studied theology at Andover and Princeton. Before the completion of his studies, he received the appointment of chaplain of the First Vermont Heavy Artillery, and was ordained for this office at Webster, March 16, 1863. He was mustered out of service July 7, 1865. In October of the same year, he was settled over the Presbyterian Church in Bedford, N. H., where he remained three years. He then received a call to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he was settled over the First Congregational Church in November, 1868. In 1878 he was called to the pastorate of the New England Church in Chicago, where he still remains. He was elected moderator of the National Congregational Council, in Concord, N. H., in 1883, and performed the duties of that office with great acceptance.

Dr. Little is a man of genial temperament and possesses rare tact in winning the esteem of all classes. He is a good speaker, having something of the strength and depth of voice which many will remember as having belonged to his father. His sermons are characterized by earnestness and practicality. His style is clear and vigorous. He married, August 15, 1863, Miss Laura E. Frost, of Thetford, Vt., who died in January, 1883.

DEACON ENOCH LITTLE (2d) was the son of Deacon Enoch Little and the grandson of Enoch Little, one of the early settlers of Webster. He was educated at Pembroke Academy and taught school in Boscawen and other towns. He gave much attention to music and was a member of the Martin Luther Musical Society, of the Central Musical Society, and of the Boston Academy of Music. He did much to cultivate a taste for sacred music in his native town, having been, for a long time, leader of the choir in the Congregational Church, as well as a successful teacher of singing-schools. He took great interest, also, in the advancement of agriculture and of sheep-husbandry.

He was a man of vigorous mind, of strong convictions, a diligent student of the Bible, a constant attendant upon church services, and for thirty years an officer of the church. From early life he was an active member of the Sabbath-school, both as teacher and pupil. He was ever ready to give to objects of benevolence and was a strong pillar in the church. He died in the full hope of Christian immortality, honored and respected by all, October 13, 1875.

EPHRAIM LITTLE was the son of Richard and Priscilla (Plumer) Little, and was born in Webster, April 14, 1820. He was married, December 22, 1847, to Jane G. Farmer, sister of Professor M. G. Farmer. He purchased the farm on Pleasant Street, now owned by Plumer Kilburn, and built a house on it, where he resided until the feebleness of his wife's health made a change of residence desirable, when he sold his farm. Mrs. Little died June 27, 1867. He

afterwards purchased the farm formerly owned by Nathan Pearson, near the Blackwater, where he lived until his death, April 23, 1885.

Mr. Little was a man of quiet tastes, but intelligent and thoroughly informed on all subjects of current interest. He was for some years a member of the superintending committeee of schools. He also held the position of secretary and treasurer of the Merrimack County Mutual Fire Insurance Company from its organization until his death.

Rarely have we met with one who realized more fully, in his life and character, David's description of a citizen of Zion, in Psalm xv. His unselfish kindness and ready sympathy won for him the sincere love and respect of all who knew him.

HENRY LITTLE, D.D., son of Jesse and Martha (Gerrish) Little, was born in Webster, March 23, 1800. At the age of fifteen he united with the Congregational Church, and from that time was an active Christian. When he was nineteen, he taught school in Boscawen, where fourteen of his scholars became Christians. He visited from house to house, and helped twelve men to begin family worship.

He fitted for college with Rev. Dr. Wood of Boscawen, at Salisbury Academy and at Hanover. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1826, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1829, and was at once ordained as an evangelist in Park Street Church, Boston, with fifteen other home and foreign missionaries. While a senior at Andover, Dr. Porter gave him the credit of bringing twenty from the two classes below him in college to the seminary. This fact led to his being chosen agent for the American Education Society, a position which he filled for two years in New England and the West.

In June, 1831, he accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church in Oxford, Ohio, where, in less than two years, two hundred and ninety-seven were added to its membership. In 1833 he was appointed secretary and agent of the American Home Missionary Society, having the whole country west of the Alleghanies for his field, in which his labors were crowned with success. He was pastor of a church for two years in Madison, Ind., during which time sixty were added to the church. His main life-work was that of home missions; but he was an earnest Sabbath-school worker, and was active in promoting the cause of general education. He is said to have been the originator of the first graded school in Indiana.

An article in the *Independent* of May 9, 1867, by Rev. Dr. Tuttle, of Wabash College, sets forth the labors of Dr. Little:

"From Marietta to Evansville, from Cleveland to La Porte, this man has gone, planting churches, building up waste places, encouraging home missionaries, searching out the scattered sheep, holding protracted meetings, everywhere welcomed, honored and loved. Thirty-six years has he been at this work, until he has publicly addressed more audiences, visited more churches, worked directly in more revivals in Ohio and Indiana, talked to more people, seen more changes in communities and persons than any other man that can be named.

"Go where he will, he meets those who owe everything to him as God's instrument—those who have been encouraged by him, those who have caught the best impulses of life from him, and now, in this year, 1867, this blessed man has preached fourteen times in eight days, in one pulpit, preaching the gospel in such a cheerful light that his hearers exclaim,—'Would to God we could love it as he does!'"

He died February 25, 1883. He married, September 19, 1831, Miss Susan Morton Smith, of Hatfield, Mass.

Of his eight children, four are sons, all of whom are in the gospel ministry.

JACOB LITTLE, D.D., son of Jesse and Martha (Gerrish) Little, was born in Webster, May 1, 1795. At the age of eleven years he became a Christian and united with the Congregational Church. He fitted for college with Samuel Wood, D.D., and at Meriden Academy, graduated at Dartmouth in 1822, and at Andover in 1825. He was ordained as an evangelist at Goffstown, N. H., and first preached six months at Hoosick, N. Y. In 1826 he went to Ohio and spent a year in home missionary work in Belpre and neighboring towns.

In 1827 he was settled over the Congregational Church in Granville, Ohio, where he remained until 1864. An unhappy quarrel had divided the church, but, with consummate tact, Mr. Little brought the different factions together, and became pastor of the reunited organization. He was an indefatigable worker, exceedingly systematic, not at all bound by conventional rules or methods, but eminently successful in attaining results. His parish was six miles square, but he regularly visited every family belonging to his congregation, organizing Conference and prayer-meetings, as well as Bible classes in every district, which were conducted with astonishing efficiency. He had, also, the rare faculty of setting everybody at work. He soon became known as "the plain preacher," the man who dared to speak boldly in condemnation of vice.

His New Year's sermons were always reviews of the year, and proved him to have a genius for statistics, as will be shown by an extract from the one for 1849:

"This township has 411 families and 1376 adults. It has 37 drinking families, 119 drinking adults, 21 drunkards, and during the past year has consumed 4153 gallons of intoxicating liquors. The families having no altar are 219; reading no religious papers, 223; children between six and twenty-one attending no Sabbath-school, 179; adults who visit, work or journey on the Sabbath, 183; neglect public worship, 113; cannot read, 22; use profane language, 189; use tobacco, 364; play cards 83; attend balls, 40; supposed to be impenitent, 777. The sending of 150 persons to Botany Bay would blot from our history most of the above number."

During Dr. Little's pastorate at Granville there were added to his church one thousand and forty-one members, of whom six hundred and sixty-four were received upon profession of their faith. In these years he preached about five thousand sermons, and more than one thousand persons are supposed to have been led to a religious life through his ministry.

Besides his pastoral labors, he was a frequent and a valuable contributor to the religious press. The

academy for young men and the seminary for young women in Granville both owed their existence and much of their prosperity to his efforts, and of the latter he was a trustee. At different times he was a trustee of Western Reserve, Central and Marietta Colleges.

In 1864 he resigned his pastorate at Granville and removed to Warsaw, Ind., where he lived until 1874, preaching occasionally. Thence he removed to the home of his son, Rev. Charles Little, in Wabash, Ind., where he died December 17, 1876, aged eighty-one years.

He married, first, Lucy Gerrish, of Canterbury, N. H., June 1, 1826, who died October 5, 1834; second, Ann Dorothy Thompson, March 23, 1836. His three sons are all in the gospel ministry.

Simeon Bartlett Little was born in Webster December 16, 1797, and was the son of Benjamin Little, Esq. His education was acquired at the common school. In early life he was a news-carrier, supplying the people of Hopkinton, Boscawen, Salisbury and Andover with the *Concord Gazette*. Besides carrying papers, he executed errands. By this means he acquired his first money.

Mr. Little was a born leader, and was recognized as such by his fellow-citizens without any effort of his own. He was selectman ten years, two years a member of the legislature and a delegate to the convention for the revision of the Constitution. Between the years 1839–1858, inclusive, with but two exceptions, he was elected moderator at the annual town-meeting. He was endowed with a judicial mind, and held through the active years of life a magistrate's commission. He was administrator of between thirty and forty estates and was concerned in the settlement of nearly as many more. He received nearly twenty appointments as guardian for minors or insane persons, and held a large amount of funds in trust. His business as a conveyancer of deeds was very large,—nearly one thousand. Men who wished to make their last wills and testaments called upon him for counsel, and he wrote a large number. He was for about fifteen years president or director of the Granite Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and, for fifteen years or more, director and secretary of the same. In speaking of the part he had taken in public life, he once said,—"I have been elected more times to some responsible office in town by ballot, from 1828 to 1860, than there are years, and I can say what many cannot,—that I never, directly or indirectly, solicited a nomination or vote." He was one of the leading men of the church and religious society. He was a frequent contributor to the press, writing on a great variety of subjects and always in a clear, vigorous, incisive style. Mentally and physically, he was sturdy and honest. He was naturally conservative, a Puritan of the eighteenth century and opposed to all innovation; but those, even, who opposed him politically, ever acknowledged his integrity, the honesty of his intentions and his sterling worth. He died December 29, 1874. His first marriage was September 16, 1824, to Miss Harriet Boyd, of Antrim, N. H., who died October 3, 1850. His second marriage was to Miss Phebe Kilburn, of Webster, October 20, 1851, who survives him.

Rev. Ebenezer Price, first pastor of the Congregational Church in Webster, was born in Newburyport, Mass., September 14, 1771. He began his preparation for college at the age of seventeen in Moore's Charity School in Hanover, entered Dartmouth College in 1789, and graduated in 1793. He studied theology with Rev. Elisha Thayer, D.D., of Kingston. He was first settled in Belfast, Me., in 1796, where he remained for six years. He was married in 1799 to Lucy Farrar, of Hanover, N. H.

It will be remembered that the first meeting-house in Webster was built in 1791. At that time there was no organization, either of church or society. The town owned the frame of the meeting-house, and individuals owned the pews. In this state of affairs Mr. Price was invited by the citizens of the town to labor among them, and his preaching was followed by manifest increase of religious interest. The Westerly Religious Society was organized in January, 1804, and a church of eight members was formed in September following, when Mr. Price was installed pastor. The whole number added to the church during his pastorate of thirty-three years was two hundred and sixty-two. The greatest number added in any one year was sixty in 1838. The greatest number on the church rolls at any one period was one hundred and ninety-eight. After his dismissal, May 10, 1837, he continued to reside in town, and became superintendent of the Sabbath-school, which position he held for eleven years.

Upon the formation of the Granite Mutual Fire Insurance Company he was elected secretary. In 1859 he went to Boston to live with his eldest son, Ebenezer Sewall Price. He died in Boston, February 19, 1864, aged ninety-two years.

Father Price was a perfect gentleman and noted for his dignified courtesy. He was fond of riding on horseback, and sat upon his old black horse with a stately grace not often seen at this day.

He took a lively interest in all benevolent or philanthropic movements. He was a faithful minister, an exemplary Christian, respected even by the irreligious, and greatly beloved by those who could appreciate godliness of life and character.

He was twice chosen to represent the town in the Legislature. In 1830 he collected materials for a chronological history of the town, which was published by private subscription in 1823.

"His sermons preached at the funeral of Deacon Benjamin Sweatt and upon the death of Rev. Dr. Wood, were published by request. He was the author of the letter to Hon. Daniel Webster, which elicited his reply to his New Hampshire neighbors.

"His relations to the church and society, and especially to his successor in the ministry, Rev. Edward Buxton, were always fraternal and

helpful. As a pastor he was ever mindful of the wants of his people, sympathizing with them in their bereavements and afflictions, and entering as heartily into all their joys. He was so mindful of all classes that in his public prayers, the aged, the middle-aged, the young, the youth, the infants were all remembered. His desire to leave nothing undone, to neglect no class, to fill the full measure of his responsibility, not infrequently made his prayers and sermons of undue length, occupying from fifty to seventy minutes.

"In this respect he did not stand alone. In the ministry at that period brevity was the exception, length the rule. At the beginning of the century people expected a service to occupy at least two hours. During the short days of winter those who lived farthest from meeting sometimes saw the sun disappear behind the Warner hills before they reached home. Nor were they restless under a sermon that occupied an hour in the delivery. They expected a long sermon, and would have found fault with the brevity of the sermons of the present day.

"His last years were marked by serene peace and composure. He was an attendant at Mount Vernon Church, in Boston, and listened with delight to the preaching of Rev. Dr. Kirk, who looked upon him as a father in the ministry. His influence never can be measured, for under his preaching such men as Enoch Corser, Jacob and Henry Little were led to enter the ministry, and through their instrumentality thousands have been brought to a religious life."

On being asked by his son how he felt in regard to death, he answered, "Oh! that was all fixed years and years ago. I committed myself into the hands of my Maker: He has taken care of me hitherto, and I have no fears for the future."

He was buried in Webster, almost under the shadow of the old meeting-house where he began his labors, and among the graves of his old people.

There are many other citizens of Webster, in the past and in the present, who deserve record here. Every shade of character, every variety of talent has been developed on the hillsides of this quiet country town. Poetry, romance and tragedy, written and unwritten, have been lived in these valleys. Neither is the history of Webster without its comic side. It has had its full share of odd characters, whose names and sayings have come down to us by tradition.

James Corser was one of these men,—an eccentric genius, fond of puzzling answers. His neighbors on either side bore the names of Knight and Day. Mr. Corser was asked where he lived, and answered, "In Twilight." Being asked still further where Twilight was, he replied, "Between Knight and Day."

Obadiah Elkins was a man whose natural oddities may have been intensified by disappointed love in his youth. It is not strange, then, that his stream of domestic bliss did not always flow smoothly. But, unlike most aggrieved or aggrieving husbands, he usually left his better-half in peaceable possession of the fireside, and sought another spot whereon to build his cabin and and set up his individual household gods. By the time this was accomplished the quarrel would be over, and he would take his wife to the new house and begin over again. At last, having built, so tradition runs, twenty-eight houses, he grew tired of moving, and resolved to build a house for his sole possession. This was not an impossible thing, for he was a man of slender proportions, while his wife was a woman of majestic stature. So he built a house of but one room, with one door, so narrow that only himself could enter, and here he could retire to dwell in peace until the storm of feminine wrath should blow over, or his own fit of sulks should clear away.

Once he made his way to Pillsbury's mill-pond, resolved to commit suicide; but after holding his head under water for a while, he waded back to shore to take up the burden of life again, complaining that he "couldn't hold his breath long enough to drown."

One night, when the moon was at its full, a passer-by found Mr. Elkins busy with a burning-glass, trying, as he said, "to light a fire by moonlight," adding that he "had often done it with sunlight, and did not know but he could with the moon."

James Fellows was another man of pronounced individuality, whose words and actions ran in diametrically opposite directions, and who must always be interpreted by the law of contrariety. No man ever was a kinder neighbor than he; neither was there ever a man who could be more surly and gruff. At one time a neighbor was in want of hay. He went to beg Mr. Fellows to sell him some, knowing that he had an abundance in his barn, but met with a flat refusal. He urged the matter, but Mr. Fellows demanded gruffly, "what he was hanging about there for?" and ordered him off. The would-be purchaser obeyed, and turned reluctantly homeward; but before he had reached the road, Mr. Fellows called out imperiously, "What are you going away for? Come back! I've got hay enough! Why, I'll give you five hundred!"

David Heath was a living illustration of the grotesque in speech, look and manner. He earned the *sobriquet* of Jester by his fondness for jokes. In those days hoop-poles were an article of commerce, and Mr. Heath was more solicitous about securing his desired complement of hoop-poles than regardful of boundaries between his own and his neighbors' wood-lots. At last Captain Little Burbank, tired of a commerce so unprofitable to himself, said to Mr. Heath, "If you will agree never to cut any more poles on my land I'll give you a pig." "All right," was the answer, "I'll promise." In due time Captain Abraham Burbank, hearing of his brother's success, resolved to make a bargain for himself with the Jester, and offered him a sheep if he would resign all claims to hoop-timber on his land thenceforth and forever. "Ah-h-h!" he replied, shaking his gray head, "t'won't do to sell all out, Captain Burbank."

Moses Jackman was drafted for military service during the war of 1812, but when he presented himself for examination he was, to all appearance, blind. Various expedients were resorted to by the examining surgeons to ascertain whether his blindness was real, but his eyes showed no symptoms of seeing. He was retained for further trial. While the matter was pending he astonished those about him by exclaiming, as a mouse appeared upon the scene, "Oh! see

that mouse." "What! do you *see* him?" asked someone. "No," was the quick reply; "but I *smell* him." At last a plank was laid over the edge of a boat, and he was placed upon it and ordered to walk over it. He obeyed and walked off the end into the water. Whereupon he was adjudged stone-blind and sent home. A guide went with him, but after they had gone a few miles Mr. Jackman said he "thought he could find the way now," and nothing more was ever heard of his blindness.

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1860 TO 1885.

1860.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; David E. Burbank, clerk; Nathan Pearson, Jeremiah S. Webber, Albert Runnels, selectmen.

1861.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; David E. Burbank, clerk; Jeremiah S. Webber, Albert Runnels, George Little, selectmen; Albert Runnels, representative.

1862.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; David E. Burbank, clerk; George Little, William D. Call, David A. Macurdy, selectmen.[1]

1863.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; George Little, William D. Call, John C. Pearson, selectmen; Jeremiah S. Webber, representative.

1864.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; William D. Call, John C. Pearson, Hiram G. Stone, selectmen; George Little, representative.

1865.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; John C. Pearson, Hiram G. Stone, Henry H. Gerrish, selectmen; George Little, representative.

1866.—Simeon B. Little, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; Hiram G. Stone, Henry H. Gerrish, Sherman Little, selectmen; no representative.

1867.—Joseph L. Couch, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; John Colby, John Sanborn, D. C. Hubbard, selectmen; William D. Call, representative.

1868.—David A. Macurdy, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; Sherman Little, William W. Austin, Atherton Sweatt, selectmen; William D. Call, representative.

1869.—David A. Macurdy, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; Sherman Little, William W. Austin, Atherton Sweatt, selectmen; David A. Macurdy, representative.

1870.—David A. Macurdy, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; Charles E. Kimball, Joseph L. Couch, Atherton Sweatt, selectmen.

1871.—David S. Corser, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; Charles E. Kimball, P. F. S. Clark, Albe C. Sweatt, selectmen; John C. Pearson, representative.

1872.—David S. Corser, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; Albe C. Sweatt, P. F. S. Clark, W. W. Burbank, selectmen; John C. Pearson, representative.

1873.—Sherman Little, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; Atherton Sweatt, P. F. S. Clark, W. W. Burbank, selectmen; Albe C. Sweatt, representative.

1874.—Sherman Little, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; W. W. Burbank, Charles C. Kimball, George Little, selectmen; Albe C. Sweatt, representative.

1875.—Sherman Little, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; Charles C. Kimball, Hiram G. Stone, James L. Gerrish, selectmen; Sherman Little, representative.

1876.—Sherman Little, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; Charles C. Kimball, James L. Gerrish, James M. Snyder, selectmen; Sherman Little, representative.

1877.—Sherman Little, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; James L. Gerrish, James M. Snyder, William W. Austin, selectmen; Charles C. Kimball, representative.

1878.—Sherman Little, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; James M. Snyder, William W. Austin, Moody A. Pillsbury, selectmen; Charles C. Kimball, representative.,

1879.—Sherman Little, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; William W. Austin, M. A. Pillsbury, James H. Trumball, selectmen; John B. Chase, representative.

1880.—Sherman Little, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; M. A. Pillsbury, James H. Trumball, Sherman Little, selectmen.

1881.—Sherman Little, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; James H. Trumball, Sherman Little, George Sanborn, selectmen; William W. Burbank, representative.

1882.—Sherman Little, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; Sherman Little, George Sanborn, Daniel G. Holmes, selectmen.

1883.—Sherman Little, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; George Sanborn, Daniel G. Holmes, W. W. Burbank, selectmen; James L. Gerrish, representative.

1884.—Thomas J. Corser, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; Daniel G. Holmes, W. W. Burbank, Joseph B. Thurber, selectmen.

1885.—W. W. Burbank, moderator; Atherton Sweatt, clerk; W. W. Burbank, Joseph B. Thurber, Moody A. Pillsbury, selectmen; W. W. Austin, representative.

[1] After many ballots for representative, without a choice, the town voted not to send.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

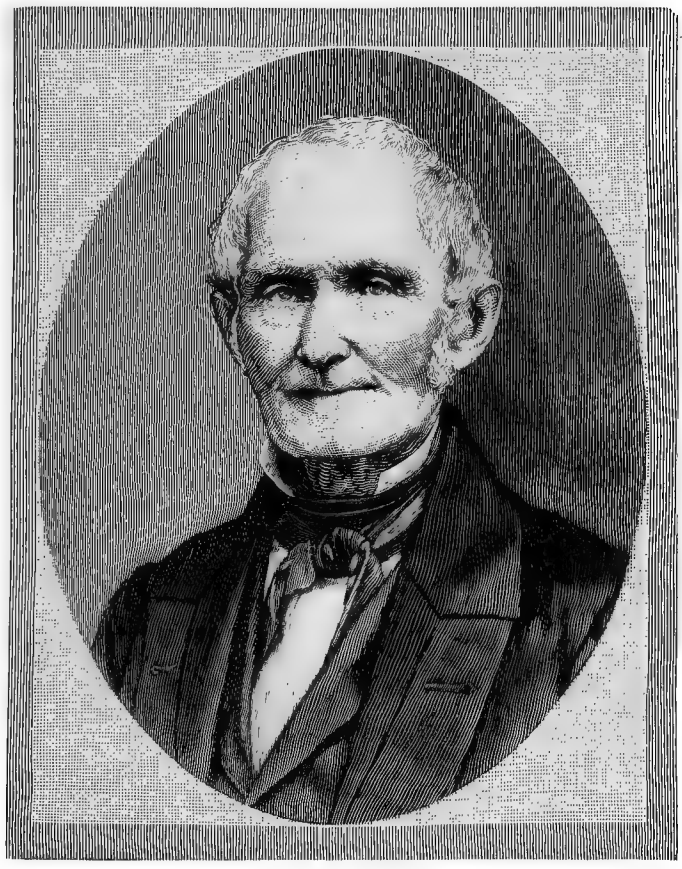
ENOCH COUCH.

Enoch Couch was born in Boscawen (now Webster), N. H., April 12, 1793, on the old place where two generations had preceded him. He received his education at the district school, and, like all farmers' boys, assisted in required duties at home. Upon the death of his father, in 1821, the responsibility of the farm devolved entirely upon him. He was a man of strong physique and very active, adding largely to the home-farm by industry and hard work. He was shrewd and far-seeing in business affairs, yet strictly honest and upright in his dealings. He was firm in his convictions, conscientious in his adherence to principles, and willing to give the credit of like honesty where it belonged. He was greatly respected in the community, and was regarded by those who knew him as a Christian, although he never connected himself with any church. He died April 23, 1867.

He married, first, Nancy Eastman, who died without children; second, Jane O. Stickney, of Brownfield, Me., who died July 30, 1877. By this union he had three children,—Nancy E., born February 12, 1835, who occupies the old homestead; Joseph, born March 22, 1837; Mary S., born June 12, 1844. She married Orlando Whitney, and died April 17, 1876, leaving one son, Herbert C.

Joseph, the son of Enoch Couch, was also a man highly respected in his native town. In early manhood he was a successful teacher, and, after the death of his father, assumed entire charge of the farm. He died of quick consumption March 14, 1872.

Miss Nancy Couch, the only surviving member of his family, furnishes this portrait as a tribute to her father's memory.



Enoch Couch

HISTORY OF WILMOT.

BY W. W. FLANDERS.

CHAPTER I.

At the commencement of the present century the territory which now constitutes the town of Wilmot belonged to and was a part of New London, Kearsarge and New Chester. New London bordered on Springfield, Danbury, New Chester, Kearsarge, Sutton, Fishersfield and Wendell.

The most thickly-settled parts of New London at that time were in the extreme southerly part of said town, on Colby Hill, Burpee Hill, Morgan Hill and Leper Hill. There town-meetings were held and town affairs were managed.

In the northerly part, near Danbury line, in the vicinity of what is now known as the Hobbs neighborhood, was the most considerable settlement of that part of the town—a region, also, of hills and elevated land. There were settlements on Prescott Hill, and along down the slopes toward the swamps, valleys and water-courses. Between these settlements in the north and in the south there was an extensive forest-land situated in the valley of the outlet of Pleasant Pond, and its water-shed on either side, tenanted by a few in log cabins and humble residences, scattered and isolated in small openings, many of them spending much of their time in fishing and hunting.

The most direct and shortest way of communicating between these settlements at the north and south ends was over foot-paths, private cart-ways and other private ways, meandering from settlement to settlement, a distance of about twelve miles. But to reach one of these settlements from the other by a continuous open public highway, the travel must have been north through Springfield to Colby Hill, or south through Andover, Kearsarge and Sutton to Colby Hill and a distance of about twenty miles.

The two ends had no occasion to meet except for town purposes, and to vote for State and county officers. In politics, Federalism prevailed at the south, and ever controlled the town by a large and reliable majority, while Republicanism was the prevailing and almost unanimous political sentiment at the north.

Were it not for voting the State and county ticket, and for electors, a general meeting of the citizens would never have occurred, or of any considerable portion of those in the north with those in the south, except casually and by accident.

Between these sections there was no business connection to call them together. Agriculture was then the vocation of all. Whatever was done by way of manufacturing lumber was for local use in building residences and stables; none for transportation or foreign market. The mercantile business consisted wholly in exchanging farm products for groceries and other necessaries. This was accomplished by the farmer himself, who, in early winter, transported with their own teams, generally horses, but sometimes oxen, "below," as it was generally termed, their products, and brought back in exchange a yearly stock of goods for family use and a little cash. From a common knowledge of the varying energy and enterprise of individuals in all communities, it is easy to perceive how readily the business of teaming and of a country merchant spring into a regular and constant business.

Whatever progress may have been made in producing the teamster and merchant at this time, one thing is certain: the surplus products of the north went down through Andover to Salisbury, from whence came their groceries in return, while those of the south went down through Warner to Hopkinton, and onward. Thus the business relations of our section extended down the east side of Kearsarge Mountain, and that of the other down the east side, making the two sections isolated and independent, in respect to each other, so far as the business of gaining a livelihood was concerned.

The history of civilized communities shows that a community of business interests, though varied and branching out in different kinds and channels, when co-operating, so as to build up and encourage each other by creating and extending a market for the various products, enhancing the value and increasing the demand for each kind of labor, thus promoting the wealth of the community, has an element of power to maintain and perpetuate itself, through local attachment and aspiration for gain it would foster and gratify.

Yet, from the same source it appears, in distinct and emphatic lines, that, while an important and nec-

essary ligament in holding and perpetuating communities in prosperity and union, it is of itself and alone, the weakest of the necessary bonds for that great end. The sentiment of reverence for a Supreme Being and of worship for such Being, is as universal in man as his selfishness, and stronger than all other sentiment. Honest, sincere devotions of a religious faith and worship, common to them all, are bound together by ties that can be severed only by death. To maintain and enjoy the inestimable privilege of communion and worship, they will sacrifice comfort, convenience and property; will break the fires of persecution and wade through seas of blood to the fagot, the stake and to martyrdom.

This strength of conviction and purpose applied to the great leading doctrines of the Bible, in which all religious denominations agree, has brought inestimable blessings to man. Whenever the differences which distinguish religious denominations enter and become an element of this conviction and purpose, exerting equal power and influence over the believer's conduct, it brings mischief only. Unfortunately, there was not a common religious sentiment and worship at the north and the south; unfortunately their differences became the leading and foremost thought in the presence of each other; unfortunately, there was apparently greater zeal manifested and greater sacrifices made to promulgate a partisan and sectarian religion than in promulgating those great and all-important truths in which all agreed. It is conceived that this zeal and effort was not so much on account of the importance given to the point of difference between the sects as from a sense of wrong done to each from a misconception and statement of their views and reasoning.

The prevailing religion and only organized church at the south was that of the Calvinistic Baptists, who were close communionists and believed in the doctrine of election and fore-ordination.

In the north there were Free-Will Baptists, with some Congregationalists. The burden of their sermons, exhortations and sacred songs was the free moral agency of man; his power, privilege and duty to flee from the wrath to come and escape eternal misery, denouncing bitterly the doctrine of election and fore-ordination as wholly irreconcilable with that of the free moral agency of man. They charged the Calvinistic Baptists with preaching and proclaiming from the pulpit infant damnation, and that the spirits of eternal misery were suffering by the predetermined will of Jehovah. And thus the very excellent, moral, religious, patriotic and enterprising people of the south were regarded by the equally worthy people of the north as Federalists favoring an aristocratic and monarchical form of government; as religious exclusionists, who claimed to believe in the saved, to be such by election. Such were some of the diverse and inharmonious relations in the year 1800.

Kearsarge Gore at this time embraced a large tract of land lying on the north and south sides of Kearsarge Mountain. It was an unincorporated place, paid a public tax and had town privileges. Its population was one hundred and seventy-nine. In politics and religion they agreed. Their town-meetings were held on the north and south sides of said mountain alternately.

Nothing existed among them in the way of contention, except it might be in the selection of local officers and matter of highways. Whichever side of the mountain election was held, they were sure to carry the day. This was accounted for by the inconvenience in getting over the mountain.

At this time the construction of a road leading from Concord to Vermont, at the White River Junction, leading through what is now the town of Wilmot, and then the northern part of New London and Kearsarge, became an important, if not the leading, enterprise with the people of New Hampshire along the line of the proposed route.

The settlements in New Hampshire and Vermont had become numerous and extensive enough to require more direct and feasible roads to accommodate the increasing demands of an increasing interest in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont. The old rough and hilly roads winding high up mountain-sides and over hill-tops, in diverse ways, to accommodate hill settlements, could no longer serve the long travel and freight seeking the sea-board for the necessaries and luxuries desired for home comfort.

Tramways had been made to accommodate through travel and freight, but only so far as they would accommodate the local settlements, which were universally upon the hills and elevated lands, as such were more easily reduced to cultivation, all such local improvements still left the ways for any and all travel unnecessarily steep, tedious and dangerous.

At that time local means were too limited to open up and put in safe condition roads on the most feasible route for through travel by taxation. The business enterprise of traffic and travel sought accommodation and relief through its own resources, and in 1800 applied to the New Hampshire Legislature for an act of incorporation, authorizing certain persons to build the Fourth New Hampshire turnpike road, on the most feasible route, leading from Concord, N. H., to Connecticut River, at White River Junction, in Lebanon, N. H., which enterprise resulted in making the Fourth New Hampshire turnpike and putting it in running order, in the year 1806. This enterprise opened a new channel of business, new and better ways of communication, new business relations and better outlook to those living and located along this Fourth New Hampshire turnpike. This change induced the inhabitants in North New London and Kearsarge to apply to the Legislature for an act to incorporate the northerly part of New London and that part of Kearsarge Gore north of Kearsarge

Mountain into a town by the name of Wilmot. This act was obtained in 1807. This act authorized Samuel Messer, Jr., and Benjamin Cass to call a meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of choosing all necessary town officers. Agreeably to said act, Samuel Messer warned a town-meeting for the inhabitants to meet at the dwelling of James Philbrick on the second Tuesday in March, 1808.

At this meeting they elected Samuel Messer, Jr., moderator; William Johnson, town clerk; Insley Greeley, Eliphalet Gay and Jabez Morill, selectmen. In the vote for State and county officers at this meeting, it appears that John Langdon had twenty-nine votes for Governor and John T. Gilman two votes; Benjamin Pearce thirty votes for councilor; James Flanders twenty-two for Senator, Benjamin Philbrick had one vote for Senator, John Moody one vote, Samuel Prescott one vote; for register, Isaac Brooks, twenty-two; for treasurer, Joseph Town, twenty-one. There were votes taken also for other minor officers.

At said town-meeting they voted to raise two hundred dollars for schooling and voted the town be divided into three school districts—North, Centre and South Districts; also voted to raise twenty dollars for defraying town charges. In the year 1808 there were forty-six resident tax-payers; twenty-four of these resided in that part known as Kearsarge Gore, and twenty-two in the part formerly New London.

The Kearsarge Gore and the northerly part of New London constituted the town of Wilmot till the year 1832, at which time, by an act of the Legislature, a certain tract of land then a part of New Chester, on the northerly side of Ragged Mountain (so called), and separated from the main part of New Chester by Ragged Mountain, was severed from New Chester and annexed to Wilmot, and at the present writing (1885) constitutes the town of Wilmot.

HISTORY

OF

BELKNAP COUNTY,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HISTORY

OF

BELKNAP COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY—BENCH AND BAR.

BY JOHN N. McCLINTOCK A. M.

BELKNAP COUNTY, named in honor of Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Belknap, the earliest historian and annalist of New Hampshire, occupies the geographical centre of the State, and, with the adjoining county of Merrimack, is entirely surrounded by other counties. It does not come in contact with any territory outside of New Hampshire. Its surface is considerably above the level of the ocean, five hundred feet at the shoreline of Lake Winnipiseogee, and is diversified by mountain, hill and valley, rivers and lakes. Gilmanton Mountain is the highest elevation. Its area of about one hundred and fifty-five thousand acres of improved land is very fertile, and the soil produces good crops of wheat, corn, potatoes, hay and other products of a temperate climate.

Politically, it came into existence December 20, 1840; before that it had formed a part of Strafford County. It is divided into ten townships, one of which was incorporated during the reign of George I., two in the reign of George III. and seven since the organization of the State government. It began to be settled at the close of the French and Indian War. Laconia is the shire-town.

Its chief sources of wealth now are the manufacturing industries mostly located along the Winnipiseogee River, which, in its course through the county, falls about two hundred and fifty feet.

The scenery is very pleasing and annually attracts a large number of visitors during the summer.

The Bench and Bar.—The legal fraternity of the towns comprised within the limits of Belknap County have always held a high social position in the community, and would compare favorably with the same class in any other county in the State. They have been called upon to occupy the highest offices within the gift of the people, and have honored the confidence reposed in them. At no time in the history of the State have they stood higher in the esteem of the people than at present.

The record of the early lawyers in many cases is lost—a name only being handed down by tradition. In 1794 Eben Smith was practicing law in Meredith. In 1814 John Mooney and Jonathan C. Everett were in practice there. In 1820 John Thompson was in practice at Centre Harbor. In 1832 W. G. Webster was at New Hampton. S. W. Rollins, of Meredith village, has been county solicitor, and later judge of Probate for many years.

WILLIAM HARPER, the first lawyer of Sanbornton, came from Deerfield before 1785, was a member of the convention which framed the State Constitution, was representative from 1791 to 1800, was frequently moderator at town-meetings, and was a land-owner. He died December 31, 1809.

JOHN A. HARPER, son of William and Mary (Lane) Harper, of Sanbornton, was born in Deerfield November 2, 1779, was the first postmaster of Sanbornton, was colonel in the militia, member of the Eleventh Congress (1811), settled at Meredith Bridge and died June 18, 1816.

DANIEL C. ATKINSON, son of Simeon and Phebe (Clark) Atkinson, was born in Boscawen September 8, 1784–85, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1806, studied law with Parker Noyes and Daniel Webster, settled at Sanbornton Bridge in 1810. He was Senator, councilor and judge of Probate (1824) and moderator of town meetings. He married, first, Mahala Tilton; second, Mehetable Tilton (sisters). He died April 5, 1842.

MATTHEW PERKINS, born in Sanbornton June 17, 1788, married Jane Little, was a lawyer of decided talent, and an orator. Settled at Sanbornton Square, and died August 17, 1826.

CHARLES J. STUART, born in Peterborough September 20, 1788, of Scotch-Irish parentage; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, and commenced practice at Sanbornton Square. He was a famous singer and of large size. He married Eliza Austin and finally moved to Lancaster, where he died May 17, 1836.

CHARLES GILMAN studied law with Matthew Perkins, and succeeded to his practice at Sanbornton, where he remained from 1826 to 1833. He is said to have died in Baltimore in 1878.

BENJAMIN BOARDMAN, born in South Reading, Mass., February 15, 1798; studied law with Samuel Fletcher, of Concord; was admitted to the bar in 1825; married Anne Stickney, of Concord; practiced law in Sanbornton from 1833 to 1836, when he removed to Meredith Bridge; in 1847 he moved to Lawrence, Mass., where he remained until 1867; he died in Concord April 3, 1871; his house in Laconia was the pleasant home of the judges during the sessions of the court; he was the last lawyer settled at Sanbornton Square.

ASA P. CATE, born in Northfield June 1, 1813; read law with Judge Nesmith; married Clara Proctor, and commenced to practice about 1843. Although his residence was in Northfield, his office was on the Sanbornton side of the river; he was several times representative, president of the State Bank, candidate for Governor, president of a national bank, and judge of Probate of Merrimack County; he died December 12, 1874.

BENJAMIN A. ROGERS, a native of Northfield; practiced law at Sanbornton Bridge from about 1840 to 1858; he married, first, Viola E. Rundlet; second, Adeliza S. Rundlet (sisters); he afterwards studied for the Episcopal ministry and is settled in Texas.

CHARLES C. ROGERS, born in Bloomfield, Vt., August 19, 1834; read law with Benjamin A. Rogers and succeeded to his practice in Tilton in 1858; he married Sophia T. Curry, and is still in practice.

FRANCIS R. CHASE, born in Gilmanton April 5, 1818; studied law with Judge Dana, of Fryeburg, Me.; married Huldah P. Fessenden; settled in Conway; was representative in 1852; Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1855; settled in Northfield in 1866, and practiced in Tilton; represented the town in 1871–72; was a prominent Episcopalian and died March 12, 1876.

JAMES O. LYFORD, born June 28, 1853, in Boston; moved to Canterbury in 1866; read law in Concord; opened a law-office in Tilton in 1880; he holds a clerkship in the War Department, at Washington.

STEPHEN MOODY, born in West Newbury, Mass., January 21, 1767; graduated at Harvard College in 1790; was admitted to the bar in 1793, and settled the same year in Lower Gilmanton; he was the first lawyer of Belknap County; he married Frances Coffin; was repeatedly moderator of town-meetings, and died April 21, 1842.

JOHN HAM, born in Dover December 30, 1774; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1797; was admitted to the bar in 1800, and a year later settled in Lower Gilmanton; he was frequently chosen selectman and representative; he married Wealthy C. Brigham, and died March 7, 1837.

BENJAMIN EMERSON, born in Alfred, Me., March 20, 1792; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1816; married Rebecca S. Porter and settled in Gilmanton, where he was admitted to the bar in 1822; he was repeatedly moderator and representative.

NATHANIEL COGSWELL, born January 19, 1773; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1794; commenced to practice in Gilmanton in 1805; he was afterwards a general in the Mexican army and died August, 1813.

NATHAN CROSBY, born February 12, 1798; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1820; read law with Stephen Moody; was admitted to the bar in 1824, practiced a short time in Gilmanton, and finally settled in Lowell, where he died in 1884.

JAMES BELL, son of Governor Samuel Bell; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1822; was admitted to the bar in 1825; married Judith Upham, and opened an office at Gilmanton Iron-Works; he afterwards removed to Exeter.

GEORGE MINOR, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1828; was admitted to practice in 1831; he opened an office at Gilmanton Iron-Works, but soon removed to Concord.

ARTHUR LIVERMORE, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1829; was admitted to practice in 1833; opened an office in Gilmanton and afterwards moved to Bath.

IRA A. EASTMAN. (See Merrimack County Bench and Bar History).

EDWARD ST. LOE LIVERMORE practiced law for a short time at Gilmanton.

WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD graduated at Dartmouth College in 1836; admitted to the bar in 1840; married Rosamond Robinson and practiced a few years at Gilmanton Centre; he afterwards moved to Concord and for many years was editor of the *Patriot*.

GEORGE G. FOGG, a native of Meredith; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1839; was admitted to the bar in 1842, and settled at Gilmanton Iron-Works; he was afterwards an editor, minister to Switzerland and United States Senator.

GENERAL JOSEPH BADGER, for many years judge of Probate of Strafford County, was born in Haverhill, Mass., January 11, 1722; married Hannah Pearson and moved to Gilmanton in 1763. He was a prominent citizen; a member of the Provincial Congress and the first Constitutional Convention. He was several times a member of the Governor's Council. He died April 4, 1803.

THOMAS COGSWELL, from 1784 to 1810 chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was born in Haverhill, Mass., August 14, 1746; married Ruth, daughter of General Badger; served in the army during the whole Revolutionary War; won the rank of colonel; settled in Gilmanton on return of peace. He died September 3, 1810.

THOMAS COGSWELL, son of William and Judith (Badger) Cogswell, a nephew of Thomas Cogswell, was born, December 7, 1798, in Atkinson; lived in Gilmanton. He was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Belknap County from 1841 to 1855; was justice of the peace for over forty years and a councilor in 1856; married Mary Noyes and died August 8, 1868. His son, Thomas Cogswell, is a prominent lawyer of Gilmanton.

WILLIAM BADGER, a grandson of General Joseph Badger, was born in Gilmanton January 13, 1779; married Martha Smith; was representative, Senator, president of the Senate, Governor of New Hampshire two years. From 1816 to 1821 he was associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

LYMAN B. WALKER was an attorney at Gilford for many years. For five years he was Attorney-General of the State. He was a brilliant man, and a man of much influence. He frequently encountered Franklin Pierce in the court-room.

STEPHEN C. LYFORD, at Laconia for many years, was a lawyer of large practice; esteemed to be a good lawyer and stood well in the profession. He went South late in life and died there.

WARREN LOVELL, from Vermont, settled at Wentworth, in 1830. He soon after came to Meredith, where he built up an extensive practive and accumulated a large property. He was appointed judge of Probate and moved to Laconia, where he died shortly before 1876.

GEORGE W. STEVENS, a native of Salisbury; was educated at Meriden Academy; read law with John P. Hale and settled in Laconia, where he married; represented the town several years; a smart lawyer and a good advocate; did a large business. He died at Concord.

BENJAMIN MORGAN and E. S. MOULTON were practicing law at Laconia in 1854.

WM. N. BLAIR, a cousin of H. W. Blair, was a native of Campton; was practicing law in Laconia in 1861; was county solicitor for five years. He returned to Campton, where he died.

B. M. COLBY, a native of Colebrook, was in practice at Tilton from 1854 to 1861.

I. F. FOLSOM was in practice at Meredith Bridge in 1854.

O. A. J. VAUGHAN, a native of Hanover; read law with Judge Jonathan Kittredge, of Canaan; admitted to the bar about 1846; first settled at Gilmanton Iron Works, succeeding G. G. Fogg in practice. He soon settled in Laconia, where he married and died.

JEREMIAH ELKINS was a well-educated lawyer; born at Andover, N. H., August 31, 1795; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817; died at Meredith February 24, 1854; settled in Meredith in 1847; was clerk of New Hampshire House of Representatives; register of Probate of Strafford and solicitor of Belknap County; married, first, Sarah G. Emerson; second, Mary A. Bunker.

GEORGE T. SAWYER, afterwards of Nashua, practiced law a number of years at Laconia.

HORACE L. HAZELTON was practicing law in Gilford in 1844. He was a lawyer and advocate of good reputation, and moved to Boston, where he became distinguished.

JOSEPH ELA was a statute lawyer at Meredith; a sharp, shrewd practitioner, who had considerable success.

HENRY T. SIMPSON, of New Hampton, was an associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas; noted for his corpulence and good sense.

HON. ELLERY A. HIBBARD, born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., July 31, 1826; was educated at Derby Academy; read law with Nathan B. Felton, of Haverhill, Charles R. Morrison, of Manchester, and Henry F. French, assistant secretary United States Treasury; was admitted to the bar in 1849 and settled in Plymouth; he came to Laconia in 1853. He has served one term in United States House of Representatives, and has been a member of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. He is a strong, level-headed, evenly-balanced and safe lawyer.

COL. THOMAS JEFFERSON WHIPPLE was born January 30, 1816, in Wentworth, N. H.; educated at New Hampton, Bradford, Vt., and at Norwich University; read law with Josiah Quincy and Salmon Wires, of Johnson, Vt.; admitted to the bar in 1840, at Plymouth, and settled in Wentworth. He raised an independent company—the Wentworth Phalanx—before 1840, and was aide-de-camp of General Cook when seventeen years of age; commissioned first lieutenant in Ninth New England Regiment; adjutant of Colonel Pierce's (afterwards Colonel Ransom's Regiment, of Norwich, Vt.) in the spring of 1846, at Fort Adams, R. I. He was in the Mexican War, and was taken prisoner at Vera Cruz, and exchanged at Jalapa; was adjutant-general of General Lewis' staff. He returned and settled in Laconia.

During the War of the Rebellion he served as lieutenant-colonel of the First New Hampshire Regiment, colonel of the Fourth, and was chosen colonel of the Twelfth. Col. Whipple has been assistant clerk and clerk of House; secretary of 1850 Constitutional Convention; member of 1876 Constitutional Convention, and has been attorney for the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, since 1870. He has also been attorney for the Lake Company since the death of Senator J. D. Bell. Col. Whipple is an able, eccentric lawyer and a powerful advocate.

JOTHAM PATTEN HUTCHINSON, born February 29,

1824, at Sidney, Me.; studied law with Colonel Thomas J. Whipple, of Laconia; was admitted February term, 1853; settled in Laconia; in 1862 settled in Nashua. In April, 1872, he was agent of the Lake Company, and in 1873 settled in Lake village. He resigned March, 1883. He married, in June, 1851, Abigail Elizabeth Hadley, of Rumney. One son, Frederick J. Hutchinson, born November 27, 1853; graduated from Dartmouth College, 1878, and Boston Law School, 1882; married and settled in the practice of his profession in Boston.

SAMUEL C. CLARK, ESQ., born in Lake village January 9, 1832; was educated at Gilford and New Hampton Academy and fitted for sophomore class in college; read law with Hon. Stephen C. Lyford, of Laconia, and Hon. Asa Fowler, of Concord; was admitted to the bar in 1854; practiced law in Lake village till 1857, when he was admitted clerk of the courts for Belknap County until 1874, since which date he has followed the profession in Lake village. He was a member of the Legislature in 1867–68 and again in 1878. For two years he was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, 1870 and 1872, and for two years he was clerk, 1873 and 1875.

During the war he was deputy-provost marshal, and a director of the Laconia National Bank and the Lake Village Savings-Bank since their organization. He was a promoter and is a director of the Laconia and Lake Village Horse Railroad. He is a Royal Arch Mason and attends the Baptist Church. He married Clara E., daughter of Captain Josiah Hale, of Dover, and has two children, Samuel C. Clark, Jr., and Clara Belle Clark.

ERASTUS P. JEWELL, forty-eight years of age, is a native of Sandwich; studied at New Hampton; read law with Colonel Thos. J. Whipple; was admitted to the bar in 1859, and has since practiced in Laconia.

CHARLES F. STONE, forty-two years of age; was born in Cabot, Vt.; He graduated at Middleton College in 1869; and read law with Governor Stuart and Judge Hibbard; He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and in practice in Laconia.

HISTORY OF ALTON.

CHAPTER I.

THE town of Alton lies in the eastern part of the county and is bounded as follows: North by Lake Winnipiseogee, east by Strafford County, south by Barnstead and west by Barnstead, Gilmanton and Gilford.

This town was originally called New Durham Gore. It was first settled about 1770 by Jacob Chamberlain and others. In the petition of 1794, for incorporation, the citizens asked that it might be called Roxbury, but it was finally named Alton, after a town in Southamptonshire, England. Barndoor Island was annexed to the town in 1799. A portion of the town was annexed to Barnstead in 1840, and a portion to Wolfborough in 1849.

Incorporation of Town.—The following is the petition of the first inhabitants to have New Durham Gore incorporated, 1794:

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, for the State of New Hampshire, to be convened at Amherst in said State on the first Wednesday in June next.

"The petition of us, the subscribers, Freeholders and Inhabitants of a place called New Durham Gore, in the County of Strafford and State aforesaid.

"Humbly Sheweth—That your petitioners have a long time labored under many inconveniencies, for want of an incorporation, in their not having legal power to lay out and make roads for the accommodation of the Inhabitants and public, to build a meeting-house for public worship, settle a minister of the Gospel, raise money for the maintenance of schools, and to transact and do many other things relative to town affairs, which the Inhabitants of incorporated towns in this State, by law, exercise and do, notwithstanding which difficulties they have always cheerfully contributed their full proportion towards the support of Government, and been firmly attached to the Laws of the State. Your Petitioners therefore pray that the above-mentioned Tract of Land, now called New Durham Gore, and bounded as follows—to wit—Beginning at the southwesterly corner of New Durham, and running north by the side line thereof, about nine miles and three-quarters, to the northwesterly corner of said New Durham, then running North forty-eight degrees East, by said New Durham line about two miles and three-quarters to the southerly corner of Wolfborough, then running northwest to winnipeseoke pond, then running by the shore of said pond, as that runs a westerly course as far as Gilmantown line, then southerly upon said Gilmantown line as far as the line of the town of Barnstead, then running southeast or as said Barnstead line runs to the Bounds first mentioned,—may be erected and incorporated into a township by the name of Roxbry, and that the inhabitants thereof may be erected into a Body politic and corporate, to have continuance and succession forever, and invested with all the powers and enfranchised with all the rights, privileges and immunities which other towns in this State hold and enjoy, to hold to said inhabitants and their successors forever. And that Mr. Eleazer Davis may be authorized to call a meeting of said inhabitants to choose all necessary and customary town officers, giving such notice and under such regulations as your honors may deem necessary, and that the officers then chosen may be invested with all the powers of such officers in other towns in this State. And that every other meeting which shall be annually held in said Gore for that purpose may be on the second Monday of March forever, or otherwise point out any other mode of relief to your petitioners in the premises, as your honors in your wise consideration shall think best, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray—

"New Durham Gore, March the 31st, Anno Domini 1794.

"Lem[l] B. Mason, Micajah Hanson, James M[c]Duffee, Ebenezer Wentworth, Jun., Joseph Roberts, Thomas Edgerley, Jon[a] M[c]Duffee, Ephraim Chamberlain, Jr., John Rawlings, Thomas Dutton, Silas Buzzell, Aaron Allard, David Glidden, Moses Gilman, Samuel mc cluer, Ebenezer Place, Jr., Stephen Fall, Jonathan Molton, Moses Meader, Jr., Nicholas Glidden, Thos. Bennett, Samuel Elkins, Eleazer Davis, Benj[a] Bennett, Dan[l] M[c]Duffee, Jr., Robert E. Buzzel, William M[c]Duffee, Lemuel Durrell, Ephraim Chamberlain, Jonathan Laighton, Jr., Charles Rogers, Jonathan Coffin, Samuel Rogers, Simon Clamp, Thomas flanders, Thomas Lanchlen, George Walker, Ebenezer Wentworth, Elisha Drew, Israel Stockbridge (name illegible), Jacob Chamberlain, Jr., Richard flanders, John Folsom, Benjamin Shepard, Jonathan Leighton, Thomas Edgerly, Jr., James Roberts, Joseph Chamberlin, Joseph Buzzell, Andrew Edgerly, Anthony Rawlings, Ichabod Rawlings, Jonathan Laighton (3d), Ithamar Buzel [?], James Rogers, paul Leathers, Paul Chamberlin, Eph[m] Roberts, Tristram Hurd, Stephen Drew, James Woster, Theoder Richards, Jeremiah Woodman, Reuben Smith."

The following is the petition of Joseph Pierce, 1794:

"State of New Hampshire } To the Hon[ble] the Senate and House of Rep-
County of Strafford. } resentatives in Gen[l] Court to be convened at Amherst in said State. The Petition of Joseph Pierce, of New Durham Gore in said County

"Humbly Shews—That a petition, signed by sundry of the Inhabitants of said New Durham Gore, has been presented to the General Court, praying that the Tract of Land called New Durham Gore in said County might be incorporated, and have such Privileges as other towns of said State enjoy. That it is not convenient said Tract should be incorporated as the form of the same is such that the Inhabitants never can, without much difficulty, meet together for public worship, for the doing the necessary town business, or for any other public or social purposes, as said Tract is not six miles wide in the widest part, and that Part is separated and divided for several miles together by a large Arm of Winnepisiokee pond called merry meeting bay, that said tract is nearly sixteen miles in extent from the most southeasterly to the most northwesterly part of the same, and the difficulty of passing from one to the other is greatly increased by the intervention of large and almost impassable Mountains, low, wet grounds and swamps that the most southeasterly part of said Gore is an acute angle, and your petitioner's farm is so situated as to make said Angle, and is removed further from the Centre of said Gore than any other farm in the same is or can be. That your Petitioner's said farm, which contains about fifteen hundred Acres, is about seven miles from said Centre, and the roads leading to the same go over very high hills and are in general very rough, and ever will be very uneven. That your Petitioner has left the employments he formerly pursued, and has for several years last past engaged himself in cultivating waste Lands, making public roads and advancing the general good of said State. That your Petitioner never had any thought that said Tract of Land would be incorporated, more especially as said In-

habitants have heretofore, at a public meeting held for that purpose, voted that they would not petition the Legislature for such Incorporation. That such incorporation, if had, would evidently lessen the value of your Petitioner's Interest in said Gore, and would place him in a situation much worse than he now is. Therefore your Petitioner asks of your honours that if the Legislature should pass an Act incorporating said New Durham Gore, that the said farm of your Petitioner may not be included in said Incorporation, or that his said farm may be made into a separate corporation, or that your honours would take such other order thereon, as you in your great wisdom shall think fit.

"New Durham Gore, May 27th, 1794.

"JOSEPH PEIRCE."

The following memorial is relative to incorporating the town, 1794:

"To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire, to be convened at Amherst in and for said State on the first Wednesday in June next.

"The petition of the Subscribers, freeholders and Inhabitants of a certain tract or parcel of land called New Durham Gore, Humbly Sheweth That whereas we understand sundry Inhabitants of said Gore are about petitioning the General Court of said State for an incorporation, which, if granted without the liberty herein after exprest, will greatly distress the undersigned petitioners as well as the Inhabitants of the other remote and attenuated parts of said Gore, by reason of its being so extensive in length and running into sharp peaks and narrow corners, which lap over, cover and lye behind almost impassable Mountains—and your petitioners living in the southerly peak of said tract, and so far distant from the intended center as to render it utterly inconvenient for them to be connected or embodied with the aforesaid applicants and would greatly lessen their property. But they are of opinion that a town or parish might be formed and erected out of the middle of said tract of land by cutting off the several corners of it agreeably to a plan thereof herewith exhibited.

"Your petitioners therefore pray, that in case said incorporation should take place, your honors would reserve liberty for your petitioners and such others as now do or may hereafter live in the aforesaid extreme parts or corners of said tract of land, at any time when either of them may think it convenient to be set of with their estate and be annexed to any other towns adjoining, as they may see fit, and which shall be willing to receive them in such way and manner, and under such regulations as your honors shall think fit—otherwise we shall forever be debarred from town privileges, merely because it has been our misfortune to settle in this tract of land, which was left out in the running the other towns adjacent, for the owners of Masons right, and which we never expected would be incorporated in its present form, but would be annexed to other towns, which might have been obtained without difficulty or objection had it been seasonably requested, but we are sorry to say that we have every reason to believe our Brethren are too much biased to consult the Benefit of their Neighbours as well as themselves; but we are convinced that a bare suggestion of our situation to your honors, to whom we look up for protection as to our Fathers, will be sufficient.

"New Durham Gore, May the 27th, A.D. 1794.

"Timothy Davis, Nicholas Glidden, Gideon Davis, Zebulon Glidden, Zebulon Davis, Thomas Norton, John Penny, Moses Meder."

The following is a copy of the petition for an act of incorporation, 1796:

'To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court, convened at Exeter in & for the State of New Hampshire, on the first wednesday of June, Anno Domini 1796—Humbly Shew

"The subscribers, your petitioners, inhabitants of a place called and known by the name of New Durham Gore, in the County of Strafford in said State. That your petitioners are, by means of their present situation, subjected to many disagreeable inconveniences, being unincorporated, and, of course, deprived of those privileges and immunities enjoyed by the neighboring towns. That the land on which your petitioners are settled, and that which remains as yet in a state of nature, is good and capable of rapid improvement, was settlement further encouraged by an incorporation.

"That we are already more numerous than many places, within our knowledge, which have been admitted to the enjoyment of town privileges, and that a speedy augmentation of numbers can only be retarded by the want of an incorporation. That we are deprived of the speediest and most eligible method of raising money for the support of the Gospel ministry, schools and for the laying out, making and repairing highways. That your petitioners conceive an incorporation would remedy many evils besides those above enumerated; be a means of disseminating knowledge and contentment among the inhabitants, conduce to a speedy settlement of unimproved lands, and finally add a respectable town to the State of New Hampshire.

"Your petitioners therefore pray your honors that they may be ranked among the happy citizens of this State by being admitted to an incorporation, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

"June 6th, 1796.

"JACOB CHAMBERLIN,
"JAMES MCDUFFEE,
"DANIEL MCDUFFEE,
} *Selectmen.*

"Jonathan Leighton, Jr., Jonathan Leighton (3d), James Rogers, Ebenezer Wentworth, Benj. Bennet, Thomas Edgerley, Junr., George Walker, Paul Chamberlin, David McDuffee, Jacob Chamberlin, Jr., Lemi B. Mason, John Rawlings, John Plumer, Thomas Jewett, Silas Roberts, Thomas Lanchlen, Oliver Peavey, Ebenezer Wentworth, Jr., Joseph Roberts, Esqr., Thomas Edgerley, Samuel Rogers, Wm McDuffee, Anthony Rawling, Charles Rogers, Joseph Chamberlin, Hezekiah Davis, Jonathan Leighton, David Hayes, Aaron Allard, David Wentworth, Thos. Bennett, Andrew Edgerley, James Roberts, Ephm Chamberlin, Junr., Jonn McDuffee, Ichabod Rawlings."

The foregoing petition was before the House of Representatives June 13th, and a vote passed granting the petition; the Senate concurred, and an act of incorporation received the approval of the Governor June 16, 1796.

The following is the petition of Jacob Chamberlin relative to the election of representatives in 1778:

"To the Honorable the House of Representatives for the State of New Hampshire.

"*Gentlemen:*

"I, who am an Inhabitant of the Gore, have, by accident, heard your Honours had sent a precept to Wolfborough, the gore and New Durham, requiring these three towns to meet and make choice of some man to Represent them att the next general Court, and as the Inhabitants of the gore had no Kind of notice or warning that there was to be such a choice, I applied to one of the select men of said New Durham to know the Reason why we were not notified, and he told me it was no matter whether we knew it or not, as there would be no choice, though I thought it Very unreasonable that a New Durham selectman should Determine whether we in the gore should be represented or not I cannot think why we were not notified, unless it was for this Reason—that as they know Wolfborough never attends the meetings they might chuse whome they pleased, and it seems they think they have no one in their town fit they must pitch upon a man near forty miles Distant, who, we think, very little acquainted with the Circumstances of the gore, what ever he may be with Wolfborough, and we Desire to submit it to your honours whether such a person, chosen in such an illegal manner—and, as I have been informed, only by 5 or 6 men—is a suitable person to Represent three towns. If we have no man among us fit for a Representative we had much rather confide in the wisdom and justice of your honours to Represent us than that any person, chosen in an illegal manner, should presume to Do it. We, upon the whole, think we are slighted and very ill treated in this mater, and hope that your honours, in your great goodness, will see we have Justice Done us. I am, in behalf of the gore, your most humble Servant,

"JACOB CHAMBERLIN.

"Gore, December the 11th 1778."

The following is the petition of the inhabitants concerning the same matter:

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"To the Honble the House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire.

"The Humble Petition of us, the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the Gore, in the County of Strafford, in Said State, Sheweth

"That we have been informed their Honours, the Late General Court, had Sent a precept to the Select Men of New Durham, Directing them to Notify the Inhabitants of Wolfborough and the Gore to Meet at Said New Durham, for the Choice of a Representative to attend this present

General Court; and that, notwithstanding the Same Direction, we never had any kind of Notice or warning of such Meeting, but the Inhabitants of said New Durham met and Chose a Representative, which appears to us to be illegal, and Pray the Said Choice may be set aside, that we may have the priviledge of Voting at any future Meeting for the Choice of Representatives, which we think we have a just Right to Claim; And that the Inhabitants of Wolfborough have never attended Such Meetings, on account of the Great Distance they are from New Durham Meeting-House.

"That they have intimated to us their Great Desire to be present at Such Meetings, if the Place appointed was such as would Be Convenient for the three towns, and That Lieut. Charles Rogers, at Merrymeeting Bay, would be the most suitable, at which Place they would punctually attend. And your Petitioners, as in Duty Bound, will Ever Pray, &c.

"JOSEPH ROBERTS,
"CHARLES ROGERS,
"TIMOTHY DAVIS, } *Selectmen.*

"George Horn, Jacob Chamberlin, Eleazer Davis, Olivah Reave, Ephraim Chamberlin, John Barker, Benjm Bennett, Ephraim Roberts."

Colonel Thomas Tash was the man elected. The matter was before the House of Representatives March 10, 1779, and a hearing ordered for the 24th; but in the journal of the House for that day no mention is made of the matter, and probably it was dropped.

The following is the petition relative to roads through the Gore:

"State of New Hampr
Strafford ss. } To the Honble Council and House of Representatives in General Assemby convened.

"The Petition of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of a Place called the Gore, adjoining New Durham and Wolfborough, Humbly Shew that upon a certain Petition preferred to the General Court, praying a Waggon Road should be made & repaired from New Durham, by Merry Meeting, to Wolfborough, through said Gore, & another Road from said Merry meeting to Gilmanton, at the Cost of the owners of the Land through which said Road should run; upon which Petition, on the 23d day of June, 1780, it was enacted that said Road should be made & repaired as afore-said at the Cost of the Inhabitants & owners of said Gore, in the same Proportion as the State Tax, and that the said Inhabitants & owners shall be liable to the same Pains and Penalties as any Town in the State for not repairing Highways, by which act your Petitioners, the Inhabitants of said Gore, humbly conceive that they are laid under greater Inconveniences & Disadvantages than any other Inhabitants of this State by being subjected to large Costs, or to Pains and Penalties, for large Tracts of Land that your Petitioners never had any the least civil or political Connection with; Your Petitioners, the said Inhabitants, being few in number, living upon the Borders of said Gore, owners only of the small Parcels of Land they severally live upon without the Benefit of any Incorporation, being obliged to make all necessary Roads to their own abodes, esteem it a great Hardship which they are unable to go through in being obliged to make and maintain Roads through Land of others, that your petitioners can receive no Benefit by. If such part of said Gore as would accommodate your Petitioners was Incorporated into a Town or Parish, your Petitioners would then esteem it reasonable to be made liable, with the owners of Land within such Incorporation, to perform everything necessary for Highways; or as that is not the Case, your Petitioners are willing that their Lands should be rated in common with other Lands in said Gore, to all Necessary Highways, in which Sense your Petitioners humbly conceive to be the Prayer of the first Petition, upon which the aforesaid act was made, otherwise your present Petitioners would have taken Benefit in shewing Cause why the Prayer of the same ought not to have been granted. Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray your Honble Court to take under Consideration their present Circumstances & inability to fulfil the Requisitions of said Act, & to order that the Lands only in said Gore be taxed towards said Roads, and your Petitioners shall ever pray.

"October 12th, 1780.

"JOSEPH ROBERTS,
"ELEAZER DAVIS, } *Selectmen.*"

The following is relative to procuring men for the army:

"Gore, adjoining New Durham, March 26th, 1781.

"At the anual meating, held in said Town by the inhabitants, by law Qualified to vote in town affairs.

"Voted that the said meating stand adjourned to monday, 30th Day of Apl, to see if the Honble Court will consider ous in our Proportion of Taxes for the present year; we, the sd inhabitants, think we are agreved, therefore beg your Honours would consider ous, being but few in Number, & Likewis Poor, & it is out of Power to get those men sent for to serve in the Continental servis as being more than our proportion, according to other Towns.

"attes

"JOSEPH ROBERTS, *Town Clark.*

"Joseph Roberts, Nathaniel Smith, Josiah Smith, John Glidden, Wm. more (his X mark), Daniel Rogers, Eleazer Davis, Oliver Pevey (his X mark), Jonas thanlaffin, James Dudley, George Horn, Ephm Roberts, Silas Buzzell, Robert Buzell, Moses Gilman, Charles Rogers."

The following relates to the inability to furnish men for the army:

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"To the Honble the House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire, or, in their Recess, To the Honble the Committee of Safety of said State. The Representation of the Select Men for themselves and other inhabitants of the Gore, in the County of Strafford, Sheweth,—

"That there is no more than thirty-seven rateable Poles in the Gore, and those in general very poor and necessitous, and dispersed over a large Tract of rough, wild Land; that we are much in Arrears for our Beef and men supplied last year & the year before, & that but a small proportion of the Inhabitants have paid their last year's taxes, and say they are not able to do it.

"That there has been demanded from us, by the Honble Court, four Men to serve in the Continental Army for three years, or during the War, when it is a common thing in other Towns for forty Men, much more able than we are, to be classed in one Class, to get one Man.

"That we have, as we conceive, been always much over rated, and altho' the Honble Court have ordered a considerable Abatement in our Taxes, yet the Treasurer constantly sends his precept to us for the whole Sum demanded, and we are this year charged a high price, for the Deficiency of Beef not supplied last year, which we suppose ought not to be the case, as it is contrary to a Resolution of the Honble Court.

"And that notwithstanding we Labour under so many peculiar Disadvantages, we have exerted ourselves to the utmost to get two Men, hoping, if we could have succeeded in the Attempt, we might have been favored as to the other two, but we are sorry to say that after spending a great deal of Time and Money, we have not been able to get one Man at any Rate; we have offered our Cattle, part of our Lands, or any other Thing within our Reach, to no purpose.

"We thought it our Duty to make this Representation, hoping that we might be alleviated of some of our Difficulties, and that you might take such further order herein, as you in your great Wisdom should think fit.

"Gore, July 8th, 1782.

"JOSEPH ROBERTS,
"JONATHAN COFFIN, } *Selectmen.*

"The Select Men beg leave to note further That if their whole proportion of Men are four, the number now required of them, allowing the above-mentioned abatement, their just proportion would be but about three, altho' they have heard that the Sheriff has a precept for the whole Sum in Lieu of the four Men."

The following is a certificate of the number of ratable polls, 1783:

"Strafford ss. Pursuant to A Vote of the General Court, This may Certify that there is forty Rateable Pools, From Twenty-One years Old and Upward, Living In New Durham Gore.

"Taken by Order of the Select men.

"Gore, December 3d, 1783.

"JOSEPH ROBERTS, *Town Clerk.*

"Strafford ss.

"New Durham Gore, Decr. 3d, 1783. Then the above-named Joseph Roberts made Solemn Oath to the above Certificate by him signed that it Contained the full number of Rateable Polls living in Town.

"Coram MATTHW T. PARKER, *Jus. Peace.*"

The following is the copy of a petition asking to have the annual meeting held in March, 1784, legalized:

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"To the Honble the General Assembly of the State of New Hampshire:

"The petition of the Subscribers chosen Select-men of the Gore, in the County of Strafford, in said State, Humbly Shews,—

"That the Inhabitants of the Gore aforesaid held an annual Meeting in March last past, when they chose Select-men, Collector, &c., as usual at such meetings, but as their power of holding meetings ceased with the late proportion Act, their transactions were void, of Course.

"Wherefore your petitioners pray that the Choice of the Town Officers, and other proceedings at said annual Meeting may be established, and the trouble and expense of another prevented.

"JOSEPH ROBERTS.
"JOSEPH PIERCE.
"ELEAZER DAVIS."

This petition resulted in the passage of the following resolution, legalizing annual meeting:

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"In the House of Representatives, Octo. 29, 1784.

"*Whereas* the Selectmen of the Gore (so called), in the County of Strafford, have petitioned the General Court, setting forth that the inhabitants of said Gore, in March last, held a meeting & chose all officers as usual to assess & collect their Taxes, but as their power of holding meetings ceased with the late proportion act, their proceedings were void; wherefore they prayed that the choice of officers & other proceedings at said Annual Meeting might be established.

"*Therefore Resolved*, That the meeting held in said Gore, in March last, be established, and the officers chosen to assess & collect their Taxes are hereby fully authorized & empowered to transact the necessary business of their respective offices as fully as if said Proportion Act had continued in force through the current year.

"And the officers chosen at said meeting are hereby empowered to call a meeting for the purposes aforesaid, sometime in March next; And the officers for the respective years to call meetings annually to choose such necessary officers until a new proportion of the State Taxes shall be made. Sent up for Concurrence.

"GEO. ATKINSON, *Speaker*.

"In Senate, October 30, 1784, read & Concurred,

"M. WEARE, *President*."

At the first town-meeting after the town was incorporated it was voted to build an "Orthodox Congregational Meeting-House." The frame of this church was raised in the fall of 1797, but it was never entirely finished. Meetings were held in it, however, more or less, until about 1840, when it was sold for a town-house.

In 1798 the town voted to raise one hundred and sixty-six dollars for the support of the gospel ministry, and about this time the Rev. Mr. Whipple was employed to preach, and remained here two years.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

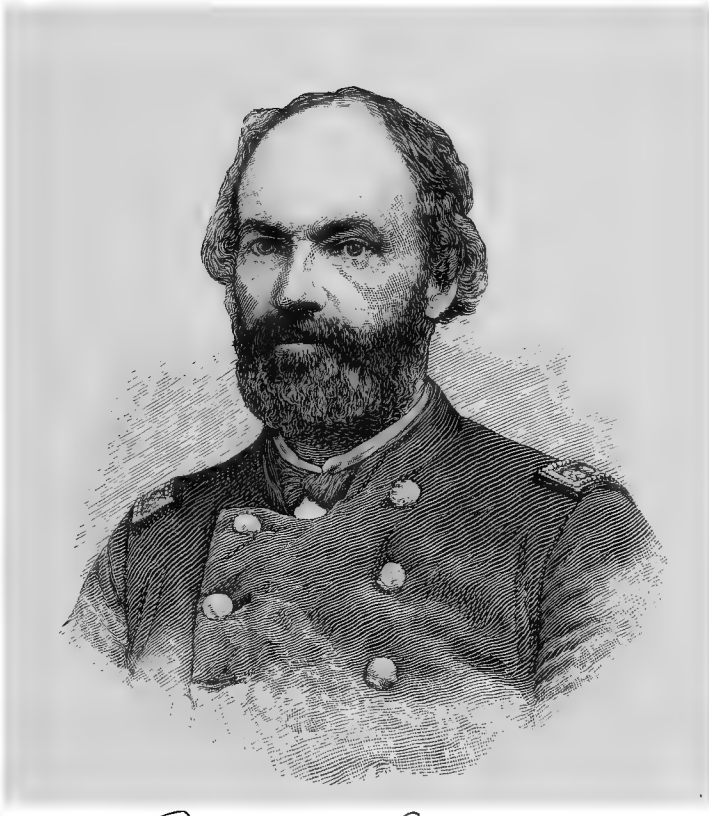
MAJOR GEORGE D. SAVAGE.

Major George D. Savage was born in New Durham, N. H., March 7, 1818. His father, Captain Benjamin Savage, was one of the sturdy pioneer yeomanry of the State, and his mother was descended from a like ancestry. Major Savage was the oldest of ten children, eight of whom lived to adult life. His boyhood and youth and part of his early manhood were spent on his father's farm. After he had attained sufficient age, the winter months were spent in teaching school. He early evinced great ardor for military life, and as a boy and young man, took much interest in the militia trainings and musters of half a century ago. As soon as old enough he enlisted in the State militia and gradually rose to the rank of major, and served in that capacity a number of years. The title thus obtained clung to him through life, and he was known far and near till the time of his death as Major Savage, notwithstanding the fact that he was promoted to a higher rank during the War of the Rebellion.

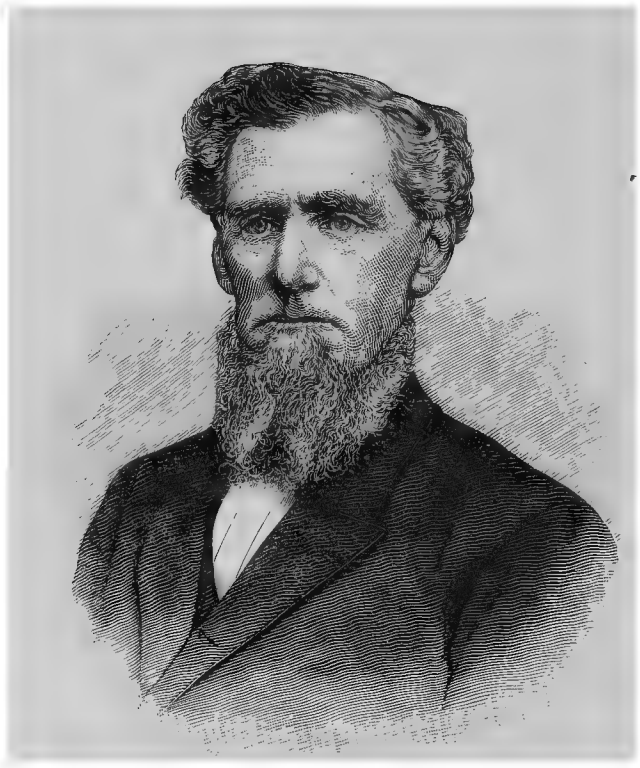
In 1849 he moved to Alton, N. H., and engaged successfully in shoemaking, merchandising and hotel-keeping, being proprietor of the Cocheco House about twenty-five years, where he achieved the reputation of being one of the most genial and popular Bonifaces in the State. He was active, generous-hearted and public-spirited, and was held in the highest esteem by those who knew him best. The projection and building of the Cocheco Railroad was largely due to his enterprise and influence. In politics he was a prominent, active Republican, sagacious in council, bold in utterance and uncompromising in his political principles.

When war sounded its dread alarums, and the call came for more troops to defend the nation's flag, the old military ardor was once more aroused, and with the cry of "Come, boys!" Major Savage offered his services in his country's cause. Says one writer, "The history of the raising of the Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment is too well known to be repeated. The fabled Cadmus sowed dragon's teeth and raised a crop of men, but we are ignorant of the time it took to mature that crop. Colonel Whipple, Colonel Stevens and Major Savage sowed the seeds of patriotism and loyalty, and in four days a thousand men, as loyal as ever stood, was the result."

Mythology was eclipsed by reality. The major of militia was commissioned major of volunteers. They were enlisted September 17, 1862, and went at once to the front. His regiment went into action in the battle of Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, as Major Savage was repeating orders from the colonel, he was shot through the jaw by a sharp-shooter, which shot nearly cost him his life. After partially recovering from the wound he returned to the regiment and remained until honorably discharged, May 28, 1864. He was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy February 5, 1864. At the same time he was wounded at Chancellorsville, his brother Henry, captain of Company A, in the same regiment, was killed. The military career of Major Savage was perhaps not distinguished by superior generalship or his knowledge of correct military manœuvres or tactics, but many a sick and weary soldier was cheered by his kind words and hearty



Geo. D. Savage



Amos L. Rollins

sympathy, he often dismounting from his horse to give such one a ride or carry his knapsack. He possessed in an eminent degree those qualities of heart that served to endear him to the members of his regiment, and his memory is tenderly cherished by every surviving comrade.

After returning to private life (1864) he was appointed a deputy sheriff, which position he held to 1880. In 1861–62 he was a member of the State Legislature. In 1866 he was elected railroad commissioner for three years. He was a member of the Masonic order and the first Commander of the G. A. R. Post at Alton. Few men were better known in the State, and perhaps none had more friends. He died of consumption at his home in Alton, February 17, 1883, leaving five children who still survive (1885),—Mrs. John W. Currier, Mrs. George F. Jones, Mrs. Charles H. Downing, George Frank (who is proprietor of the Cocheco House, so long kept by his father) and Miss Jessie Savage.

AMOS L. ROLLINS.

Amos L. Rollins was born in the town of Alton, N. H., December 11, 1826. His father, Ichabod Rollins, Jr., was a farmer and died when Amos was but nineteen years of age. His grandfather, also named Ichabod, was one of the earliest settlers in the town of Alton, whither he came from Newington, N. H.

Amos L. was brought up as a farmer's son, receiving only such educational advantages as were to be obtained at the common schools of the village. He has done more or less at husbandry all his life; but for many years his time has been chiefly taken up with the public business of the town.

The first official duty to which he was chosen was that of town clerk, which position he held five years. In 1862 he was elected second selectman of Alton, and in 1864 was chosen chairman of the board. and that position he has held each consecutive year to the present writing (1885). He has also held the office of moderator for twenty-one years in succession, and the office of town treasurer seventeen years, He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention which met at Concord, 1876. He has been county commissioner three years, and has been treasurer of the Alton Five-Cents Savings-Bank from its organization to the present time.

He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1866, and was secretary of the order four years.

In political affiliation he is a Republican, and in religion a Free-Will Baptist, and has been superintendent of the Sunday-school three years.

He married, in Alton, December 25, 1851, Sarah E. Kimball. They had five children,—three sons and two daughters. In 1866 he lost two of his sons aged nine and one years respectively, by diphtheria. Mrs. Rollins died April 23, 1871, leaving Mr. Rollins with a family of three children. His second marriage was to Permelia A. Pendergast, of Barnstead, N. H., June 14, 1872. March 29, 1875, he lost his only remaining son by consumption. At present his family consists of wife and two daughters, one of whom, the elder, is married and lives in Manchester, N. H.; the younger resides with her father.

The best evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Rollins is held by his neighbors and townsmen is shown by the various positions of office and trust in which they have placed him. Probably no man who has ever lived in the town of Alton has filled so long and ably the various offices of the town, or made more personal sacrifices for the welfare of its people. In whatever position he has been placed he has sought neither personal emolument or aggrandizement, but simply and solely to do his whole duty.

His advice and counsel are sought constantly in the multiform perplexities that arise in the course of daily life and business, and is candidly and freely given. There is, probably, no one who knows Mr. Rollins who would for one moment doubt his sincerity or candor in any opinion he might express. He is widely known and highly respected throughout the State. The family from which he sprang is an ancient and honorable one in the annals of New England. It has furnished men who have filled ably the public trusts of our land, men who have worn with credit and ability the judicial ermine, men who have stood high in the councils of the nation; but it has furnished no better representative of the pure, high-minded, useful and honorable citizen than Amos L. Rollins. The value of such men in a community is best known and appreciated when their career has closed, and their neighbors seek, too often, alas! in vain for some one to ably fill their places in all the duties of citizenship.

ALONZO HAVINGTON SAWYER.

The Sawyer families of New England trace their lineage to Thomas Sawyer, who emigrated from Lincolnshire, England, to America in 1635 or 1636. He was about twenty-one years of age at the time of his immigration, and settled first at Rowley, Mass., but in 1647 he went with the first proprietors to settle the town of Lancaster, Mass. He was married to Mary Prescott. They had a family of eleven children, and from them are descended most, if not all, of the Sawyers of this country.

Alonzo H. Sawyer was born May 17, 1827, in Alton, N. H. He was the son of Hon. Daniel and Tamson (Walker) Sawyer, of that place. His grandfather, Enoch Sawyer, was one of the pioneers of Alton, being the second who built a house in what is now the village. Years later, as the village grew and prospered, he kept an inn and a general store, and was one of the substantial men of the town. His son, Hon. Daniel Sawyer, was one of Alton's principal towns-

men, his time being almost wholly employed in public affairs. He was counselor on the staff of Ichabod Goodwin, New Hampshire's famous war Governor, represented his town in the General Court, and held repeatedly the various offices in the gift of his townsmen. He had but one brother, Seth, who was a Free-Will Baptist minister. There were two sisters, one of whom became the wife of Judge Ira Mooney, of Belmont; the other married a Mr. Cate, of Alton. Hon. Daniel Sawyer was easily the leading citizen of his town; a man of strong physical and mental organization, pronounced in his views and opinions and not easily swayed in his judgments. An ardent Whig in politics, he was particularly strong in his anti-slavery views, and also an earnest advocate of the temperance cause. In religion he was a Free-Will Baptist. Public-spirited, and with broad views for the welfare of his towns-people, he was a man whose loss was severely felt in the community. He died September 13, 1869, aged sixty-eight years. His children were Alonzo H., Ellen (afterwards Mrs. Jeremiah Jones, of Alton) and Frank P., who married Jennie Farnham, and resides in Lynn, Mass.

Alonzo H. was educated at New Hampton and Gilmanton Academies. He then taught school at various places in New Hampshire and Maine till his twenty-third year, when he married (November 7, 1850) Martha J. Shapleigh, of Lebanon, Me. She was the daughter of Samuel and Eunice Shapleigh. After his marriage he went to Great Falls, N. H., and engaged in merchandising. Continuing there four years, he returned to his native town of Alton; established himself there as a merchant and continued that avocation till within two years of his death, part of the time alone and part of the time in connection with his brother-in-law, Mr. Jones, who succeeded him in the business.

They had one child, a son, Fred. Shapleigh Sawyer, born July 20, 1853; died May 9, 1872.

Mr. Sawyer was appointed postmaster of Alton during Lincoln's administration, and held the office uninterruptedly a period of twenty-two years. He was a member of the Winnipesaukee Lodge, F. and A. M. He was town treasurer several years, holding that office at the time of his death. He was a member of the Provident Mutual Relief Association, and one of the trustees of the same. He was an ardent lover of music and possessed a good voice, well cultivated, and was for more than twenty years leader of the choir in the Free-Will Baptist Church, of which he was a member.

He held for many years a commission as justice of the peace, and only for his position as postmaster under the government he might have held at any time any office in the gift of his townsmen. He was a director in the Alton Savings-Bank and a shareholder in the Dover and Winnipesaukee Railroad. He died of heart disease July 17, 1885. His widow survives him, and resides at the homestead in Alton.

At the close of his funeral services the following lines, from the pen of his fellow-townsman, John W. Currier, were read by Rev. W. S. Packard, the officiating minister:

"Toll the bell softly, toll the bell low,
Ringing out gladness, ringing in woe
Telling of anguish, blinding my eyes;
Breaking my heart-strings, sundering such ties;
Earthly hopes blasting, cherished dreams fled,
Hearthstone so lonely, he being dead.
Nothing to live for, of him bereft,
Nothing remaineth, nothing is left;
Constantly asking—Can it be so?
Yes, answers Reason—my poor heart—no.
Reason be gone!—It cannot be so,
Husband is sleeping—toll the bell low.

Thus, brother, sister, kindred and friends,
Neighbors and townsmen, life's chapter ends.
One of our number just stepped before,
Into the unseen, shutting the door,
Into the realms of unending day,
Into the mansion over the way,
Leaving a record for us to read,
Teaching us lessons worthy of heed.
Diligent in business, honest and true,
Giving to each his merited due.
Sincere in purpose, noble of mind,
Simple in manners, neighborly, kind,
Seeking no honors, wishing no fame,
Character unquestioned, unsullied name,
Loyal to country, sturdy for right,
Battling for justice with all his might,
Honored by office, trusted in such,
Faithful in little, faithful in much,
Loving the Sabbath, keeping its laws,
Liberally giving to every good cause,
Others might travel, others might roam;
Best of all places he loved his home.
Loathing the false and shunning parade.
Such is the record our friend has made.

Take him up gently, bear him away,
Lay him down softly in the clay,
Under the green grass, under the skies;
Cover with flowers the spot where he lies,
Leaving him there sleeping under the sod,
Angels to watch him—trusting to God."



Eng.d by A H Ritchie

A. N. Sawyer

HISTORY OF BARNSTEAD.

CHAPTER I.

Geographical—Original Grant—The First Settlements—Names of Settlers—The First Town-Meeting—Initial Events—Educational—Lawyers—Physicians—The French War—War of the Revolution—List of Soldiers—War of 1812—War of the Rebellion—List of Soldiers—Ecclesiastical—Civil History—Representatives—Town Clerks—The Barnstead Reunion.

THIS town lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: North by Gilmanton and Alton; east by Alton and Strafford County.

This town was granted by Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, May 20, 1727, to Rev. Joseph Adams, of Newington, and one hundred and five others, with the following bounds:

"To begin on the Head of the Town of Barrington on the South West side of the Town of Coulraine and running by the said Town of Coulraine eight miles & from the said Town of Coulraine to run on the Head of Barrington Line South West forty Two Deegrees six miles & then North West eight miles, then on a straight Line to the head of the first eight miles."

It was impracticable at that time to fulfill the conditions of the grant, and but few settlements were made until 1767.

Among the early settlers were the following: Ebenezer Adams, Colonel Richard Sinclair, James Dealing, John Bickford, Arthur Bickford, Charles Hodgdon, John Elliott, John Nutter, Joseph Bunker, Moses Dennett, John Bunker, Eli Bunker, Jacob Pickering, John Peavey, Isaac Garland, John Keniston, Pitt Lougee, P. Daniels, Samuel Caswell, Captain John Drew, Aaron Chesley, John Tasker, Moses Rand, William Lord, Lemuel Hayes, John Pitman, E. Nutter.

The First Town-Meeting was held November 22, 1775, with Gilmanton. The first grist-mill was erected by John Bunker, about 1769. He also built the first saw-mill in town.

The first postmaster was Charles Hodgdon, Jr., and the first mail-carrier was John S. Shannon, of Gilmanton.

The first reference in the town records to schools is dated March 15, 1792, when it was voted "to have agents in each school district to build a school-house in each district," and the following were chosen: Samuel Nelson, Dependence Colbath and Charles Hodgdon.

The first settled teacher was Cornelius Kirby and his school was in the south part of the town. Money was first raised for school purposes in 1785,—thirty pounds.

The first lawyer in Barnstead was Caleb Merrill, in 1811. Among the other lawyers who have practiced here may be mentioned Isaac O. Barnes, Moses Norris, J. Elkins, A. E. Hodgdon, Benjamin Winckley, Charles S. George, Charles R. Rogers and H. B. Leavitt.

The first physician was Dr. Joseph Adams, in 1792. Dr. Jeremiah Jewett, Sr., also settled here, in 1792. He died in 1836. Among other physicians have been Noah J. T. George, S. P. Woodward, William Grover, Charles Whittle, John Wheeler, William Walker, George W. Garland, Mark Walker, B. W. Sargent, A. G. Weeks, Alvin Jenkins, S. S. Wentworth, Jeremiah Blake, Dana Buzzell, J. P. Elkins, James Emerson. The present physicians are G. H. Hawley and William H. Nute.

The following citizens of this town were in the old French War: John Aiken, Colonel Joseph Sinclair and Joseph Bunker.

War of the Revolution.—The town responded nobly to the colonial cause. In 1775 the population was two hundred and fifty-two. The first reference to this war found on the old town records is under date of April 26, 1775, when Captain Richard Sinclair was paid £1 11*s.* 6*d.* for "going down below for the defence of our country."

The following is a list of Revolutionary soldiers from this town:

Ebenezer Nutter, John Clark, Major John Nutter, Jeremiah Jewett, Anthony Nutter, Joseph Place, Valentine Chapman, Joseph Taker, William Nutter, Thomas Welch, Peletiah Penny, J. P. Dame, James Davis, Samuel Davis, E. Adams, David Jacobs, J. Young, E. Tebbetts, H. Nutter, Captain Jonathan Chesley, Captain John Drew, Thomas Brown, William Lord, Joseph Sanborn, Captain Joseph Kaime, Samuel Eastman, Colonel Nath. Pease, Robert Tebbetts, Samuel Jenness, Ralph Hall, Joseph Huckins, John Welch, Richard Sinclair, Nathan Nutter, Eli Ham, John Pitman, Perry Hixon, W. Ayres, John Aiken, —— Avery, William Hill, Thomas Ayres, James Marden, John Emerson, Samuel Pitman.

War of 1812.—The following men from Barnstead were in the War of 1812:

Captain John Peavey, J. Davis, F. Chesley (died), D. Bunker, P. G.

Hoit, Joseph Foye, John Rand, W. Rand, John Kaime, C. Peavey, Silas Bunker, T. Bunker, James Davis, G. T. Barker, John Place, W. Rand and T. Conner.

Nicholas Kenison and Alfred T. Munsey served in the Mexican War. Kenison was killed in battle.

War of the Rebellion.—Barnstead responded promptly to the call of her imperiled country, both in men and money. The following is a list of soldiers from the town:

William B. Aiken, Frank Sleeper, G. H. Bridges, —— Dudley, William Brimage, E. G. Hodgden (killed), Captain and Major H. H. Huse Lieutenant J. H. Greenwood (killed), Lieutenant S. J. Smart (died), D. D. Hanscom, L. W. Jackson (mortally wounded), Rufus Clark, J. E. Bunker, Smith Davis, T. M. Huse, J. S. Hill, Daniel Lewis, J. E. Moores, B. R. Munsey (died), J. T. G. Smart (died), S. G. Shackford, C. H. Williams, Albert Davis, W. B. Aiken, D. A. Littlefield, J. M. Smart (died), Colonel Thomas E. Barker, B. F. Chesley, Calvin Pitman, John McNeal, W. P. Huntress (killed), J. W. Hill (mortally wounded), Assistant Surgeon A. C. Newell, Thomas Moore, J. L. Garland (killed), C. Chesley, G. W. Pitman, J. L. Piper, G. W. Aiken (died), J. N. Bunker, (killed), T. J. Pierce (mortally wounded), J. Pendergast (died), A. D. Hall, S. W. Young, W. T. Knight (killed), Moses Bickford, J. M. Tasker, Lieutenant David Sackett, H. H. Emerson, M. Jenkins, J. H. Edgerly, H. M. Parshley, A. L. Bickford, George Jones, Solomon Clark, J. C. Russell, W. H. Berry (mortally wounded), G. T. Munsey (mortally wounded), Noble Sackett, C. H. Pickering, C. H. P. Young, W. U. Shaw, Lieutenant H. Edgerly, Horace Munsey (died), L. Place, W. A. Frye, George W Blake, J. E. Emerson, G. H. Emerson, H. H. Young, J. M. Jones, J. F. Chesley, John Hill (died), D. L. Huse (died), Charles W. Adams, O F. Chesley, J. F. Parker, Royal Boynton, A. S. Buzzell, Timothy Blake, Jr., W. A. Chesley, Jacob Lord, J. C. Mason (died), H. D. Nutter (died), H. G. Shackford, Samuel H. Clark, G. W. Blake, Eli H. Foss, A. O. Adams, W. F. Hanscomb, C. Kaime, Horace Cough, J. C. Kaime, N. Sackett, N. Blaisdell, J. C. Ham, J. S. Hayes (mortally wounded), Charles Hill (navy); Surgeons, John Wheeler, T. H. Wheeler and L. M. Sanders.

The first meeting-house in Barnstead was erected about the year 1760, and the first preacher was Rev. Joseph Adams. The "Parade Meeting-House" was built about the year 1788, and was the first frame church in town. It was not completed until 1799.

The Second Congregational Church building was erected in 1803. It was demolished in 1848. The North Meeting-House was erected in 1820, and repaired in 1853. The Centre Church was erected in 1830. There are at present five churches in town.

Representatives.—The following is a list of representatives from 1797 to 1885:

Charles Hodgdon, 1797–99, 1804–14, '20–21.
John Nutter, 1800, '02, '03.
Nath. Wilson, 1815–17.
Wm. Walker, Jr., 1819, '22, '24, '27.
John Peavey, 1823–26, '28.
Charles Hodgdon, 1823, '45.
John Kaime, 1825–26.
John Kent, 1828.
Isaac O. Barnes, 1829–30.
Samuel Webster, 1829–30.
George Nutter, 1831–32.
W. H. Newall, 1831–32.
T. P. Hodgdon, 1833–34.
Samuel Kaime, 1833–34.
S. G. Berry, 1835–36.
W. S. Hill, 1835–36.
Timothy Dow, 1837–38.
R. Garland, 1837–38.
Joseph A. Walker, 1839–40.
Joseph Jenkins, 1839–40.
Stephen Young, 1841–42.
Samuel Rollins, Jr., 1841–42.
John Walker, 1843–44.
Enos George, 1843–44.
Charles Hodgdon, Jr., 1845–46.
J. H. Collins, 1845–46.
William Grover, 1847–48.
Charles Dudley, 1847–48.
R. S. Webster, 1849–50.
Enoch Clark, 1849–50.
J. B. Merrill, 1851–53.
M. Jenkins, Jr., 1852.
Thomas Proctor, 1851–52.
I. Garland, Jr., 1853–54.
J. L. Nutter, 1854–55.
Seth Shackleford, 1855–56.
J. M. Babcock, 1856–57.
Joseph Nutter, 1857–58.
A. Bunker, 1858–59.
J. B. Locke, 1859–60.
C. S. George, 1860–61.
John McNeall, 1861–62.
George W. Emerson, 1862–63.
John Dorr, 1863–64.
H. N. Colebath, 1864.
D. F. Davis, 1865–66.
Charles H. Dorr, 1865–66.
Mark Walker, 1867–68.
J. M. Tasker, 1867–68.
William Procktor, 1869.
J. W. Evans, 1869.
(No election in 1870).
John F. Holmes, 1871–72.
D. E. Tuttle, 1871–72.
Joshua W. Ayres, 1873–74.
Joshua W. Pickering, 1873–74.
Joseph P. Blaisdell, 1875–76.
Martin V. B. Nutter, 1875–76.
George W. Emerson (2d), 1877–78.
Samuel A. Hodgdon, 1877–78.
Charles E. Walker, 1880.
Jacob W. Evans, 1882.
George H. Hawley, 1884.

Town Clerks.—The following is a list of town clerks from 1775 to 1885:

Benjamin Nutter, 1775–81.
Samuel Nelson, 1781–85.
John Bunker, 1785–87.
Benjamin Hodgdon, 1787–1800.
Charles Hodgdon, Jr., 1800–5, 1807–15.
J. Jewett, 1806.
Enos George, 1816–59.
C. S. George, 1859.
H. N. Colebath, 1860.
C. W. Blanchard, 1861.
Charles E. Walker, 1862–64.
L. C. Scrutton, 1865.
John H. Hill, 1866.
J. E. Pendergast, 1867–68.
George Emerson, 1869–73.
Albert F. Shackford, 1874 to present time.

The Barnstead Reunion.—One of the most interesting events in the history of Barnstead was the Barnstead reunion, held August 30, 1884. The following is a condensed description of the celebration, taken from the history of the reunion by Horace N. Colebath:

Barnstead, N. H., situated in the southwestern part of Belknap County, northeast from Concord twenty miles, and bordering on the counties of Merrimack and Strafford, contains thirty-six square miles of territory; was chartered by Governor Wentworth, May 20, 1727, containing, in 1880, one thousand three hundred and seventeen inhabitants.

On the east lie the Blue Hills, on the north are the Alton and Gilmanton Mountains, and on the south lies the Catamount, looking down on the valley of the Suncook River as it passes the westerly boundary of the town. It is a region of hill and valley, of beautiful rivers and ponds and laughing brooks.

A community born and educated amid such scenery, breathing the air of its hills and drinking the waters that flow in hundreds of rills down its hillsides, till they form the Suncook, must love their childhood home. For the past fifty years Barnstead has been sending out her sons and daughters to other parts of the land to find new homes. Its first emigrants found homes in Massachusetts, Vermont and New York, and afterwards they sought Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. As new territory was opened, they helped swell the mighty stream of emigration that has peopled the great West.

To-day they may be found in twenty-eight States and Territories. Some of its sons and daughters are looking out on the Pacific, others are in the valley of the Father of Waters or are fanned by the soft winds of the Gulf.

Scattered over the land these emigrants have ever yearned for the home of their fathers, while those who remained around the old hearth-stones were eager to once more clasp the hands of loved ones, look once more into long-remembered faces, and hear once

again the voices that were music to their youthful ears.

This was especially true of those who had passed the meridian and were nearing the sunset of life.

By a sort of common consent, residents and emigrants seemed ready for a reunion of the children of old Barnstead.

The question has been asked, Where did the idea of this reunion originate? This may be a fitting place for answering that question. During the winter of 1877–78 a few of the sons and daughters of Barnstead, residing in Concord, N. H., prominent among whom were Colonel E. S. Nutter, J. L. Pickering, Esq., George W. Drew, Esq., Mrs. James R. Hill and Laura Garland Carr determined to hold a reunion of the sons and daughters of Barnstead living in Concord, with invited guests from the mother-town and other places in New Hampshire where Barnstead sons had located.

Such a reunion was held on the evening of February 28, 1878, at the Phenix Hotel, in Concord. There were present from Barnstead a delegation of sixty citizens, led by the Barnstead Brass Band.

Colonel E. S. Nutter presided and made the reception address. Laura Garland Carr read an original poem. Short addresses were made by J. G. Sinclair, Lewis W. Clark, J. Horace Kent, J. P. Newell and Charles S. George. This, with a supper such as that famous hotel can provide, made the occasion a most enjoyable one.

The resident sons of Barnstead returned home feeling that some day the wanderers from the old town should be invited home to the old domain, and here, amid the scenes of childhood, hold a grand family reunion.

The subject was talked of from time to time, but, from various causes, no decided action was taken until, at the annual town-meeting in March, 1882, it was voted to hold a reunion the coming autumn.

Subsequently the following officers were chosen:

President, Charles S. George; Vice-Presidents, John Walker, John Pendergast, Joseph Jenkins, Caleb Willey, John B. Garland, John L. Nutter, Seth Shackford; Recording Secretary, John H. Jenkins; Corresponding Secretary, Horace N. Colbath; Treasurer, John Franklin Garland; Executive Committee, John Waldo, Thomas L. Hoitt, Ira L. Berry, Horatio G. Willey, Horace Walker; Town Committee, George A. Hall, Albion P. Nutter, Thomas K. Proctor, Smith W. Locke, Seth Shackford, E. Frank Jones, Lewis Clark, Albert F. Shackford, Charles F. Emerson, Daniel E. Tuttle, Hiram Rand, Frank S. Jenkins, John Pendergast, Jacob W. Evans; Auxiliary Committee, E. S. Nutter, Concord, N. H., J. L. Pickering, Concord, N. H., H. A. Tuttle, Pittsfield, N. H., J. P. Newell, Manchester, N. H., C. M. Murphy, Dover, N. H., J. Horace Kent, Portsmouth, N. H., George S. Pendergast, Boston, Mass., Joseph R. Hayes, Lowell, Mass., George F. Knowles, Lynn, Mass., Chaplain, Rev. William O. Carr; Marshal, Timothy Emerson; Assistant Marshals, Frank O. George, Henry O. Huntress, John Rand; Superintendent of Halls, Tents and Grounds, Dr. George W. Emerson; Committee to prepare Sentiments, Horace N. Colbath, Charles S. George; Committee to arrange Programme, Dr. George W. Emerson, Horace N. Colbath, Frank S. Jenkins, Thomas L. Hoitt; Committee on Music, Charles E. Walker, Thomas L. Hoitt; Commissary, Frank S. Jenkins; Quartermaster, John Waldo; Toast-Master, Rev. John George.

Thus organized, the work of preparation began. Meetings of committees and sub-committees followed in rapid succession, until a week before the day of reunion, when officers, committees and citizens, uniting, made it their special business.

The arrangements as finally made were as follows:

The reunion to be held on Wednesday, August 30, 1882, at ten o'clock A.M.

The president to make the welcoming address.

Rev. A. H. Quint, D.D., to deliver an oration.

Laura Garland Carr to read a poem.

Dinner, free to all, in the tent.

Speeches, sentiments, and responses at the stand.

Music through the day by the Barnstead Brass Band,—the oldest band in the United States, organized February 22, 1837.

A tent, seventy-eight by one hundred and sixty feet, was placed on the grounds of Seth Shackford, Esq., adjoining the town hall and Congregational Church, and both these buildings were opened to the public. The speaker's stand was placed between the hall and church; fronting it was the band-stand.

Under the direction of the superintendent, Dr. Emerson, the tent was beautifully decorated with flags, bunting, etc., and tables were arranged in the tent to seat one thousand and fifty persons at one sitting.

Such were the measures adopted to welcome home those whose hearts had been throbbing at the thoughts of the reunion.

In every part of the town little plans had been laid to bring families and friends together. It was to be the gathering of a great family.

The number in attendance was estimated to be five thousand, over half that number having partaken of the dinner.

The best order prevailed. It was a meeting of well-dressed, orderly and respectable men and women, whom any town might be proud to own as her children.

Owing to the prevailing heat and dust, some things were omitted in the reception, and others might have been changed for the better. Yet, on the whole, we can say, what every visitor did say, "Well done, old Barnstead!"

The following is a list of toasts proposed:

"1. 'Old Barnstead—A good town to go from, a better one to return to.' Responded to by Hon. H. A. Tuttle.

"2. 'A kind remembrance to the sons and daughters of old Barnstead providentially detained from our Reunion.' Response by Colonel E. S. Nutter, Concord, N. H.

"3. 'Old Barnstead—Her fair fame a sure passport for her sons wherever they go, her principles a guarantee of success.' Responded to by Colonel M. B. V. Edgerly, of Manchester, N. H.

"4. 'The adopted sons of Barnstead—They have honored her name, and she rejoices in their success.' Hon. C. M. Murphy, of Dover, N. H., responded.

"5. 'The emigrant sons and daughters of Barnstead—Wherever may be their abiding-place, or whatever their duties, let them never forget that they cannot be delinquent without being degenerate.' Hon. John P. Newell, of Manchester, N. H., eloquently responded.

"6. 'The town of Barnstead—She loves her hills and beautiful valleys, but feeling the sentiment and borrowing the language of the Roman

mother, she points to her children and exclaims, "These are my jewels."' Rev. Frank H. Lyfort responded.

"7. 'The annual crop produced in Barnstead—judges, clergymen, physicians, merchants, mechanics and farmers—may the crop increase until she has enough for home consumption and a large surplus for exportation.' Response by John D. Nutter, Esq., of Montreal, Canada.

"8. 'The friends and scenes of our childhood.' Colonel J. Horace Kent had been invited to respond to this sentiment, and had written his acceptance; but at the last moment was detained by imperative business, and was unable to be present at the Reunion, much to his regret, as well as to the regret of his many early friends. Colonel Kent, however, sent an address, delivered at the Barnstead Reunion in Concord, N. H., February 28, 1879, in response to a similar sentiment.

"9. 'The soldier sons of Barnstead—The fathers in the Revolution, the sons in 1812, the grandsons in the Rebellion—the love of liberty constrained them.' Responded to by letters from Colonel Jas. S. Hoitt, of Laconia, N. H., a native of Barnstead and a veteran of 1812; from Colonel Thos. E. Barker, of Boston, Mass., a native of Barnstead and colonel of the Twelfth Regiment in the Rebellion; from Hon. Henry H. Huse, of Manchester, a former resident of Barnstead, who served in the Eighth Regiment as captain and major.

"10. 'The birth-place of our fathers—Portsmouth and Newington—names as familiar as household words to every child of Barnstead—may peace and prosperity be in their borders.'

"11. 'The host of men whose lives have been made better and happier by choosing for wives, daughters of old Barnstead.' Responded to by Howard A. Dodge, Esq., of Concord, N. H.

"12. 'The social history and reminiscences of old Barnstead.' Hon. John G. Sinclair eloquently and wittily responded to this sentiment.

"13. 'The resident sons and daughters of Barnstead—May they preserve unsullied its ancient reputation, keep sacred the memory of the fathers, and be always ready to welcome its wandering children to the old domain.' John B. Garland, Esq., of Barnstead, was invited to respond to this sentiment, but on account of ill-health and the infirmities of age was obliged to forego that pleasure, but answered by letter."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JOHN G. SINCLAIR.

Perhaps the grandest feature of American civilization and the highest tribute to American institutions, is the opportunity and facility offered her sons to rise from the lowest to the highest rank, whether wealth, power, fame, or all these united, be the ambition of the aspirant. There is probably no country on the globe where the results are so entirely in the hands of the individual, and so wholly commensurate with the ability, energy and merit displayed in the prosecution of the end desired. And it is to-day America's proudest boast that her sons have proved worthy the unusual advantages offered them.

Of the various sections of our land, New England has, perhaps, been most prolific in the production of what are popularly known as "self-made men;" men whose childhood and youth were passed amid scenes of privation and poverty, and who, without the advantages that wealth alone can secure, have risen by dint of their own industry and ability, and the innate heroism of their natures, to the highest positions of honor, power and achievement.

Hon. John G. Sinclair is a fair representative of that type of New Englander who, throughout the length and breadth of our land, may be found ever in the vanguard of progress—leaders in the struggle for success in whatever special field they may have chosen. Starting in life under more than usual disadvantages and discouragements, he has achieved an honorable success, of which he and his posterity may be justly proud.

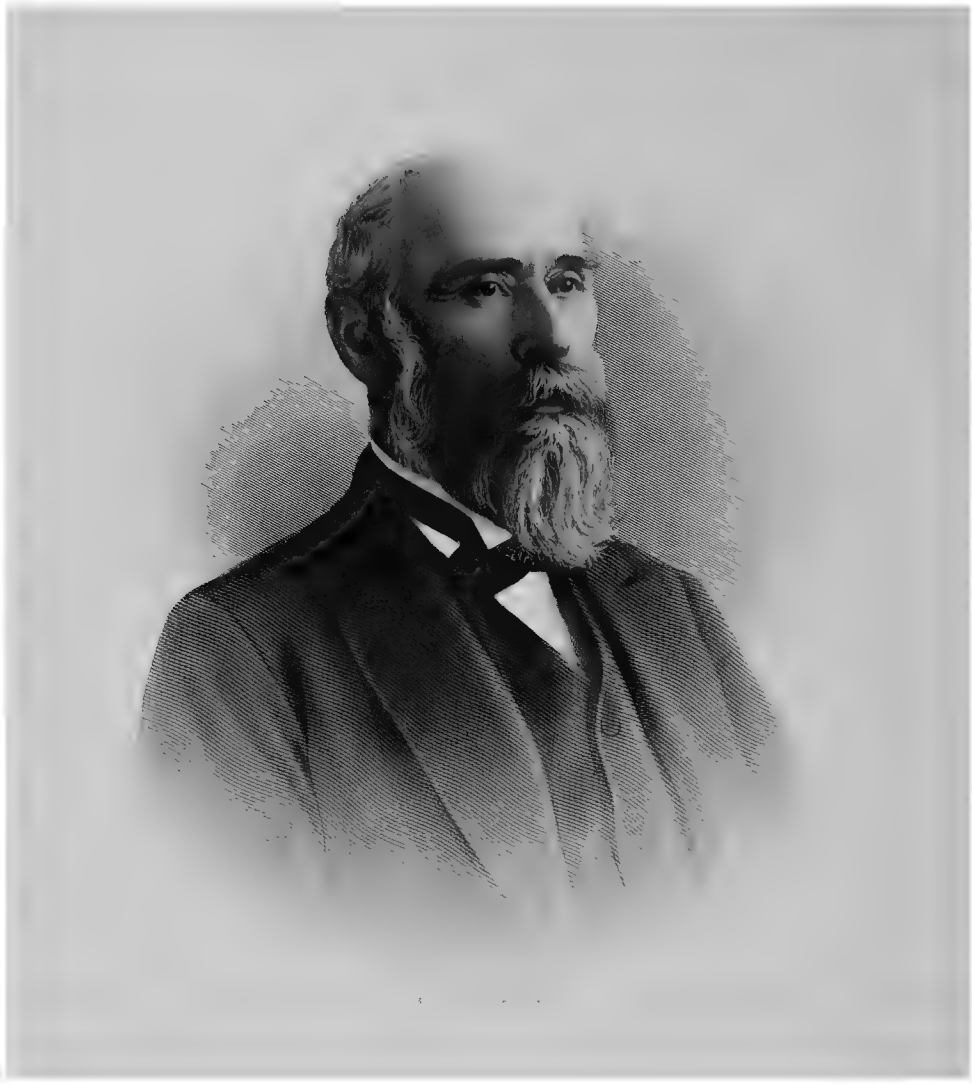
He was born at Barnstead Parade, in the town of Barnstead, N. H., March 25, 1826. He is the only child of Charles G. and Martha G. (Norris) Sinclair of that town.

His ancestors were of a martial spirit, and for three generations did military duty in their country's service. One of the pioneers of the town of Gilmanton, N. H., was Richard Sinclair, and it is claimed that he erected the first frame house in the town. He was a soldier in the French and Indian wars, and also in the War of the Revolution. In the latter war, he attained the rank of captain, though in the locality where he lived he was generally known as Colonel Sinclair. He married Polly Cilley, a sister of Colonel Joseph Cilley, and a descendant of one of the oldest and proudest families of New Hampshire. Their eldest son, Richard Sinclair, Jr., was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Barnstead. Like his father, he was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and was an ensign in his father's company. His wife was Betsey Hodgdon, and Charles G. Sinclair (father of Hon. John G.) was their only son, who, at the age of seventeen, enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812, and for a time was clerk for General Ripley. At the sortie on Fort Erie he received a gunshot wound near the right lung, which disabled him for life. He died July, 1834, leaving his wife and only child (then a lad but eight years of age,) in destitute circumstances. Mrs. Sinclair was a woman of true Spartan heroism and courage. She set bravely to work with her needle to support herself and son. With true motherly pride and a confidence in her boy's ability, which has since been eminently justified, she determined to do all in her power to give him an education, and so kept him at school at Pittsfield Academy till he was thirteen years of age. He then entered the employ of Webster & Peavey, merchants at Landaff, N. H. The firm consisted of Hon. Samuel Webster of North Barnstead, and Samuel P. Peavey, a former resident of Barnstead, who had married a sister of Mrs. Sinclair.

He remained at Landaff six years, and during the time attended five terms at Newbury Seminary in Vermont, where he fitted for college under the tuition of Bishop Baker and Rev. Clark T. Hinman. Ambitious as he was to enter college and acquire a liberal education, yet a fear lest he might die and his mother be left destitute induced him to forego his desires in that regard and bend his energies to business pursuits. His first venture was a restaurant at the corner of Hanover and Elm Streets, Manchester, N. H. This not proving consonant with his tastes was soon abandoned, and he established an auction



John G. Sinclair



Thos. L. Hoult

and commission business at Lawrence, Mass. He was fairly successful in this, and having acquired limited means, he returned to his native State and established a country store, and also engaged in the manufacture of starch in Bethlehem, N. H. Here he soon won the esteem and confidence of the community, as was evidenced by the fact that in 1852, '53, '54, '55, and in 1862, and '63, and again in 1876, '77 and '78 he represented Bethlehem in the State legislature, and served as its member in the last Constitutional Convention. In 1873, he represented Littleton in the legislature, being then a resident of that town. He was appointed Bank Commissioner by Governor Baker, and served until the American party came into power. In 1858 and '59 he was elected Senator from the Twelfth Senatorial district, composed of Grafton and Coos Counties. He was the democratic candidate for Speaker of the House, and democratic candidate for Governor in 1866, '67 and '68. In 1868, he was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation to the National Convention, and in 1876 was democratic candidate for United States Senator, against Edward H. Rollins, republican.

During all of his connection with the political affairs of New Hampshire he was considered one of the safest, shrewdest and most efficient party leaders. The estimation in which he was held as a public speaker and debater, finds illustration in the fact that the convention which nominated him for Governor in 1867, instructed him to invite General Walter Harriman, the republican candidate (New Hampshire's most eloquent champion of the republican party), to a public discussion of the issues involved in the campaign, the result of which was thirteen joint discussions at principal points in the State, (the first of the kind ever held in New England, though quite common West and South, for many years). Although so frequently elected to offices of trust and responsibility, Mr. Sinclair has never been an office-seeker, and when he left his native State in 1879, he made a public avowal that he would never again be a candidate for a political office, a resolution to which he has rigidly adhered.

In 1879, Mr. Sinclair removed to Orlando, Orange County, Florida, where he has established a large and lucrative real estate business, and is also engaged in the cultivation of oranges and other semi-tropical fruits.

Though he has chosen his abode in the land of flowers, yet he cherishes an abiding love for the snow-clad, rock-ribbed hills of the land of his birth, and is keenly alive to all that affects her prosperity, perpetuity or interests. His recent speech before the New Hampshire Club in Boston fully sustains his reputation as a most gifted post-prandial orator. He is vigorous in mind and body, giving promise of many future years of usefulness.

Mr. Sinclair has been twice married; first in 1847, to Tamar M., daughter of Colonel Daniel Clark of Landaff. By this marriage, there were three children—Charles A., Emma S. and Martha A. His first wife dying, he married in 1872, Mary E. Blandin, daughter of John Pierce, Esq., of Littleton, N. H.

THOMAS L. HOITT.

Graceful versatility is generally a marked trait in the character of the New England man. When promising prospects invite he will promptly change his home and business for another location and untried occupation. While he readily conforms and adapts himself to changed circumstances and customs in a new situation, he still holds in sweet remembrance the home and scenes of his youth, for no land affords homes with dearer childhood associations than New England.

Thomas Lewis Hoitt was born in Barnstead, near the Parade-Ground, April 1, 1827, being the seventh in a family of five sons and seven daughters, children of Benjamin Hoitt, a respectable farmer, who was born in Hampstead, N. H., in 1790. His grandfather, Thomas Hoitt, born in Chester about 1750, was a gentleman of fine education for his time, especially in mathematics, and in his younger days was engaged in teaching and land-surveying. The late Rev. Enos George, of Barnstead, was one of his pupils. His name appears on the roll as ensign in the company of Captain Samuel McConnel at the battle of Bennington. He subsequently joined the United States navy, and rose to the rank of lieutenant, and was serving in that capacity on a vessel of war at the time of his death, of yellow-fever, in Surinam, in 1796. He was honored by burial in the garden of the Governor of that colony.

Mr. Hoitt traces the lineage of his family to John Hoyt, who came from England and was living in 1639 at Salisbury, Mass., of which town he was one of the original settlers. His name appears on all the earlier records of the town, and he is almost the only individual who received all his earlier grants of land at the first division. With thirty other families, he moved west of Powow River in 1645, and formed the West Parish, which, in 1668, became Amesbury. Frequent mention is made of him on records of that town as selectman, constable, juryman, moderator and committee to settle a minister.

The mother of Mr. Hoitt was Mehitable (Babson) Hoitt, daughter of Isaac Babson, of Dunbarton, a graduate of Harvard College, in the class of 1779, and Nelly (Stark) Babson, daughter of Major-General John Stark, of the Continental army, and of illustrious memory.

This family of Babsons descended from James Babson, who, with his mother, Isabel, a widow, came from England to Salem, Mass., where they were residing in 1644. Isabel moved to Gloucester and died in 1661, aged eighty-four. James settled at Little Good Harbor and died December 21, 1683.

Mr. Hoitt remained at home attending the public and select schools and assisting in farm-work till 1842, when, at fifteen years of age, he entered the employ of Mr. Baily Parker, a careful and successful merchant of Pembroke, N. H., and for several years received the advantages of that excellent preparatory school for business-life,—the training of clerk in a country store.

After leaving the service of Mr. Parker he was employed in a woolen-factory by the husband of his eldest sister, J. B. Merrill, Esq., and also became associated with him in the ownership of a general store in his native place. In 1855 he located at Salmon Falls, where for several years he did a brisk and large business in the dry-goods trade, from which ill health compelled him to retire. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, in 1861, moved by the patriotic, martial and heroic example of his ancestors, he promptly supported the war measures of President Lincoln, and by voice and example encouraged enlistments for the Union army, although he was not in sympathy with the new administration, having been a decided and active Democrat. He joined the "Fighting Fifth" Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and followed its fortunes till the close of McClellan's Peninsula campaign, when he was discharged. He is pensioned for injury received during the famous retreat. After leaving the army he engaged in trade for a while at North Berwick, Me. He next took charge of business, which required him to travel much of the time, and traversed a large part of the United States, taking ample time and pains to examine and inform himself as to objects and places of interest. It has been the fortune of Mr. Hoitt to happen to be present on many remarkable occasions, and to witness many striking and peculiar transactions. For instance, while traveling between Washington and the army on business, he arrived at the scene just in time to be a witness of the destruction of the frigates, "Cumberland" and "Congress," by the rebel iron-clad "Merrimac," and the terrible contest of the latter vessel with the "Monitor." Mr. Hoitt was the first postal agent between Boston and Portland, Me., and when others were appointed he was made chief. For several years he owned and managed a shoe manufactory in Lynn, Mass. After passing through many changes, reverses and successes, in 1880 he did, what he had long desired to do, returned to his native town, and, with two widowed sisters, established a pleasant home at the Parade, on the bank of the Suncook River, where he enjoys the scenes and associations of his boyhood and the society of his neighbors. The old Congregational Church, near his home, the place of his early religious teachings, and where he now is a constant attendant on public worship, has been an object of peculiar regard with him. Once it was saved from destruction by his efforts. Extensive improvements of it have been mostly paid for by himself and sisters. His wife was Miss Martha Seavey, of Saco, Me. They have a daughter, Henrietta Babson Hoitt, born November 26, 1876, and lead a very pleasant domestic life. Imitating the example of his uncle, Colonel James S. Hoitt, of Laconia, soon after attaining his majority, Mr. Hoitt became an enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity, and rose rapidly to the degree of Knight Templar. He is a skillful vocal and instrumental musician, and has freely used his talent for the entertainment of his friends and for the promotion of benevolent objects. He may frequently be seen enjoying a part with Barnstead Brass Band, which is almost fifty years old, and of which he became a member nearly forty years ago.

Mr. Hoitt has seen much of the world, mingled with all classes of society and remains a kind-hearted, generous and friendly man.

HISTORY OF BELMONT.

BY ALLAN J. HACKETT.

CHAPTER I.

PREVIOUS to 1859 the section comprising the present town of Belmont was a part of Gilmanton. In 1761 the proprietors of Gilmanton laid off a tract, six miles square, on the Barnstead line. This section was thereafter known as the Lower Parish. The rest of the town was divided into two parts,—Gunstock Parish on the northeast, and Upper Gilmanton, or, as it was called later, the Upper Parish, on the southwest. In June, 1812, Gunstock Parish was severed from Gilmanton and incorporated as a town under the name of Gilford. Previous to this time the term Upper Parish appears to have been applied to the whole section of the town lying north of the Lower Parish; subsequently, it was employed to describe what is now the town of Belmont. It will be so used in this article.

Previous to the division, in 1859, the political and general history of the section comprising the present town of Belmont was so closely identified with that of the rest of the town of Gilmanton that it is obviously impossible, at this late day, to separate the one from the other. The Upper Parish does not appear to have been a very important part of the town. The Lower Parish (now Gilmanton) was settled at an earlier date, and, in addition to this advantage, the founding of the academy, in 1794, formed a nucleus around which, or, at least, in whose near vicinage, was gathered by far the greater proportion of the wealth, culture, enterprise and social distinction of the town. In those old days, before the advent of the manufacturing genius induced settlement on the banks of the streams, the pioneers of civilization courted the hill-tops and piously shunned the valleys. As Mr. Howells' Lady of the Aroostook "wanted to know," so, evidently, these early settlers "wanted to see." They made their homes, for the most part, on the high, sightly ridges, and this habit doubtless explains the otherwise inexplicable fact that nearly all the old highways of the town fully merit the name, being constructed over the loftiest hills, in utter disregard of all questions of economy, with sublime contempt for the consideration of mere distance, and to the annoyance and serious detriment of modern travel.

The settlement of the Upper Parish progressed but slowly. The site of the present village of Belmont remained an unbroken forest for many years after the "Corner," as theAcademy village is still called, had become a thriving and somewhat noted settlement. The first store was opened in 1820. In 1834 an association of public-spirited citizens, foremost among whom was Governor Badger, built a brick factory for the manufacture of cotton cloth. This building is still standing, and is used by the Gilmanton Mills Company, to which reference will be made further on. Previous to the building of the factory, the village, if it may be dignified by that name, had been known as "Fellows' Mills,"—the ambitious plural being possibly justified by the fact that the one building was used both as a grist-mill and as a saw-mill. This building, long ago destroyed, is said to have been located on the right bank of the river, below the bridge, and not far from the dam of the present Gilmanton Mills. After the building of the Badger factory, the village grew quite rapidly, and was called "Factory Village," as a compliment to the new industry. This name is still frequently heard. About the time that the factory was built, Governor Badger also built a saw-mill and a grist-mill, at the upper dam, a few rods above the bridge. The saw-mill was situated on the right bank of the stream; the grist-mill on the left bank, and nearly opposite. In the spring of 1852 there was a great freshet. The dam at the reservoir, five miles up the stream, was broken through, and the flood wrought sad havoc in the little village. Several buildings were swept away, and among them the grist-mill. The other mill escaped. In 1876, it was purchased by the Gilmanton Mills Company, enlarged and altered, and used in the manufacture of cases. It was burned in May, 1885.

The freshet entailed a severe pecuniary loss upon Governor Badger, and that gentleman dying a few months later, the village experienced no considerable growth, either in size or in general prosperity, for several years.

But the devout settlers did not await the slow development of worldly prosperity before erecting houses of worship. Perhaps, no other feature of the early history of New England is so striking

and impressive as the religious zeal of its people. Notwithstanding the bigotry, fanaticism and harshness which so largely characterized the religion of the Puritans, one cannot but admire their devotion,—a devotion so intense, so imperious and so despotic, even, that it subordinated to itself all other emotions and passions, and not only became the controlling influence in their own lives, but was also transmitted, almost as a part of their being, to their descendants. In this respect, the history of one is the history of all, the history of each community, the history of every other community. Worship was as truly a necessity as food or raiment. In none was the religious spirit stronger than among the settlers of the old township of Gilmanton, whose grant was signed by the hand of a Wentworth. They brought, unimpaired, to the wilds of this frontier town that same brave and perfect faith which, a century before, had guided the Pilgrim fathers to the frozen fastnesses of the Massachusetts coast. In the charter of the town, grants of land were reserved for a parsonage and for "the first settled minister." For several years there was no meeting-house, the religious services being held in private houses and in barns. The first church in the Upper Parish was erected at the Province road (so called) in 1792. The members of this church adopted the tenets of the Free-Will Baptist denomination in 1816.

In 1835, it was incorporated by the name of the "Third Free-Will Baptist Meeting-House Society in Upper Gilmanton." Soon after, the society lowered its meeting-house to one story, removed the gallery-pews, and made other alterations. So far as the writer can learn, this building, still in use and in a good state of preservation, is the one that was erected in 1792. If so, it is the second oldest building of the kind in this section of the State. There are no church records to be found previous to 1835; but it would appear, from Lancaster's "History of Gilmanton" (1845), that "Elder John Knowles," one of the founders of the church, was its pastor from 1816 until his death, in 1837. At this time the church was reorganized. Following is the list of pastors from 1837 to the present time: Samuel P. Fernald, 1837–38; John G. Tuttle, 1838; Hugh Beede, 1845–48; Lemuel Mason, 1848–50; E. G. Knowles, 1850–52; H. F. Dickey, 1852–55; W. A. Sargent, 1855–57; Uriah Chase, 1857–61; H. F. Dickey, 1861–65; J. B. Leighton, 1865–68; O. F. Russell, 1869–70; John Davis, 1871; G. B. Blaisdell, 1872–75; C. M. Emery, 1876–79; S. J. Gould, 1880–83, and J. C. Waldron, the present pastor, who came to the church in April, 1883. The present membership is forty-four.

In 1810, a church, composed of persons who had previously constituted the "Third Monthly Meeting," was established at what is now Belmont village. Lancaster's "History of Gilmanton" states that the meeting-house was built in 1811, but private information puts the date of its erection at 1815. In 1835 the society was incorporated by the name of the First Free Baptist Society in Gilmanton Upper Parish. Rev. Peter Clark was the first pastor, and officiated for more than thirty years. He was a man of very considerable ability, intense convictions and commanding personal appearance. He was one of the most widely-known clergymen in this part of the State, and probably performed more marriage ceremonies than any other man in the history of the town. He was succeeded by Rev. David Moody, about 1841, but continued to preach occasionally after that time. Mr. Moody, who is still living at an advanced age in Sutton, N. H., finally severed his connection with the church in 1851. Other pastors have been, L. S. Wells, J. M. Bedell, 1854–55; H. S. Sleeper, 1856–61; W. H. Yeoman, 1861–64; Almon Shepard, 1864–65; M. Cole, 1865–68; Hosea Quinby, 1869; A. K. Moulton, W. G. Willis and J. Walker, 1870; M. Henderson, 1871; J. L. Sinclair, 1872–76; M. A. Quimby, 1876–81; and T. G. Wilder, the present pastor, whose connection with the church began in 1881. The present edifice was built in 1852. The membership in 1884 was one hundred and six.

A Christian Baptist Church was established at the village in 1839. It was incorporated in 1841. A meeting-house was built in 1840, and was burned in 1867. The present building was erected in 1868. The following have been the pastors: Richard Davis, 1839–42; Josiah Knight, 1842–43; John Burden, 1843; John Gillingham, 1844–47; Samuel Nutt, 1851; Moses Polley, 1852–56; George Osborn, 1858; Abiah Kidder, 1860–72; E. S. Moulton, 1879–81. There is at present no pastor, and the membership is small. These three are the only churches that have ever been organized in the town.

The most distinguished citizen in the history of the town was Hon. William Badger, who was born in 1779. He was the son of Hon. Joseph Badger and the grandson of General Joseph Badger. Both these gentlemen were distinguished soldiers in the Revolution. Joseph Badger (2d) removed from the Lower to the Upper Parish in 1784 and settled upon the farm which has ever since been owned by the Badger family. His son, William Badger, received his education in the common schools and at Gilmanton Academy. He was an active Democrat, and early became prominent in political life. He was representative in 1810, '11, '12; State Senator in 1814, '15, '16, and president of the Senate in the year last-named; justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1816 to 1820; sheriff of Strafford County from 1820 to 1830; Governor of the State in 1834–35; and Presidential elector in 1836 and 1844. He was also for a long time president of the board of trustees of Gilmanton Academy, and filled other places of trust. As has already been stated, he was chiefly instrumental in building the cotton-factory and other mills at the village, and he may be said to have been the founder of the manufacturing industry in Belmont. He was a gentleman of great business

sagacity and enterprise, an honest man and a public-spirited citizen. He died in September, 1852.

Governor Badger's first wife was the daughter of Rev. Isaac Smith, the first settled pastor of Gilmanton. She died in 1810, leaving a son and a daughter, both of whom died a few years later.

In 1814, Mr. Badger married Hannah Pearson Cogswell, daughter of Dr. William Cogswell, of Atkinson. She was a woman of great ability, highly accomplished, and distinguished for her benevolence and public spirit. She came of a family that is very prominent in the history of New England. Among her numerous relatives now living and eminent in political circles, may be mentioned her nephews, John B. Clarke, of the *Manchester Mirror*, Colonel Thomas Cogswell, of Gilmanton, and General J. B. D. Cogswell, of Massachusetts, and her cousin, "Long John" Wentworth, of Illinois. She died in February, 1869. Her two sons are living,—Colonel Joseph Badger, who lives at the old homestead, and Captain William Badger, U. S. A., at present stationed at Salt Lake City.

Houses, like faces, are either passed heedlessly by, or impress upon the mind a sense of their individuality. Of the latter kind is the old Badger mansion. It needs but a glance at its generous proportions, its wide grounds, its grand old shade-trees to enable one to realize that it has a history. It is situated on a high hill, at a right angle in the road from Belmont to Gilmanton, midway between the two villages. The present building is a large two-story wooden house, fronting the southwest, and was erected by Governor Badger, in 1825. The Badgers have lived on this farm for more than a hundred years. In Governor Badger's time it was the most noted and valuable country-estate in this part of New Hampshire; but the farm has since been somewhat reduced in size.

The house contains many objects of historic interest, but the limits of this article admit only of the briefest reference to a few of them. In the west parlor are the oil portraits of Governor and Mrs. Badger, painted in the early days of their married life. It would be difficult to find a more comely pair. The portrait of the Governor represents a handsome gentleman, with a large, florid, open face, and a suggestion of portliness that gives promise of the three hundred pounds to which he attained later in life. That of Mrs. Badger is one of unusual beauty, and is said, by those who remember her in her youth, to be a faithful likeness. On a table near by, lies the sampler which her young hands wrought eighty-five years ago.

Across the wide hall is the family sitting-room. The walls are hung with paper in rich brown and wood tints, representing a variety of Eastern pictures, comprising street scenes, landscapes and sea-views. This paper cost one hundred dollars in Portsmouth sixty years ago. It is in an excellent state of preservation, and its like is probably not to be found anywhere in the country. Suspended from the wall are the Governor's sword and horse-pistols. The sword was taken from a British soldier near Crown Point, in 1777, by General Joseph Badger, the Governor's father. It has an ornamental silver hilt, and its faded scabbard attests its age. Adjoining this room is the china closet, in which are to be seen the old family china, that was brought from Portsmouth in saddle-bags, and which is excellently well preserved, and the silver tea-service. The latter is massive, and of a beautiful unique pattern. It would tempt the collector of antiques to break one of the commandments, and it is by no means certain that the sin would not be forgiven him.

Ascending to the chambers, the visitor finds in one of them the canopy bedstead and quaint, high-backed chairs, which Mrs. Badger brought from her girlhood's home in Atkinson three-quarters of a century ago. The view from these upper windows is wide and beautiful, ending, as do all westerly views in this part of the town, in the majestic outlines of "lone Kearsarge." Among the objects of interest in the great roomy attic, may be mentioned several tall, stiff military caps, relics of the old "training" days, and a venerable poke-bonnet, that is a prodigy of size and a marvel of ugliness. It is at least two feet deep. The carping critic, who is wont to declaim against the foibles of the feminine mind of to-day, should peer into the unfathomable depths of this ancient monstrosity, and "ever after hold his peace."

Descending by another stairway, the visitor enters the dining-room. The dining-hall of an old mansion is frequently the room richest in historic associations. Here, in this room, the largest in the house, have been entertained a President, a member of the Cabinet, Senators, members of Congress, Governors and State functionaries almost without number. Such a royal banquet-hall would be incomplete without its great clock, and there it stands, a grand old time-piece, aged but not defaced by the more than a hundred years, whose flight it has faithfully recorded, the while its solemn moon-face looked down upon the revelers, and its deep voice, like that of the now silent poet's never silent horologe, kept on repeating,—

"Forever, Never!
Never, Forever!"

A few rods south of the Badger mansion, is the early home of the late Hon. W. H. Y. Hackett, a distinguished lawyer, banker and legislator of Portsmouth. Mr. Hackett was born at the Academy village, September 24, 1800, but his parents removed to this part of the town nine years later. He received his early education in the common schools, and at the academy, walking daily to and from the latter institution. He began the study of law in the office of Matthew Perkins, Esq., of Sanbornton, and remained there a year and a half. In 1822 he went to

Portsmouth and continued his studies in the office of Hon. Ichabod Bartlett. He was admitted to the bar in 1826, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Portsmouth. In the same year he married Olive, daughter of Joseph W. Pickering of that city.

Mr. Hackett was assistant clerk of the Senate in 1824–25; clerk of the Senate in 1828; representative in 1850, '51, '52, '57, '60, '67, '68, '69; Senator in 1861–62, and president of the Senate the latter year; Presidential elector in 1864; member of the Constitutional Convention in 1876. He was president of the First National Bank of Portsmouth (which was the first national bank organized in the country); president of the Piscataqua Savings-Bank, and trustee of the Portsmouth Savings-Bank. He also held many other positions of honor and trust in the city which was his home for more than fifty years.

Originally a Whig, he naturally joined the Republican party, and for years he was one of its acknowledged leaders. He ranked among the ablest lawyers and most successful financiers of the State, and was a man of strict integrity.

He always retained an active and affectionate interest in his native town. Indeed, so warmly was he attached to "old Gilmanton," that when the bill to change the name of Upper Gilmanton to Belmont was introduced in the Legislature, in 1869, he voted against it.

Mr. Hackett died August 9, 1878, and was buried in the South Cemetery, at Portsmouth. His brother, Charles A. Hackett, occupies the old homestead. A short distance to the east of the house, is the highest hill in this section of the town. The view is beautiful and extensive, and, a few years ago, a signal was placed here for use in the triangulation of the State.

Belmont owes its existence as a separate town to a combination of political convenience and partisan advantage. The political convenience subserved by the separation of the town from Gilmanton, is explained by the fact that the elections were held at the Academy village, and the voters in the upper part of the town were forced to travel a tediously long distance, amounting, in many cases, to eight or nine miles. How serious an affliction this really was, needs not to be explained to the country voter, who has had a personal experience of the difficulties of going to the "March meeting," over roads either blocked by snow-drifts or, rendered equally impassable by the spring "thaw."

The partisan advantage secured by the division of the town, consisted in the gain of two Republican representatives in the Legislature. Under the old apportionment, Gilmanton was entitled to three representatives. For a long time political honors were about equally divided. Victory perched with approximate impartiality upon the banner of either party. But about the time of the formation of the Republican party, the Democrats had gained a permanent control of town affairs. They were in an overwhelming majority in the northern section of the town, while the Republicans outnumbered them in the southern part. A careful analysis of the vote showed that a division of the town on the old parish line, would give the lower section two representatives and the upper section one. The subject was considered for some time, and, in 1859, it took the definite form of a petition to the Legislature for a division on this basis. The bill was introduced into the House by A. H. Cragin, of Lebanon, afterwards United States Senator from New Hampshire. The representatives from Gilmanton were Abraham S. Gale, Joshua B. Pulcifer and Enoch Brown, all of them Democrats, and all opposed to the division. The bill was warmly contested, almost wholly on partisan grounds. It was put upon its passage June 24th. The minority filibustered persistently. Motions to postpone, to adjourn and to lay on the table, were successively made, the roll-call being demanded upon each motion. But the bill passed by a vote of one hundred and seventy-four to one hundred. An equally vigorous, but equally futile opposition was met in the Senate, and the bill was approved June 28th. Following is the first section of the act, defining the limits of the town:

"All that part of the town of Gilmanton contained within the following described limits, to wit: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of said town, where its easterly line is met and intersected by the southerly line of the town of Gilford; thence running in a northwesterly direction, following the division line between said towns of Gilford and Gilmanton, until said division line is met by the parish line, so called, as the same is laid out and described upon the original plan of lots in said town of Gilmanton; thence running southwesterly, following said parish line, until said parish line meets and intersects the westerly line of said town of Gilmanton, as the same now is; thence southerly on said westerly boundary line of said town of Gilmanton to its southwesterly corner; thence easterly on the southerly line of said town of Gilmanton to its southeasterly corner; thence northerly on the easterly line of said Gilmanton, as said line now runs, until it arrives at the point begun at, be and the same hereby is severed from said town of Gilmanton, and made a new body politic and corporate under the name of Gilmanton; and that all the territory remaining, which, together with the part severed, constituted the town of Gilmanton, as the same was before the passage of this act, shall be called by the name of Upper Gilmanton."

The act further provided that all demands, dues and funds should be divided between the two towns in the proportion of $6.50 to Gilmanton and $3.50 to Upper Gilmanton. It is suggestive of the change in the relative wealth of the towns, that in the apportionment of public taxes in 1883, Gilmanton was assessed only one cent per thousand dollars more than Belmont.

The first meeting for the choice of town officers in Upper Gilmanton, was called by John E. Page and Isaiah Piper, August 6, 1859. In the following October the line between the two towns was drawn.

But there was soon developed a considerable dissatisfaction with the name of the town. Its length was found to be quite formidable by those who had to write it often, and as there were three post-offices in the town of Gilmanton, there was much confusion in

the delivery of the mails. Therefore, in 1869, ten years from the division, the citizens of Upper Gilmanton petitioned the Legislature to have the name of the town changed to Belmont. There was no considerable opposition to the proposed change, the bill passed, and the rechristening of the town was celebrated by a picnic held in Sawyer's Grove, July 5th, the day when the act went into effect.

An amusing incident in connection with this change of name, is to be found in the town records. It appears that a meeting was called on the second Tuesday of November, 1869, "to see if the town would vote to notify Hon. August Belmont, of New York, that the town had been named Belmont, as a mark of honor to him, and invite him to make a donation to the town as a token that he appreciates this action of the town." It further appears from the records that "the prayer of the petitioners was granted." But this language applies only to the action of the meeting. The prayer for a donation has never been granted. The great banker has shown himself surprisingly indifferent to the high honor thus conferred upon him, not having acknowledged the compliment even by the inexpensive formality of a courteous letter. Perhaps he did not fully realize how great the distinction really was. Perhaps it occurred to him that the name, not having begun with him, was not likely to die with him. Possibly he suspected that the idea that the town was named for him, was only an afterthought of the tax-payers. Possibly, he had received similar letters before. But whatever the reason, the hard fact remains that he has never sent his expectant namesake so much as a godfather's blessing, but continues to enjoy and profit by the honor so trustingly conferred upon him, without rendering therefor any equivalent whatsoever!

It should be added, for the good name of the town, that only fifty-eight voters were present at the meeting in question, to share the responsibility for this mendicants' appeal.

The Belmont of to-day is a thriving farming and manufacturing town. By "Fogg's Statistical Gazetteer" (1874), it ranks twenty-first among the towns of the State in the value of its agricultural products. The assessors' valuation for 1884 was as follows: Polls, $31,100; real-estate, $324,874; stock in banks and other corporations, $21,060; stock in public funds, $1,000; money on hand, at interest, or on deposit, $16,452; stock in trade, $8,042; mills, factories and machinery, $21,600; carriages, $918; live-stock, $39,463; total, $464,509. The population in 1880 was 1226; it has probably increased somewhat since that date. Belmont is bounded on the north by Laconia and Gilford; east, by Gilford and Gilmanton; south, by Gilmanton and Canterbury; west, by Northfield and by the Winnipesaukee River and its line of lakes, which separate the town from Tilton and Sanbornton. The surface of the town is broken, hills abounding everywhere except in the southwestern part, where the land is low and level.

The scenery of Belmont is exceptional, even in a section so justly celebrated for its beautiful views. Only the unfortunate lack of railroad facilities can explain the fact that the town is so little frequented by tourists. The western and northern parts of the town do not suffer from this lack, and so boast of several houses for the accommodation of summer guests, the largest and best-known being the "Bay View," near the Laconia line. The views from "Ladd Hill," "Gale Hill" and "Prescott Hill," all within two miles of Laconia, cannot easily be surpassed. No element of a perfect landscape is wanting. In the foreground lies the embryo city of Laconia and Lake Village, flanked on the one hand by the fair lesser lakes of the Winnipesaukee, and on the other by a rugged hill country that finds its fitting climax in the bold outlines of the Belknap Mountains; while to the northward, a beautiful diversity of hill, field and forest, stretches away to meet the great blue mountains, the advance guard of the White Hills, whose higher peaks can be faintly discerned in the far distance. Other exceptionally fine prospects are gained from the summit of "Bean Hill," two miles from Belmont village, and from the hill in "Jamestown," near the village of East Tilton. There are many pleasant drives, the most attractive being the "Province road," the road from Belmont village to Laconia, that to Gilmanton Academy, and the shadowy, leafy "Hollow Route,"—always pronounced "holler out" in the local vernacular. Indeed, beautiful views abound on every hand, and it is the judgment of experienced tourists that the scenery of Belmont is surpassed by that of few towns in the State.

The air is dry and bracing. In point of healthfulness, the town will compare favorably with any in the State. Instances of great longevity are common. Mrs. Eunice Swain Sweatt, who died in 1881, at the age of one hundred and five, was, just prior to her death, the oldest person in the State.

The most notable natural curiosity in town, is "Porcupine Ledge," one and one-half miles southeast of the village. The name carries its own explanation. Porcupines are seldom seen at this time, but quills are frequently found. The "Ledge" is really a remarkable place, and well repays the slight trouble which a visit to it involves. Situated in the mountain or lake region, or in any other place largely frequented by tourists, it would long ago have become famous. It consists of a mass of great rocks, roughly tumbled upon each other, and is about one hundred and fifty feet in height. Either the ascent or descent is considerably laborious, but entirely devoid of danger. The summit of the cliff is formed by the great, overhanging "Table Rock," which is not unlike in appearance to its Niagara namesake, and whose shape suggests the probability that the other rocks were torn from its side by some natural convulsion. Directly below is "Pulpit

Rock," the largest of the number. It is about seventy-five feet high on its lower side, and almost perfectly perpendicular. The main rock is surmounted by a smaller one, whose fancied resemblance to a pulpit doubtless explains the name. Other points of interest are the "Kitchen," the "Arch," "Devil's Den" and the "Bottomless Pit,"—the last two having no known diabolical associations that would seem to justify their unfortunate names. Local tradition has it that many years ago a gang of counterfeiters here made their rendezvous. The place has long been a favorite resort for those who have known of its charms. It enjoys high favor among the students of Gilmanton Academy, who come hither *en masse* at least once each year. Indeed, the "Ledge" appears always to have had a subtle but strong attraction for all love-sick youths and maidens, whether fresh from academic halls, or escaping for an hour from the din of factory life. The well-worn path down its steep side is a veritable "Lovers' Lane." The great rocks, could they speak, might repeat many an amorous tale whispered within their inviting shade. For a hundred years Cupid has shared with the fretful porcupine the possession of the miniature caverns, and worked far sadder havoc with his rankling arrows than his bristling cohabitant with his more visible darts. The scarred trunks of the old trees bear the illegible outlines of many a pair of initials carved in close and suggestive propinquity. Let us trust that the early love, thus rudely expressed, has more successfully withstood the ravages of time.

The only village in Belmont, the "Factory Village" of a half-century ago, and the "Fellows' Mills" of a still more remote period, is situated five and one-half miles east of Tilton, six miles south of Laconia and eighteen miles north of Concord, and occupies both banks of the Belmont River, or Great Brook, as it was formerly called. The village has a population of between five hundred and six hundred, or nearly one-half the entire population of the town. Most of the houses are new and freshly-painted, and the general appearance of the village is singularly thrifty and attractive. The principal business block is the building erected by Geo. W. Riley in 1874, and now owned by Haven Grant. This building is forty by sixty feet; the lower part is used for the post office, a store and tenements, the second story for tenements, and in the third is the principal hall of the town. The First Free-Will Baptist and Christian Churches, referred to elsewhere, are handsome buildings. In connection with the former is a beautiful cemetery, the largest in town. Among the more attractive residences may be mentioned those of M. Sargent, Jr., J. P. Cilley and T. E. Clough. The business directory is as follows: Postmaster, C. O. Judkins; groceries and dry goods, D. S. Hoyt & Co. and Bean & Smith; watches and jewelry, F. K. Johnson; meats and provisions, A. T. Bean; papers and periodicals, G. W. Hunt; millinery, Mrs. R. G. Hoyt; confectionery and cigars, C. O. Judkins; drugs, E. C. Bean; hotels, Brown's Hotel (A. W. Brown), Belmont House (Ira Mooney); Gilmanton Mills, hosiery, M. Sargent, Jr., agent, D. W. Gale, clerk; lawyer, E. P. Thompson; physician, S. A. Merrill; justices, W. C. Wells, C. A. Hackett, A. P. B. Currier, I. Piper, J. W. Wells, E. P. Thompson, D. W. Judkins, I. Mooney, A. J. Hackett, E. C. Bean, C. E. Moody, J. B. Matthews, M. H. Philbrick, F. K. Johnson; livery stable, C. H. Aikens; lumber, J. L. Allen, J. M. Folsom, N. D. Garmon; blacksmiths, Abbott & West; builders, Cyrus Norris, Edgar Willard, Andrew Phillips, Dayton Hunkins; barbers, G. Woodward, H. J. Fuller.

Belmont has no railroad, but excellent mail and passenger facilities are afforded by the Tilton and Gilmanton line of stages, Davis & Son, proprietors. The first stage leaves the post-office at 8 A. M., and connects at Tilton with the 9.30 train for Boston over the White Mountains Division of the Boston and Lowell Railroad; returning, leaves Tilton on the arrival of the noon train from Boston, and reaches Belmont at 1.30 P.M. The second stage leaves Belmont at 1 P.M., connects with the 2.30 train for Boston, leaves upon the arrival of the up train, about 4 and arrives at Belmont at 5.30.

A charter for a railroad between Tilton and Belmont was granted by the Legislature of 1883, but work upon it has not yet been begun.

A branch line of the Winnipesaukee Bell Telephone Company runs through the town to Gilmanton Corner and Gilmanton Iron-Works, the central office in Belmont being at the post-office.

It will doubtless surprise not a few of the readers of this article to learn that here, in this little inland village, far removed from any railroad, and but little known to the general public, is located the largest manufactory of hosiery in New Hampshire. Such, nevertheless, is the case. The Gilmanton Mills, of Belmont, turn out a larger annual product than any other hosiery-mill in the State. These mills are situated on the west side of the principal street of the village, just south of the road to Tilton. They occupy the site of the old Badger mill, and this building, erected in 1834, is still standing and forms one of the group. After Governor Badger's death, in 1852, the mill property was successively owned by several parties, and the business conducted with indifferent success. Previous to 1865, the mill was used in the manufacture of cotton sheeting. At that time, M. Sargent, Esq., of Lake village, bought it, put in new machinery, and began to manufacture hosiery. In 1870, Hon. Amos Lawrence, of Boston, became the owner, and from this date the mill entered upon a new era of prosperity. In 1875, a joint-stock corporation was formed, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Lawrence being elected president, and M. Sargent, Jr., clerk of the corporation. Mr. Sargent has been the local agent for twenty years, and ranks among the most successful and efficient

mill managers in New England. As has been already intimated, at the time of Mr. Lawrence's purchase there was but one building, the old Badger mill. This is a brick building, eighty feet by forty, and three stories high. Since 1870 several buildings have been added. These are a brick factory, one hundred and thirty-five feet by sixty; dye-house, one hundred and ten feet by thirty; three large storehouses, a machine-shop and the office. There is also a library connected with the corporation for the use of the operatives. The water is carried to the mills in a canal one thousand feet long, ten feet wide and five feet deep, and is conducted on to a giant turbine-wheel, through an iron penstock one hundred feet long, with a head of thirty-three feet, furnishing one hundred horse-power. There is also a steam-engine of fifty horse-power, for use as an auxiliary, there being about two months in each year when the water supply is insufficient.

The average number of operatives at the Gilmanton Mills, is two hundred, most of whom are of American birth. The annual product is two hundred thousand dozen; annual consumption, six hundred bales of cotton, and one hundred thousand pounds of wool. There are also used twelve hundred cords of wood, and one hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber, each year. The power is supplied by the Belmont River, a small stream rising in Gilmanton, and tributary to the Winnipesaukee. The supply of water is carefully husbanded in three reservoirs, situated three-quarters of a mile, three miles and five miles from the mills, and called, respectively, the Badger, Sargent and Sawyer reservoirs. The Sawyer reservoir was constructed by Governor Badger, and contains fifty acres; the Badger reservoir was built by the immediate successors of Governor Badger in the ownership of the mill, about 1854, and contains twelve acres; the Sargent dam was built by the present company in 1871, at a cost of three thousand dollars, and the flowage is seventeen acres.

A freight team is kept constantly on the road between the mills and East Tilton. There are eight very good tenement-houses owned by the corporation.

It hardly needs to be added that the Gilmanton Mills constitute the leading industry of the town, nor can it be estimated how great a proportion of Belmont's prosperity is due to the presence and existence of this thriving corporation. Its owners and managers are courteous and public-spirited gentlemen, and their relations both with their employés and with the people of the town in general, have always been most cordial and friendly.

Farrarville is a small collection of houses, situated on the river, one and a half miles northeast of the village. Formerly, there was a mill here for the manufacture of cotton batting. The site is at present occupied by N. D. Garmon's lumber mill.

Following is a complete list of the officers of the town from the division, in 1859, to, and including, the present year:

1859.— ——— ———, representative; John L. Keasor, Lyman B. Fellows, Jeduthan Farrar, selectmen; N. D. Garmon, clerk; John W. Wells, treasurer; S. Lowell French, school committee.

1860.—Morrison Rowe, representative; Lyman B. Fellows, Perley Farrar, Stephen L. Taylor, selectmen; N. D. Garmon, clerk; John W. Wells, treasurer; S. Lowell French, school committee.

1861.—Morrison Rowe, representative; Stephen L. Taylor, Perley Farrar, John W. Wells, selectmen; N. D. Garmon, clerk; John W. Wells, treasurer; Daniel M. Page, school committee.

1862.—Joseph Badger, representative; John W. Wells, James S. Weymouth, Isaac Bennett, selectmen; N. D. Garmon, clerk; John W. Wells, treasurer; Daniel M. Page, school committee.

1863.—Joseph Badger, representative; John W. Wells, Isaac Bennett, John M. Roberts, selectmen; N. D. Garmon, clerk; John W. Wells, treasurer; Joseph Plumer, school committee.

1864.—Joseph M. Folsom, representative; Isaac Bennett, John M. Roberts, James C. Cilley, selectmen; N. D. Garmon, clerk; John W. Wells, treasurer; Joseph Plumer, school committee.

1865.—Joseph M. Folsom, representative; Isaac Bennett, James C. Cilley, John M. Roberts, selectmen; N. D. Garmon, clerk; John W. Wells, treasurer; Edgar A. Rowe, school committee.

1866.—No representative; Joseph Y. Weymouth, James S. Weymouth, Henry W. Gilman, selectmen; N. D. Garmon, clerk; John W. Wells, treasurer; William A. Bucklin, school committee.

1867.—Napoleon B. Gale, representative; Joseph Y. Weymouth, James S. Weymouth, Henry W. Gilman, selectmen; N. D. Garmon, clerk; John W. Wells, treasurer; William A. Bucklin, school committee.

1868.—Napoleon B. Gale, representative; James S. Weymouth, Henry W. Gilman, Joseph Y. Weymouth, selectmen; N. D. Garmon, clerk; John W. Wells, treasurer; Charles W. Knowles, school committee.

1869.—Benjamin B. Lamprey, representative; James S. Weymouth, Daniel T. French, James G. Cate, selectmen; William M. Leonard, clerk; John W. Wells, treasurer; Charles W. Knowles, school committee.

1870.—George W. Rundlett, representative; Daniel T. French, Nicholas D. Garmon, James G. Cate, selectmen; William M. Leonard, clerk; Daniel E. Batchelder, treasurer; Elbridge G. Ladd, school committee.

1871.—Moses Sargent, representative; Nicholas D. Garmon, Daniel T. French, James G. Cate, selectmen; William M. Leonard, clerk; John W. Wells, treasurer; Elbridge G. Ladd, school committee.

1872.—Charles B. Gile, representative; Nicholas D. Garmon, Edgar A. Rowe, Dudley W. Judkins, selectmen; Ira Mooney, clerk; John W. Wells, treasurer; Herman C. Weymouth, school committee.

1873.—Joseph Sanborn, representative; Edgar A. Rowe, Dudley W. Judkins, Charles E. Moody, selectmen; Charles E. Clough, clerk; John W. Wells, treasurer; George B. Blaisdell, school committee.

1874.—Langdon Ladd, representative; Edgar A. Rowe, Dudley W. Judkins, Charles E. Moody, selectmen; Charles E. Clough, clerk; John W. Wells, treasurer; George B. Blaisdell, school committee.

1875.—Nathan Chase, representative; Charles E. Moody, Charles H. Rowe, Jewett E. Maxfield, selectmen; Charles E. Clough, clerk; Timothy E. Clough, treasurer; Charles E. Clough, school committee.

1876.—Jesse S. Towle, representative; Jewett E. Maxfield, Charles H. Rowe, Nicholas D. Garmon, selectmen; Charles E. Clough, clerk; Timothy E. Clough, treasurer; Solon F. Hill, school committee.

1877.—Arthur W. Brown, representative; Charles H. Rowe, Nicholas D. Garmon, Jewett E. Maxfield, selectmen; Charles E. Clough, clerk; Timothy E. Clough, treasurer; Solon F. Hill, school committee.

1878.—William A. Bucklin, Joseph Plumer (November),[1] representatives; Calvin J. Sanborn, Dudley W. Judkins, James G. Cate, selectmen; Charles E. Clough, clerk; Isaiah Piper, treasurer; Allan J. Hackett, school committe; Charles A. Hackett, Charles W. Knowles, Solon F. Hill, supervisors.

1879.—Calvin J. Sanborn, Dudley W. Judkins, James G. Cate, selectmen; Walter C. Wells, clerk; Isaiah Piper, treasurer; Allan J. Hackett, school committee.

1880.—Elbridge G. Folsom, representative; Dudley W. Judkins, James G. Cate, Calvin J. Sanborn, selectmen; Walter C. Wells, clerk; Isaiah Pi-

[1] The first election under the biennial system was holden in November, 1878, necessitating the choice of two representatives that year. Also, the law providing for the choice of supervisors went into effect that year.

per, treasurer; Edmund S. Moulton, school committee; Charles A. Hackett, John C. Pearsons, John S. Young, supervisors.

1881.—Isaiah Piper, Horace C. Woodward, James G. Cate, selectmen; Edwin C. Bean, clerk; William H. Shepard, treasurer; Selden J. Gould, school committee.

1882.—Allan J. Hackett, representative; Isaiah Piper, Horace C. Woodward, Alpheus L. Bean, selectmen; Edwin C. Bean, clerk; William H. Shepard, treasurer; Selden J. Gould, school committee; Charles A. Hackett, John S. Young, A. P. B. Currier, supervisors.

1883.—Isaiah Piper, Horace C. Woodward, Alpheus L. Bean, selectmen; Frank K. Johnson, clerk; William H. Shepard, treasurer; Walter H. Philbrick, school committee.

1884.—Allan J. Hackett, representative; Isaiah Piper, Pike Davis, Samuel N. Jewett, selectmen; Frank K. Johnson, clerk; Edwin P. Thompson, treasurer; Walter H. Philbrick, school committee; Charles A. Hackett, John S. Young, A. P. B. Currier, supervisors.

1885.—Pike Davis, Samuel N. Jewett, William H. Shepard, selectmen; Frank K. Johnson, clerk; Daniel W. Gale, treasurer; John M. Sargent, school committee.

But few of the present citizens of Belmont have held important offices outside of the town, or can be said to have become especially prominent in public life. Joseph M. Folsom was appointed bank commissioner by Governor Weston in 1871, and again in 1874. John W. Wells was county commissioner from 1871 to 1874. Charles A. Hackett has several times been the Republican candidate for Councilor and Senator; but, living in a Democratic district, has failed of an election. Moses Sargent, Jr., was the Republican candidate for Senator in 1880; but for the same reason was defeated. Napoleon B. Gale, president of the Belknap Savings-Bank, of Laconia, and representative from Laconia the present year, is a native, and, until lately, a resident of Belmont. His brother, Hazen Gale, who died in 1882, was a man of marked eccentricities. It is related of him that he somehow acquired a strong aversion to Laconia, and declared that he would never visit that town again. Although living within a few minutes' walk of the town line, he faithfully kept his promise until his death, more than thirty years later, except on one occasion, when his presence was required as a witness at court, and the sheriff would not respect his scruples. Captain William Badger, to whom brief reference has already been made, was born in 1826, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1848, and for several years was engaged in manufacturing. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he joined the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, served as captain of Company D, and was honorably discharged in June, 1864. In February, 1865, after the death of Colonel Bell, he was appointed colonel of the Fourth Regiment. At the close of the war he joined the regular army, and still remains in the service, with the rank of captain. He is an accomplished soldier and a gentleman of ability and culture. He is engaged upon a history of the towns of Gilmanton and Belmont, which promises to be one of the most valuable and complete works of the kind in the State.

Such, in brief, are some of the more salient features of the past and present life of the town of Belmont. No attempt has been made to give a detailed biographical history. The narrow limits of this article have precluded such an attempt, and, even with a broader opportunity, the task would be neither easy nor grateful. The story of the simple daily life of a small country town is of little interest to the great, bustling outer world. Its local celebrities, its personal achievements, its struggles, its hopes, its disappointments, the thousand nameless factors in its existence,—these must therefore be found in home traditions and fireside legends, not in the printed page.

The local Warwicks, that have played upon this lesser stage the self-same dramas of political strategy and intrigue, which, cast in larger parts, have shaken nations; the village Hampdens, who were wont, on a summer eve, to discuss the great questions of the day, with a fire, vigor and rugged eloquence that might well be transferred to a wider forum; the mute, inglorious Miltons, who have thought the poems they could not put in words, as they followed the plow in its rocky course through the autumn fields; the hoary Nestors, that, on winter nights, stirred the young blood to quicker throbs, as they told of thrilling deeds in the olden time,—who shall write the history of these? And there is that other and still more sacred history, common to every town, but all the more pathetic because so common: those never-to-be-forgotten summer days, when nameless heroes, soon, alas! to sleep in nameless graves, rushed, heedless of the whitening fields, to fill the "quota" of the town; and those weary months that followed, when the lonely and heart-sick wives and mothers, sisters and daughters, waited and ever waited, longing for the tidings they might better never hear, —who may write such history as this, or who would write it if he might?

Loyal, honest, faithful, earnest people, patiently filling up the measure of their uneventful lives, neither squandering nor wanting, sparing in the midst of plenty, but having abundance in their rigid economy, bound together in that unspeakably close fraternity which characterizes every rural community, rejoicing in each other's joys and grieving in each other's griefs, mutually helpful and sympathetic, alike ready to attend the marriage-feast or to go forth under the cold winter stars to perform for the dead those last offices which here are never left to stranger hands,—their history, like that of the people of every other New England country town, lives in the hearts of those who know their worth.

HISTORY OF CENTRE HARBOR.

CHAPTER I.

THE town of Centre Harbor lies in the northern part of the county, and is bounded as follows:

On the North west and North, by Grafton County; Northeast, by Carroll County; South, by Meredith and New Hampton.

This town was incorporated December 17, 1797, having been set off from New Hampton.

For several years previous to the incorporation of the town the locality of the present village was known as "Centre-harbour." Moultonborough harbor being east and Meredith harbor west, made this the centre harbor, and from this source the town derived its name.

The village of Centre Harbor is located on Lake Winnipiseogee, and commands a charming view of the lake and neighboring hills. It is somewhat celebrated as a watering-place. There are two churches in this town—Congregational and Free Baptist.

The first petition for the incorporation of this town was made in June, 1788, and signed by Benning Moulton and fifty others. This petition, however, was not granted, and, in 1797, a second petition was presented to the General Court, which was granted, and the town incorporated, as mentioned above, December 7, 1797. The signers of this petition were,—Ezekiel Morse, C. Sturtevant, John Pain, John Hawkins, Chase Robinson, Jesse Sturtevant, John Sturtevant, Hosea Sturtevant, Amos Pain, Jr., Stephen Hawkins, John Knowles, A. B. Glines, Nehemiah Lee, Benning Moulton, Daniel Page, Moses Morse, Hugh Kelsea, Joseph Kenney, Daniel Norris, Robert Kelsea, James Tebbets, Caleb Towle, Perez Sturtevant, James Little, W. Robinson, W. Pain, William Berry, Jonathan Robinson, Joshua Pain, Jeremiah Towle, Pelham Sturtevant, Joseph Moulton, J. M. Pain, Abel Morse, Moses Kelsea, Smith Cram, Joshua Norris, Benjamin Sturtevant, John Pain, Jr., Isaac Morse, James Towle, Wadleigh Cram, Jos. Senter, E. Chamberlain, C. Hawkins, Stephen Kenney, Amos Pain.

The First Town-Meeting was held March 12, 1798, and the following officers were elected: Winthrop Robinson, Captain Jesse Sturtevant and Hugh Kelsea, selectmen; Winthrop Robinson, clerk.

The following is a list of clerks, selectmen and representatives to 1886:

1799.—Hugh Kelsea, James M. Greenleaf, Pelham Sturtevant, selectmen; Hugh Kelsea, clerk.

1800.—Hugh Kelsea, Pelham Sturtevant, Daniel Norris, selectmen; Hugh Kelsea, clerk.

1801.—Moses Morse, Charles Little, selectmen; Moses Morse, clerk.

1802.—Hugh Kelsea, Benning Moulton, Daniel Norris, selectmen; Moses Morse, clerk.

1803.—Benning Moulton, David Norris, John Clement, selectmen; Moses Morse, clerk.

1804.—Benning Moulton, Hugh Kelsea, Daniel Norris, selectmen; Moses Morse, clerk.

1805.—David Norris, Charles Little, Moses Morse, selectmen; Moses Morse, clerk.

1806.—David Norris, Charles Little, Moses Morse, selectmen; Moses Morse, clerk.

1807.—David Norris, Charles Little, Moses Morse, selectmen; Moses Morse, clerk.

1808.—Hugh Kelsea, Charles Little, Joshua Norris, selectmen; Moses Morse, clerk.

1809.—Hugh Kelsea, Jonathan S. Moulton, Joshua Norris, selectmen; Moses Morse, clerk.

1810.—Hugh Kelsea, Jonathan S. Moulton, Jonathan M. Pain, selectmen; Moses Morse, clerk.

1811.—J. S. Moulton, Jonathan M. Pain, Hugh Kelsea, selectmen; J. S. Moulton, clerk.

1812.—Hugh Kelsea, J. S. Moulton, Richard C. Wiggin, selectmen; J. S. Moulton, clerk.

1813.—J. S. Moulton, John Knowles, James Huntress, selectmen; J. S. Moulton, clerk.

1814.—J. S. Moulton, Jonathan M. Pain, William Clark, selectmen; J. S. Moulton, clerk.

1815.—J. S. Moulton, Jonathan M. Pain, William Clark, selectmen; J. S. Moulton, clerk.

1816.—J. S. Moulton, Jonathan M. Pain, William Clark, selectmen; J. S. Moulton, clerk.

1817.—J. S. Moulton, Jonathan M. Pain, William Clark, selectmen; J. S. Moulton, clerk.

1818.—J. S. Moulton, Daniel Norris, William Clark, selectmen; J. S. Moulton, clerk.

1819.—J. S. Moulton, Daniel Norris, John H. Moulton, selectmen; J. S. Moulton, clerk.

1820.—J. S. Moulton, William Clark, Daniel Norris, selectmen; J. S. Moulton, clerk.

1821.—Hugh Kelsea, William Clark, John Coe, selectmen; John Coe, clerk.

1822.—Hugh Kelsea, William Clark, John Coe, selectmen; John Coe, clerk.

1823.—Hugh Kelsea, John Coe, William Clark, selectmen; John Coe, clerk; Hugh Kelsea chosen first representative.

1824.—Hugh Kelsea, John Coe, William Clark, selectmen; John Coe, clerk; Hugh Kelsea, representative.

1825.—John Coe, Hugh Kelsea, John H. Moulton, selectmen; John Coe, clerk; Jonathan S. Moulton, representative.

1826.—John Coe, Daniel Norris, John H. Moulton, selectmen; John Coe, clerk; John Coe, representative.

1827.—John H. Moulton, Timothy Perkins, Gilman Fox, selectmen; Gilman Fox, clerk; J. S. Moulton, representative.

1828.—John H. Moulton, Gilman Fox, Timothy Perkins, selectmen; Gilman Fox, clerk; J. S. Moulton, representative.

1829.—Gilman Fox, Josiah C. Sturtevant, William Clark, selectmen; Simon Drake, clerk; J. S. Moulton, representative.

1830.—John H. Moulton, Simon Drake, William Clark, selectmen; Simon Drake, clerk; Josiah C. Sturtevant, representative.

1831.—Gilman Fox, Timothy Perkins, J. C. Sturvant, selectmen; Simon Drake, clerk; J. C. Sturtevant, representative.

1832.—John H. Moulton, J. C. Sturtevant, Timothy Perkins, selectmen; Simon Drake, clerk; Simon Drake, representative.

1833.—John H. Moulton, J. C. Sturtevant, Timothy Perkins, selectmen; Gilman Fox, clerk; Simon Drake, representative.

1834.—Gilman Fox, James M. Pain, Timothy Perkins, selectmen; Gilman Fox, clerk; Gilman Fox, representative.

1835.—James M. Pain, Simon Drake, David Blake, selectmen; Gilman Fox, clerk; Gilman Fox, representative.

1836.—T. Perkins, John H. Kelsea, Ebenezer L. Sturtevant, selectmen; Gilman Fox, clerk; Gilman Fox, representative.

1837.—T. Perkins, John H. Kelsea, Ebenezer L. Sturtevant, selectmen; Simon Drake, clerk; Timothy Perkins, representative.

1838.—John H. Kelsea, T. Perkins, E. L. Sturtevant, selectmen; Simon Drake, clerk; Timothy Perkins, representative.

1839.—Timothy Perkins, E. L. Sturtevant, John W. Clark, selectmen; James M. Pain, clerk; Timothy Perkins, representative.

1840.—Levi Bean, Enoch True, Jas. M. Pain, selectmen; Jas. M. Pain, clerk; Jacob Libby, representative.

1841.—Timothy Perkins, E. L. Sturtevant, Benjamin Perkins, selectmen; Isaac Knowles, clerk; James M. Pain, representative.

1842.—Timothy Perkins, Benjamin Perkins, J. C. Sturtevant, selectmen; Isaac Knowles, clerk; James M. Pain, representative.

1843.—Timothy Perkins, John Smith, Daniel S. Follett, selectmen; John Canney, clerk; Timothy Perkins, representative.

1844.—James M. Pain, John Smith, D. W. Follett, selectmen; James Jackson, clerk; Timothy Perkins, representative.

1845.—Timothy Perkins, J. M. Pain, Ira Davis, selectmen; John Canney, clerk; David Blake, representative.

1846.—T. Perkins, J. M. Pain, Ira Davis, selectmen; John Canney, clerk; David Blake, representative.

1847.—James M. Pain, T. Perkins, William P. Sturtevant, selectmen; John Canney, clerk; John H. Moulton, representative.

1848.—James Jackson, T. Perkins, Wm. P. Sturtevant, selectmen; John Canney, clerk; John H. Moulton, representative.

1849.—James M. Pain, Thomas Webber, Jonathan P. Norris, selectmen; John Canney, clerk; James M. Pain, representative.

1850.—James M. Pain, Thomas Webber, Jonathan P. Norris, selectmen; James Jackson, clerk; John B. Dow, representative.

1851.—J. M. Pain, Harrison C. Smith, J. H. Moulton, selectmen; James Jackson, clerk; John B. Dow, representative.

1852.—T. Perkins, J. H. Moulton, Harrison C. Smith, selectmen; John Canney, clerk; John H. Moulton, representative.

1853.—J. M. Pain, J. C. Sturtevant, Samuel S. Plaisted, selectmen; John Canney, clerk; James H. Clark, representative.

1854.—J. M. Pain, Samuel S. Plaisted, J. C. Sturtevant, selectmen; John Canney, clerk; James H. Clark, representative.

1855.—J. M. Pain, Rufus Sayward, J. C. Sturtevant, selectmen; John Canney, clerk; James M. Pain, representatative.

1856.—J. M. Pain, Rufus Sayward, J. C. Sturtevant, selectmen; John Canney, clerk; John H. Moulton, representative.

1857.—James M. Pain, Noah Smith, Wm. P. Sturtevant, selectmen; John Canney, clerk; Rufus Sayward, representative.

1858.—J. M. Pain, Noah Smith, W. P. Sturtevant, selectmen; John Canney, clerk; Rufus Sayward, representative.

1859.—J. M. Pain, Samuel S. Plaisted, James H. Clark, selectmen; J. Canney, clerk; William P. Sturtevant, representative.

1860.—J. M. Pain, S. S. Plaisted, James H. Clark, selectmen; John Canney, clerk; Wm. P. Sturtevant, representative.



John H. Moulton

1861.—J. M. Pain, Noah Smith, Amos S. Davis, selectmen; John Canney, clerk; there is no record of any representatives being elected in 1861, although there was an article in the warrant to elect one.

1862.—J. M. Pain, N. Smith, A. S. Davis, selectmen; J. Canney, clerk; S. S. Plaisted, representative.

1863.—John H. Moulton, Jonathan P. Norris, George Fogg, selectmen; John Canney, clerk; Jacob D. Reynolds, representative.

1864.—John H. Moulton, Jonathan P. Norris, George Fogg, selectmen; Charles H. Canney, clerk; Jacob D. Reynolds, representative.

1865.—J. H. Moulton, J. M. Pain, Jesse Eaton, selectmen; Charles H. Canney, clerk; J. C. Sturtevant, representative.

1866.—J. H. Moulton, J. M. Pain, Jesse Eaton, selectmen; C. H. Canney, clerk; J. C. Sturtevant, representative.

1867.—J. H. Moulton, J. M. Pain, Otis F. Hawkins, selectmen; C. H. Canney, clerk; Levi W. Watson, representative.

1868.—Arthur L. True, William J. Perkins, James Bartlett, selectmen; William C. Clifton, clerk; Harrison C. Smith, representative.

1869.—Arthur L. True, James Bartlett, Curtis S. Coe, selectmen; William C. Clifton, clerk; Harrison C. Smith, representative.

1870.—Curtis S. Coe, George M. Pain, Jacob L. Merrill, selectmen; W. C. Clifton, clerk; John R. Buzzell, representative.

1871.—Curtis S. Coe, George M. Pain, Jacob L. Merrill, selectmen; William C. Clifton, clerk; John R. Buzzell, representative.

1872.—Ira Davis, Jonathan P. Norris, Hiram S. McCrillis, selectmen; W. C. Clifton, clerk; Abner C. True, representative.

1873.—Jonathan P. Norris, H. S. McCrillis, Smith F. Emery, selectmen; W. C. Clifton, clerk; A. C. True, representative.

1874.—Smith F. Emery, Arthur L. True, Alonzo W. Canney, selectmen; William C. Clifton, clerk; Almon Benson, representative.

1875.—J. M. Pain, Daniel B. Smith, Simeon Batchelder, selectmen; Charles H. Canney, clerk; Almon Benson, representative.

1876.—J. M. Pain, Benjamin F. Wentworth, Amos D. Webster, selectmen; David W. Cram, clerk; Charles H. Canney, representative.

1877.—J. M. Pain, B. F. Wentworth, A. D. Webster, selectmen; David W. Cram, clerk; C. H. Canney, representative.

1878.—Charles H. Canney, J. C. Sturtevant, Perkins F. McIntire, selectmen; W. C. Clifton, clerk; Randall S. Kenerson, representative.

1879.—Charles H. Canney, J. C. Sturtevant, Perkins F. McIntire, selectmen; W. C. Clifton, clerk.

1880.—C. H. Canney, James H. Clark, Frederick T. Hawkins, selectmen; W. C. Clifton, clerk; George Fogg, representative.

1881.—C. H. Canney, Frederick T. Hawkins, James H. Clark, selectmen; W. C. Clifton, clerk.

1882.—J. C. Sturtevant, Charles C. Cook, Lester Plaisted, selectmen; W. C. Clifton, clerk.

1883.—J. C. Sturtevant, Charles C. Cook, Lester Plaisted, selectmen; W. C. Clifton, clerk; George Fogg, representative.

1884.—J. C. Sturtevant, Alonzo Perkins, Meltheno C. Clark, selectmen; George H. Piper, clerk.

1885.—J. C. Sturtevant, Alonzo Perkins, Meltheno C. Clark, selectmen; George H. Piper, clerk; George L. Mason, representative.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COL. JOHN HALE MOULTON.

History is the *résumé* of the lives and events which are to-day among the things of the present, to-morrow those of the past, and in history mention should be made of those whose personal qualities, business enterprise and moral worth have contributed in some way to the wealth, knowledge and welfare of the community in which they lived, and to this number belongs Colonel John Hale Moulton, who was born at Centre Harbor, N. H., June 24, 1795, and died at his residence, Moulton House, June 3, 1885, aged ninety years.

Colonel John Hale Moulton was of the sixth generation in descent from the emigrant John and grandson of General Jonathan and son of Benning and Sally (Leavitt) Moulton. (See biography of Hon. John C. Moulton.) After a common-school education, he entered his brother's store in his native town and continued with him until 1812, when he was employed as a clerk in Hampton for three years. Returning to Centre Harbor, he resumed his old position in his brother's employ, and also had the opportunity of adding to his education by receiving instruction from that able teacher, "Master" Dudley Leavitt, and of that period of school-time he ever retained pleasant memories. Three years after, 1818, he established himself in trade and continued merchandising for ten years. Naturally energetic and enterprising, he sought other channels of business, and, in 1828, purchased a mill privilege in an adjoining town, erected a saw, grist and shingle-mill, and also owned and conducted a freighting-boat on Lake Winnipesaukee, with which he conveyed his lumber to market. In 1836, Colonel Moulton again established himself in Centre Harbor as a merchant, and, in 1848, he purchased the hotel which has for so many years borne his name. Assuming the duties of its landlord, for many years he was known to the community and elsewhere as an active and popular host, possessing the courteousness and affability of

the inn-keeper of the old school. As an evidence of his active and enterprising spirit, when he was over seventy years old, he rebuilt the hotel in a style commensurate with the increasing demands of summer travel. He continued in business, managing his store and farm in connection with other labors, until 1880, when he retired from active life.

In 1832, Colonel Moulton married Susan Sargent, daughter of Rev. Huntington Porter, of Rye, N. H. Mrs. Moulton is a descendant of two old colonial families of consequence, Huntington and Porter, and is a lady of winning personal presence and amiable character. Her father, Rev. Mr. Porter, was an able and noted minister of the gospel, and one whose counsel was often called upon in important affairs Colonel and Mrs. Moulton had three children—Franklin Hale (died aged two years), Oliver Porter (died. in infancy) and Susan Huntington, who married Smith F. Emery. They have two children—Caroline Porter Emery and Alice Huntington Emery. The family reside at the Moulton House, which Mr. Emery has conducted for some years.

Before he attained his majority, in 1815, Colonel Moulton enlisted in the New Hampshire Light Infantry. He was much interested in the service, and, with his directness and ambition to excel, attracted the attention of his superior officers, and he was promoted, successively, as captain, major and, in 1832, received his commission as colonel, and was considered an able officer.

In politics he was an uncompromising Democrat, and always manifested a lively interest in party affairs, and he performed the duties of the many public offices to which he was called with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. He represented Centre Harbor in the General Court in 1847 and 1848, and again from 1852 to 1856, and was county commissioner from 1858 to 1861. In 1819, when comparatively a young man, he was chosen selectman, and was often re-elected, until 1862, when he was made chairman of the board and retained the position until 1868. He was moderator for years, and repeatedly served as town treasurer, and for over half a century, from 1824 to 1881, he held a commission as justice of the peace. He also held the office of deputy-sheriff of Strafford County for five years.

In early life Colonel Moulton was a believer in Universalism, but, later, changed his views and subscribed to the "Articles of Faith" adopted by the Congregationalists, although he never became a communicant with the church in Centre Harbor. A prayer written by him was found among some of his papers in his store in 1864, which breathes the true spirit of Christianity.

Colonel Moulton possessed a strong and vigorous mind, a very retentive memory and great firmness of character. His intellect remained clear and his faculties almost unimpaired, so that he took an active interest in public affairs until within a few days of his death. He was fond of reminiscences, and his vivid portraitures of the manners of other days gave enjoyment and profit to many. He had a kind greeting and pleasant word for every one, and in the deeper and holier relations of the home circle he exemplified the highest elements of a Christian nature, and he left an impress by his strong character on his native town that shall not speedily be effaced.

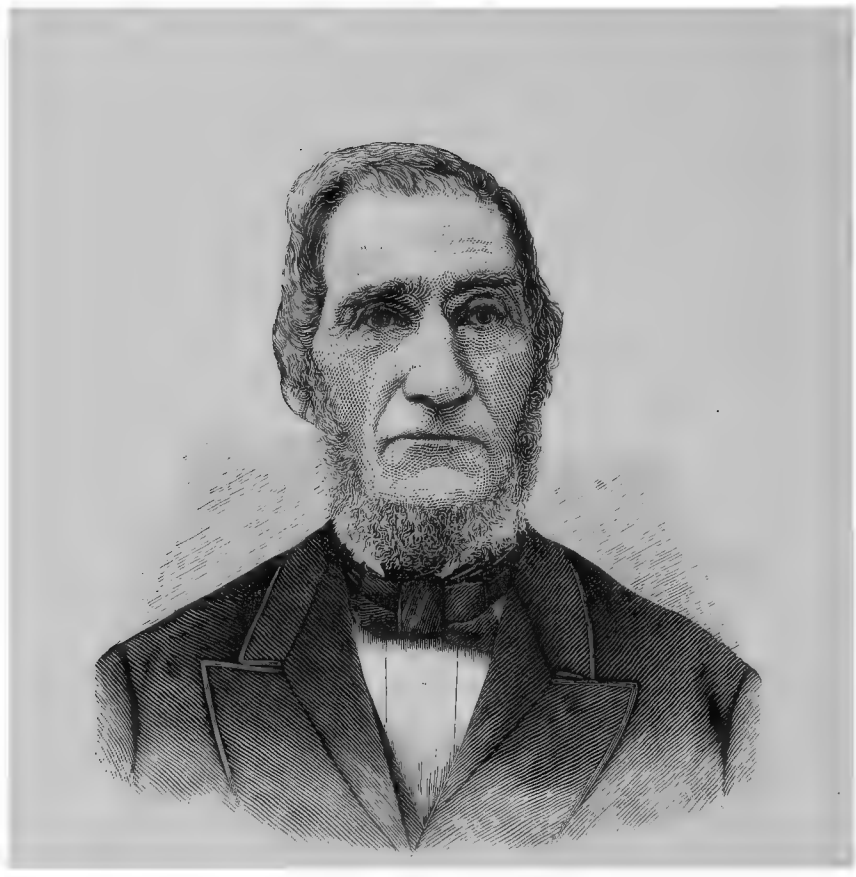
JOHN COE.

The Coe family came to this country from Suffolkshire, England, where they had resided for many generations. The earliest notice of them which can now be found is in Fox's "Book of Martyrs," which states that "Roger Coo," of Milford, Suffolkshire, was burned by Queen Mary, September, 1855, at Texford, in that shire. Little is known of the family till the removal of Robert Coe to this country. In the authentic family record he belongs to the first generation. In the records of the custom-house, preserved in the State Papers Office, Westminster Hall, London, the name is written "Cooe." The oldest original signature found in America is in the town records of Jamaica, L. I., and was written February 14, 1663, "Robart Coe." Robert Coe was born in Suffolkshire, England, in 1596. With his wife, Anna, and their three sons, he sailed from Ipswich, Suffolkshire, April 10, 1634. They reached Boston the following June, only six years from the date of the first settlement in the Massachusetts colony. Robert Coe settled in Watertown, near Boston, and in 1635 he moved to Wethersfield, Conn. On the 30th of October, 1640, Mr. Andrew Ward and Mr. Robert Coe, with about twenty other planters, commenced a settlement in Stamford, Conn. In 1644, Robert Coe and several others formed the first settlement at Hampstead, L. I. In 1652 he made a settlement at Middlebury, (now Newton), L. I. In 1656 he, with others, commenced a settlement in Jamaica, L. I. He continued to be one of the most active and prominent men in public affairs till about 1672, at which time he was seventy-six years old. The time of his death is not known.

John Coe, of the seventh generation from the above-named Robert Coe, was the son of Rev. Curtis Coe and Annie Thompson, and was born at Durham, N. H., January 15, 1797. His father moved to Newmarket, N. H., with his family when John was about nine or ten years old. A few years thereafter John engaged as clerk in a store kept by his brother Ebenezer, at Northwood, N. H. After faithful service for several years, gaining the confidence of all who knew him, he became acquainted with a gentleman who owned an unoccupied store at Centre Harbor, N. H. Mr. Coe visited the place, then very thinly settled, leased the store and, returning, bought at Portsmouth, N. H., a stock of general merchandise, ordering it shipped to Dover, thence to Alton Bay



John Bass.



Randall S. Henson

by teams, thence to Centre Harbor by boat propelled by oars and sails. On his arrival at Centre Harbor, soon after, he found his goods at his store. He at once began to take an interest in public affairs of the town, holding in succession nearly all the offices of trust. Being town clerk at the time of his marriage, he was, according to the law at that time, obliged to rise in church and declare his own intentions of marriage. He married Lavinia T. Senter, eldest daughter of Samuel M. Senter, one of the first settlers in the town which afterward took his name.

After about eight years of active, successful business as a country merchant, he removed to Durham, N. H., where he engaged extensively in ship-building. During his stay at Centre Harbor he became convinced of the need of a temperance reform, and banished from his table and places of business all intoxicants. Upon entering his new business of ship-building at Durham, he found that it was a long established custom for the men employed in the ship-yards to have liquor dealt out to them at regular hours of each day. True to his convictions, he determined to break up that custom in his yard, and gave notice that no more "grog" would be furnished or allowed on the premises. His men all refused to work without it, knowing that he had a large amount of work that must be finished at a given time or he would lose heavily. Not heeding the advice of his friends, he stood firm on the side of temperance, going in the night to Dover and engaging a new crew of men, who came to his yard at sunrise the next morning. His work went on and no more intoxicating liquor was ever allowed on his premises.

About 1832 he moved to Dover, there residing till 1835, when he came back to Centre Harbor, where he still owned much real estate, and bought the "Senter House" of its first proprietor, Samuel M. Senter, and began a very successful career as a hotel proprietor, and, with his estimable wife, enjoyed a reputation as landlord and landlady second to none in the State. As the business increased, he made additions to the hotel until, instead of forty feet frontage, he had a house with one hundred and twenty feet front, and comparatively large additions in the rear. In 1846, leaving his son Curtis S. in charge of the "Senter House," he removed to Boston and leased the Marlboro Hotel, on Washington Street, which he kept four years. Returning to Centre Harbor, he sold the "Senter House" to his son, C. S. Coe, and repaired and modernized the house he built when he first came to Centre Harbor, thinking to retire from active business; but, being largely interested in real estate at Jamaica Plain and Newton, for several years he spent most of his time in Boston, returning to his family and country home to spend the Sabbath, which he always, during his whole busy life, regarded as a day of worship. In early manhood he made a public profession of religion and united with the Congregational Church at Centre Harbor, bearing his full share of the expenses of the church and society and then making up all deficiencies in the finances at the close of each year.

During most of his life he was much interested in agriculture, owning and tilling several large farms. It has been aptly said: "He is a public benefactor who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before;" so will the main street of Centre Harbor village, bordered on either side by its fine elms and maples, render praise to Mr. Coe, who planted them.

In 1860 Mr. Coe visited the South on business, spending several weeks in and around Natchez, Miss., and was much pleased with the hospitality of the Southern people. Returning home, he was taken ill and died, April 2, 1861.

The children of John and Lavinia S. Coe were, Curtis S., Annie L. (Mrs. Charles P. Towle), John L., Ellen L. (Mrs. Dr. S. J. Quinby), Rufus L., and Daniel W.

RANDALL S. KENESON.

Randall Seavey Keneson, son of John and Polly (Jackson) Keneson, was born in that part of Eaton now Madison, N. H., December 14, 1811. John Keneson was a man of great versatility of talent, of much mechanical ability, and, with his trade of watch and clock making, carried on a boot and shoe manufactory in Eaton, his native place. He married, February 8, 1804, Polly, daughter of Phillip and Mary (Place) Jackson. They had nine children,—two sons and seven daughters. Mr. Keneson was a Whig in his political views, and, although the town was largely Democratic, he often received more than the vote of his party when nominated for office. He was a man worthy of the confidence and esteem which he received in a large degree from his fellow-townsmen. He was town clerk for twenty-five years, and also held a commission as justice of the peace for a long period, and served in various minor offices. He was a Free-Will Baptist in religion, and an active and uniform member of that church. He was of medium size, social, made many friends, and always took an intelligent interest in the welfare and growth of his native town. He was born May 18, 1784, and died March 24, 1838.

Randall, from his earliest childhood, had a great aptitude for mechanics, "had rather frame a slate at home than use it at school," and, not altogether willingly, received the instruction which was given him for several years at the public schools, and learned the jeweler's trade and custom boot and shoe making, remaining with his father until he was twenty years of age. His mechanical skill soon made him more than ordinarily proficient in these avocations, so he went to Haverhill and worked at custom shoemaking with good success for one season. His health failing, he was obliged to give up labor for a year. After the recovery of his health he went to Dedham, Mass., where he was employed in a broadcloth-factory

for four years. He was diligent and industrious, devoted the time not required in his duties at the factory in repairing clocks, watches, etc., and in this way, as his habits were good and his manner of living prudent and economical, he was enabled to save enough money for a capital for future business operations. He then returned to Eaton, and went to work on his father's farm, and also, in connection with his agricultural labors, fitted up a small shop and established himself as a jeweler.

Mr. Keneson married, first, January 9, 1838, Almira, daughter of Moses Morse, of Centre Harbor. She died August 9, 1842. They had two children,—Elvira (Mrs. George B. Blake) and Newell, who died when an infant. He married, second, Miranda S., daughter of Isaiah and Deborah (Mason) Forest, of Eaton where she was born, April 8, 1816. They had one child, Adelaide H. (Mrs. Lewis R. Veasey).

Mr. Keneson continued in business in Eaton until August, 1852, when he removed to Centre Harbor, and has since been a resident of that town. Here he devoted himself exclusively to his jewelry trade, and carried it on until 1880, when he retired from commercial transactions, having, by his frugality and honest endeavors, acquired a competency. His mechanical ingenuity has always been of good service to him; for instance, when needing any work done, he could do it himself and in the best manner. His uniform kindness and pleasant manners have won for him many friends. His faithfulness in the performance of his work has secured for him the respect and esteem of all. Democratic in politics, he represented Centre Harbor in the legislative term of 1878–79, and has also served in town offices. A plain and unassuming man, he has not sought official position, and such offices as have been conferred upon him have been given without his solicitation, he having never asked a man for his vote.

Mr. Keneson is a member of the Congregational Church, and is always in accord with everything tending to improve and elevate the community in which he resides, while his conservative nature prevents him from going precipitately into the advocacy or support of any measures which are not grounded in reason and practicality. Kind in his domestic relations, a valued friend and a prized and estimable citizen, he worthily stands high in the esteem of his townsmen.

HISTORY OF GILFORD.[1]

BY REV. J. P. WATSON.

CHAPTER I.

THE historical matter connected with, and the occurrences that have taken place in, the territory included at different periods within the limits of the town of Gilford largely mingle with those of other towns associated and near, and of other civil organizations remote and seemingly dissociated.

The continuous and complete course of the annals of the town will cover some of the early records of Gilmanton, from which it was detached, and preface largely the history of the recent town of Laconia, increased by detached portions herefrom, and also supplement that of Meredith, which has contributed to the domain of both. The boundary line of Gilford has been so frequently changed for enlargement and diminution that it shares with other towns much of their enterprise and honor and history. Its location on or near an important river and other waters gives it special importance, not only as the centre of various industrial enterprises and professional practice, but as related to older divisions, involving questions of rightful possession and jurisdiction.

By the charter from King James, in 1606, Virginia extended from the thirty-fourth to the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude, and hence included the greater part of New Hampshire territory, and comprehended that part in which Gilford is situated. By a subdivision of this grant into North and South Virginia, the former was limited by the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude, and hence included all of New Hampshire territory, and Gilford was in North Virginia. This division of the territory granted by the royal patent, which at first was assigned to certain dignitaries of Bristol, Exeter and Plymouth, England, was subsequently committed to forty men of distinction and means, who constituted the Council of Plymouth, whose official business was the "Planting, Ruling and Governing of New England in America." This council was constituted November 3, 1620, and they made grants of minor sections to other particular parties and organizations in subsequent years.

[1] This article is an abridgment of a more extended work, "A Historical Sketch of the Town of Gilford, N. H.," in preparation, and soon to be published by the writer.

Though the Duke of Lenox was the first-named of the Council, and though there were also several others higher in the list, yet Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Governor of Plymouth, in Devonshire County, England, after 1604, appears to have been the most active and the leading man of the Council, and was elected their first president. Also Captain John Mason, of London, and, after the peace of 1604, Governor of Newfoundland, as well as of Portsmouth, Hampshire County, England, was elected to fill a vacancy in the membership, and made secretary of the Council.

He made the first purchase from the Council March 9, 1621. It was a tract of land thence known as Mariana, and impossible of boundary. It was to extend from the Naumkeag to the Merrimack River, and from their mouths to their head-waters, and to be inclosed by a straight line from the source of the one to that of the other river, which line would cut the whole grant asunder, and at the same time both include and exclude certain territories or portions. August 10, 1622, Mason and Gorges jointly made a purchase of land, supposed to be directly and contiguously on the north of Mariana, or Mason's first purchase, and extending from the Merrimack to the Sagadehock, and back to the "Great Lakes and the River of Canada" (*i. e.*, Winnipesaukee, Champlain and the St. Lawrence).

This was termed Laconia; and this was the first conveyance of the territory of Gilford. The Company of Laconia, consisting of Mason, Gorges and others, was formed, and endeavored to effect settlements on the tract purchased, which they did at Dover in 1623. That part of Laconia bordering on Lake Winnipesaukee was not reached and settled at this time, though considered as the most desirable and valuable on account of its supposed mineral deposits. Seven years later, John Wheelwright and others took a deed from four Indian sagamores of land bounded by the "Merrimack and Piscataqua, extending back to the falls of Nuichawannock, in the Piscataqua, and to the Pawtucket falls, in the Merrimack, and thence 20 miles N. W. into the woods; and thence N. E. to the first-mentioned point, Nuichawannock Falls." This deed evidently did not comprehend Gilford territory; but on November 7, the same year, 1629, Mason took a new grant of territory, less in extent,

but more definitely bounded,—viz.: "From the mouth of the Piscataqua to 60 miles in the course of the river; and from the mouth of the Merrimack to its farthest head-waters; and so forward up into the land westward until 60 miles were finished, and thence to cross overland to the end of the 60 miles accounted from the Piscataqua River, including the Islands within 15 leagues of the shore." This evidently included the territory of Gilford; though it was not certain whether the line connecting the points designated on the rivers should be a straight line or a curve line, maintaining at all parts a distance of sixty miles from the sea. The lands included between the arc and chord thus drawn were in dispute, and were in part in Gilford, and claimed in Mason's right. The line subsequently was determined as a straight line, running from the point on the present State boundary sixty miles from the mouth of the Piscataqua (which was several miles north of its source, and in the town of Eaton), crossing the lake and Long Island, passing over Mount Major, of the Gunstock range, and terminating in the town of Rindge, on the Massachusetts boundary. Hence, the eastern part of Gilford was afterwards assigned to Mason's heirs, and called Masonian shares, when the remainder was bought of said heirs.

In 1632, the lake and its shores were visited by explorers from Portsmouth, but no settlements were made or marks left. Mason died in 1638, and willed his claims and property to various heirs. The disputed jurisdiction of Massachusetts over land included in the after-grant to the proprietors of Gilmanton, being found in part in Gilford, was apparently decided in 1652, when commissioners appointed by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Company were sent to establish the bounds agreeable to their construction of their charter. They claimed that the charter carried a strip of land on the left bank (north and east side) of the river, three miles in width, and extending to its source, at which point a line laid off due east and due west should mark the northern limit of their chartered lands. The extension of this line eastward, as well as westward, was the claim of the Massachusetts Bay Company, but was rejected by the claimants to the territory on the north side of the river, and was finally decided in their favor. But, agreeably to that interpretation of their charter, the said court appointed, on the 27th of May, 1652, a commission to settle the north line of their domain, and Captains Simon Willard and Edward Johnson were put in charge of this business. They procured the services, as surveyors, of Jonathan Ince, a student at Cambridge, and John Sherman, sergeant of Watertown, and these, following the guide of certain Indians, employed to direct the route, ascended the river to Aquadocton, the outlet of the lake, which was declared to be the head of the river (now the Weirs), and there they took astronomical observations, and determined the latitude thereof to 43° 40′ 12″. This point was indicated by inscriptions on a large boulder in the middle of the outlet. This inscription, made by drills, consisting of the date, the initials of Governor Endicott, and those of the surveying party, etc., may be seen at the present time, though the action of the elements for two hundred and thirty-three years has rendered them somewhat illegible. This bound was unknown, or unidentified, for many years and till 1846. From this point three more miles were to be included, north of the river, so three minutes more were to be allowed, making the utmost limit to be at 43° 43′ 12″ north latitude, and said to be "out into the Lake." As the course from the mouth of the river was westerly, and the charter said three miles *north of the river*,—*i.e.*, on its left bank,—and the course at the last was nearly due north, it was, and is, a question where the limit should fall. If it be determined by a perpendicular line three miles in length, maintained throughout the entire course, then it would be three miles nearly due east of the Weirs, and off Smith's Intervale, or a little east of Governor's Island. If due north is taken, which seems to be implied by the addition of three minutes for the three miles, then the boundary line will pass through a point either three miles due north of this inscribed stone,—*i.e.*, near or on Meredith Neck,—or three miles north of the point three miles east of the stone,—*i.e.*, in the broad expanse northeast of Governor's Island and towards Bear Island.

These observations were made August 1, 1652, and report was made to General Court, October 19th. Jonas Clarke and Samuel Andrews, shipmasters, were sent to mark the same latitude on the Atlantic shore, and determined it to fall on the northern part of Upper Clapboard Island, in Casco Bay, near Portland. An east and west line drawn through these two points of the parallel 43° 43′ 12″ was to constitute the border line of the province of Massachusetts Bay; but this demarkation did not abide time and contendings, as it was based on a forced construction of the patent letter. Gilford territory, which was cut by it from near the Province road and Cotton's Hill and over Liberty Hill and down Gunstock Valley to the Intervale, was not permanently dismembered, and assigned to the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Bay Company. At Aquadocton there was originally about three feet fall, which has been overcome by flowage in consequence of the dam at Lake village, formerly Folsom's Mill. While these lands, bordering on the upper Merrimack and on the South Lake shore, from Aquadocton southward and eastward, had evidently qualities valuable, and calculated to induce occupation and cultivation, and Aquadocton itself was one of the best fishing-grounds, yet, in opposition to all prospects, but for sufficient causes, this part of the common domain remained unused and undeveloped for more than a full century after 1652. These places were known, to be sure, but scarcely more than as a thoroughfare of the aboriginal wanderings, and assemblings,

and migrations, and as feeding-places. The settlers of Piscataqua made early reconnoissance of these regions, and as early as 1632 visited, in their course, the lake and the White Mountains, and penetrated even to Champlain. They evidently marked the place a desired resting-place and there built a block-house as early as 1722, "at the Lake," as it is supposed, farther east than the bounds of Gilford, probably in some part of Alton, or at Merry Meeting Bay, of after fame.

From the four quarters of the land there seemed to meet here, as in a centre, the great trails or pathways of the Indians, living in all directions. And Aquadocton was, even before, a place of no mean repute, or an unheard-of retreat of the savage wilds.

From the south came up the Penacooks, the Nashuas and various remoter tribes from Naumkeag and remoter parts of the Massachusetts Bay territory. From the west and northwest the Iriquois and St. Francis and others, through the valley of the Connecticut, Baker's River and the Pemigewasset. From the north, over the lake, and from the valley of the Ossipee, the Saco and Androscoggin, come the Pekwauketts, the Ossipees and others. From the east came up the Cochecos and various tribes of Maine. Here was their general rendezvous, and here councils of war were held, tribal feasts enjoyed, questions settled and disputed, and here issues, now unknown, were made and destinies determined. The summits of the Gunstock range were the outlooks over all this region, and from them to the Ossipee, Chocorua, and the greater, more distant northern peaks and lesser southern hills, were heralded the decisions of the contending and the counciling savages. The Indian wars that marked that century had much of their scenes laid in this locality. The exceeding great hazard in effecting progressive occupation and settlement kept the few actual settlers closely compacted in five or seven towns that constituted the province of New Hampshire, viz.: Dover, Portsmouth, Exeter, New Castle, Hampton, Oyster Bay and Great Island.

The changefulness of the mother-country at this time also had its effects, both directly and indirectly, on the expansion of the colony. The uncertainty of the sovereign *personnel*, and the spirit of the administration at home, and the changing figures of appointed magistrates and Governors here, made everything unsubstantial and problematic, and destroyed the vital germ of enterprise. The commonwealth lasted scarcely a decade from the execution of Charles I., and Charles II. for a quarter of a century from 1660, held the throne, but, in regard to these colonies, only to appoint six or seven successive Governors in the provinces of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The short reign of James used three more Governors, closing with the tyrannical and hated Edward Andros. William III., in a reign of a little more than one decade, constituted and removed five more; and the distressful King William's War vexed the whole country and distracted and paralyzed the energies of the feeble band that had set down on the coast and the Piscataqua, but had their eye and hope on Aquadocton. Queen Anne's dozen years' reign and the succession of George I. brought not much better times; so that when Samuel Shute assumed the Governorship of the two provinces jointly, in 1716, there was scarcely any sign of Aquadocton's being redeemed from its wilderness state, or the condition of the older settlements being much improved. Indians periodically assembled on the shores of the lake, and men from Massachusetts visited the Weirs for a winter's stock of fish, but the glebe was yet unbroken, and the forests pathless, save by the trail of the red man.

By the appointment of John Wentworth as Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire, to act under and with, and, in certain contingencies, instead of, Governor Shute, of Massachusetts Bay province, on June 15, 1716, the interests of New Hampshire, and especially of the undeveloped places about the lake were revived, more carefully looked after and attended to. The decadence of the spirit of expansion and enterprise that followed the putting of New Hampshire under Massachusetts' protection and control, in 1689, and during the troublous times of William and Mary's reign, seemed to have reached its lowest point about the time of the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702, or of her death and the commencement of the reign of George I., in 1714. Those who had suffered loss and endured hardships in the earlier wars, from the time of King Philip's, in 1674, and especially in that of King William, in 1688–90, now begin to claim some indemnification or reward. This is sought in grants of unoccupied lands. The paralyzing effect of the massacre at Dover, and the ruin of Salmon Falls, and the absence of that master-spirit of Major Waldron, now dead, determined that the tide of progress would not set up the Cocheco Valley to the shores of the lake and Aquadocton, though this would have been the most natural course of expansion. Nor did the contingencies of the disputed limitations and jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Bay Company favor the extension of settlements up the Merrimack, the second most natural path of progress in occupation and improvement. Hence, the third and most unlikely movement was made from Exeter into the wilderness by the route of no river valley, but along the highlands. Hence, in 1727, these claimants, numbering nearly two hundred, a charter is granted to them of all the land left, from the corner of Chichester, northwest of Barnstead, and northeast of the north line of Canterbury (then including Loudon and Northfield), and extending to the lake and river, and abutting on both Barnstead and the unincorporated land eastward, afterwards known as the New Durham Gore, since Alton.

The occupation of this land was now considered feasible, since the Province Council and Assembly had caused a fort or block-house to be built and garrisoned on the shore of the lake. This was ordered in 1722,

and was to be fifty feet square, constructed with timbers eight inches square, having two wings, or flankers, and capable of giving accommodation to a garrison of one hundred and fifty men, and was to be provisioned duly. It was to be located near the bank of the lake, where there is an opening into the lake, and on the southeast side; which language, in its first statement, would seem to indicate Aquadocton, but, in its other words, appears to refer to Alton Bay, and probably the eastern side. The purpose of building and arming this block-house was declared to be to "annoy and check the Indians of this region," and so secure quiet to the settlers. Hence the grantees and actual settlers of Gilmanton had thus a defense in their rear, as far as it concerned some of the most unfriendly tribes in this region; and, therefore, the fear of molestation was measurably removed. The proprietors were not all from Exeter, but some of Portsmouth; many of the settlers first sat down temporarily in the southern part of the grant, and afterwards re-located in the northern section, or Gilford. The territory was divided into two hundred and fifteen shares, and severally apportioned to one hundred and ninety-two shareholders, besides the Masonian heirs; and the public and governmental reservations were five shares.

The proprietors were not, to a great extent, actual settlers, yet their names very largely correspond to those known in the history of the plantation. Ninety different names appear in the original list of proprietors, among which that of Gilman leads with twenty-four, viz.: Andrew, Caleb, Daniel, Edward (1st and Jr.), Jeremiah, John (Sr., Jr., 3d and Captain), Jonathan, Joseph, Nathaniel (Sr. and Jr.), Nehemiah, Nicholas (Sr., Jr. and 3d), Peter, Robert, Samuel (1st and 3d), Thomas and Trueworthy. Hence the name Gilmanton was most natural. The charter bears date of May 20, 1727, and in the thirteenth year of the sovereign, George I., and had three conditions, viz.: 1st, the settlement of seventy families within three years each in a separate house, and each having cleared three acres fit for tillage, and having paid all assessments. 2d, a meeting-house shall be built within four years. 3d, three shares shall be appropriated for public use, viz.: One for the ministerial support, one for minister's residence and one for support of schools; providing, however, that no Indian war prevent the settlement, and in such event, granting three years from the close of such war.

The consideration of this deed or title was the quit-rent of one pound of flax annually forever, if demanded, and due the second Tuesday of March. Also all pine-trees, twenty-four inches in diameter, were reserved, under the act of Parliament, for the construction of ships in the royal navy, which trees had been marked and registered by a surveyor, appointed first in the time of William, and agreeably to the provincial statute of 1708, by the approval of Queen Anne.

The line of boundary, as defined by the charter, was a straight northwest course, or, more accurately, north, 47° west, and from the southwest corner of Barnstead till the Merrimack waters were reached, about twelve and three-eighths miles, which terminal point was on the shore of the bay, a little south of the outlet of Great Brook and one and a half miles southwest of Burley's bridge, at East Tilton. The other line ran six miles on the Barnstead line, or, more accurately, six miles and one hundred and twenty-two rods, passing one mile, ninety-five rods beyond Barnstead northeast corner, as now established. This course was east, 43° north (said to be northeast), and thence the line was to run northwest (north, 47° west) two miles (two miles, sixty-five rods), and thence north (north, 1° west) seven miles to the lake,—*i.e.*, seven miles, forty-eight rods. Thence the shore of the lake and the river, or series of bays, was to be the terminal margin, not including the islands off shore in the whole course. This tract contained about eighty-five thousand acres of land, about one-third of which constitutes the original town of Gilford as set off.

At the expiration of the three years, in 1730, the settlement of the seventy families had not been effected, and the proprietors petitioned for extension of time. It is not alleged that the condition of outbreaking Indian wars formed the basis of this neglect and needed prolongation of time; but the country was far from being tranquil during this period. The charter, still unpaid for, was held by the clerk of the Council; yet they made provision for its redemption, and for laying out the plant and making it accessible by a chosen and cut or cleared-out pathway or road; but this work was delayed another year.

The principal names connected with the survey and much of the early doings of the proprietors were those of Edward Gilman, who seems to be the accepted surveyor, and Jethro Parsons and Oliver Smith. These, with five other men as assistants, began the bounding of the town June 14, 1731, and simply ran the easterly line, as defined by the words of the charter. This took twelve days, as the line was about sixteen miles long, and lay over the mountains. Beginning at a beech-tree, they ran six miles to a birch, then two miles to another beech, and finally reached a hemlock at the pond. With these four trees, only one in Gilford, the domain is located. One hundred and fifty years might not have wrought the decay of the beech and the hemlock (perhaps the birch should have gone); but tradition identifies them not, nor are seen the initials inscribed on them.

The next year a plan of the town and the laying out of lots were ordered, and these lots were to equal or exceed the number of proprietors. Five ranges of home lots were laid out in tiers, resting on the southwest base line, containing about forty acres each, and extending to the base of the mountains and nearly to the extent of the present town of Gilmanton. These

lots were drawn by the proprietors for actual settling or for disposition to whomsoever they could induce to take up the land and improve it for themselves.

October 18, 1732, these lots were drawn and each one began to take measures to have the conditions of the charter carried out.

In 1733 it was decided to lay out a second division of lots, and to build block-houses at the extreme southeast part, and also at the extreme northwest, or Aquadocton, which is said to be "fishing-grounds," and also to examine the soil there, and see if it be good and fit for a settlement.

An opinion had already obtained that this part of the grant was more valuable and more desirable for a settlement than the lots already laid out. This proposition was not immediately carried out, but was renewed the three following years with variations in the committee to accomplish it.

In 1736 the committee performed their assigned work, and in eleven days from the 14th of June, cleared a pathway from Epsom to Gilmanton and built two block-houses, one at the southeast corner of the first division of lots, and the other at the Weirs. These were the first houses built on the grant. As they were simultaneously constructed, the one in the present Gilmanton and the other in Gilford, the two towns may be said to be of equal age. The former was eighteen feet square and the latter fourteen feet; and these, with the other and larger one at the eastern part of the lake, constituted a triangulation of the region for fortification and protection, and for aggression. The land on the lake-shore and river border was pronounced to be of good quality and suitable for settlement; and, therefore, its laying out was recommended and urged by the committee and demanded by others. The lay and quality of the land inclined the judgment of the committee, that these lots should face the river, or west; and as a detached section, should be erected in ranges extending from Aquadocton towards the Canterbury line, and not connecting with or reaching the first division.

A boom was now made for the settlement of the north part of the town, and two important privileges were offered, viz.: First, the choice of the lots to be laid out in the second division should not be in the arbitrary manner of drawing them by lot, but the proprietors, or settlers, could choose their shares together and at either end of the division, and so avoid being too scattered and exposed. Second, a bonus of forty shillings from each proprietor was offered to the first twenty or more settlers, who would within five years commence settlement, and would clear and break up two acres of land. This was an extension of time, two years, and a reduction of the quota of land to be cleared by one acre, as compared with the proposals made for settling in the first division; and, besides, the premium was not inconsiderable, as two pounds from each of one hundred and ninety-two proprietors meant a little fortune in those days, to a mere settler, or husbandman. It would seem that these inducements should have been sufficient. But they did not secure acceptance; and the next year resort had to be made to the General Court to extend the time of settlement, and for authority to collect taxes of the proprietors. Already nearly two hundred pounds had been expended in surveying, building block-houses and cutting pathways, and several proprietors were in default of payment, and their shares had to be sold to satisfy the assessments made.

In 1738 a committee, increased to the number of twelve, was constituted to lay out these lots, which they did in June, by the assistance of twenty other hired men, in ten days from the 20th of the month. The first four days were employed in clearing a way from White Hall, or the first block-house, to the Merrimack River, presumably at Aquadocton. The lay or route of this pathway was sketched, but with some indefiniteness; and hence different opinions as to its exact location may be entertained. As the first cleared pathway, or road, in the town, its position is of importance. The surveyors' returns say that it lay "from White Hall to Loon Pond, one mile and a half; thence to Block-House Pond, a mile and a half; thence to Third Camp Meadow, four miles; thence N. W. by N., to Skeiler's Meadow, three miles; and on the same course, five miles, to the Pond." With the want of expressed direction in the first three courses, or stages of advance, we are to make special use of the definiteness of direction and distances mentioned in the last two stages. Reversing the course of northwest by north, and laying off five miles, the meadow land in the valley of the Miles River will be reached, near the estate of the late David Brown, Esq., or that near John Foster's and Jonathan Morrill's, above the flowage. Then, laying off three miles in the same direction (nearly), the pond at the summit or the head-waters of the Suncook will be reached (or, from Foster's and Morrill's meadow, the margin of Young's Pond). Loon Pond is easily identified, and there remains only Block-House Pond for identification. A radius of four miles from Third Camp Meadow, considered as at the head-waters of the Suncook, would very nearly reach the Reservoir Pond, or the small pond a little to the east of it, and at the head of Mill Brook; or, measured from Young's, would reach Pickerel Pond. Either of these three ponds may have been referred to as Block-House Pond. The only other plausible identification of points and direction of the route is, that Pickerel Pond, near Parsonage Hill, represents Block House Pond; and the vicinity of Young's Pond, the Third Camp Meadow; and the upper Gunstock Valley, south of Gilford village, to Esquire Weeks' estate, that of Skeiler's Meadow; and that thence the way crossed Meeting-House Hill to the Weirs; and this, though answering well as to distances, does not agree as to

the directions mentioned in the returns. As the first division of lots had already been laid out, it would be natural to follow them as far as they extended, and so avail themselves of the advantage of the surveyor's marks and partial clearing of pathways; and this would be in the direction of Young's Pond, and the pond at the summit, or head-waters, from which point Aquadocton, or its immediate vicinity, could be sighted, and its bearing taken; and hence at this stage first mention is made of direction; and the course thence is made as direct as possible.

With this way cleared, the communication between the first and second divisions was made easy; and these thirty-two men now divide themselves and their work into four parts. Two parties lay out the lots in five ranges,—in all, numbering one hundred and seventy-seven lots.

For encouragement to settle on these, not only might the settlers have the choice of their lots together, but they should receive forty shillings annually from each proprietor,—a generous offer indeed.

The third house was built by one section of this party "for their shelter," but its site was not described, nor does tradition locate it.

Another section of the party spent six days in "looking out a convenient place for a way to Canterbury." This second way in the territory was distinct from the one from Epsom, *via* White Hall, and ran parallel with the ranges, along the margin of the river at first, and then south through the upper part of the town, or Upper Parish.

When it seemed so assured that the town would be speedily settled, and the union of New Hampshire and Massachusetts under one civil administration had kept somewhat in abeyance the conflicting claims to lands on the margin of the river, so that without hesitation, question or protest, the second division of lots was laid out and offered to settlers, being nevertheless all comprehended in that part of the domain claimed by Massachusetts, and the settlement of the boundary in 1741 had given advantage and impulse to the projects and interests of the proprietors, there seemed unaccountably a stay in proceedings, as neither the town, or parts of the town, realized progress.

Then the unsettled state of affairs in Europe culminated in the declaration of war between England and France, and brought on the dark night of conflict in the American colonies, paralyzing all schemes. So that from 1738 to 1748 all things remained stationary, or were retrograding. Two cleared ways and three houses were all of Gilford and Gilmanton. On the cessation of hostilities, in 1749, there were attempts made to revive the interests of the scheme, and, as preparatory to it, a committee, with twenty men, by order of the proprietors, spent eleven long summer days in renewing the metes and bounds and repairing the houses and adding one new house at Third Camp Meadow (the claim to which is not determined either in favor of Gilford or Gilmanton, as its site is not settled) and renewing the way cut ten years before, which by disuse, had become almost untraceable and useless.

But the time of peace was too short to admit of much progress, and a second war deferred for another decade all advancement; and this, despite new and generous offers held out to pioneers. To at most forty settlers, who, within one year, should build houses and bring under cultivation three acres of land yearly, there was proffered a premium of fifty acres of land additional from the undivided land, and this to be doubled at the end of six years, as an additional bonus,

The only immediate effect of this proposed bounty was some felling of trees in 1750 by parties from Penacook, on land chosen and intended for a homestead, but which was soon quit by reason of the renewal of hostile demonstrations. Indeed, so low did the enterprise run, that twenty-one shares were to be sold to pay arrearages of unpaid taxes. The sale of Mason's claim to twelve men of Portsmouth further complicated and embarrassed matters pertaining to the settlement of the town.

To overcome this effectual obstacle, the uncertainty of valid title, a way must be devised. A compromise was made whereby these purchasers, called the heirs of Mason, quit-claimed the remainder of the territory for eighteen shares in equality with the original proprietors; these shares to be reserved in guaranty to them and exempted from taxation till occupied. With this obstacle removed, a new bonus is offered of one hundred pounds old tenor, in eight quarterly instalments, and two forty-acre lots of land, to the first twenty settlers, and, when there should be ten families, to support a minister and also to build a saw-mill. It would seem that such liberal conditions should have secured a rush for the prize. But dangers and war are more powerful than all gain.

The contract with the Masonian heirs involved or required the survey and laying out of their eighteen shares and the making of a plan of the town, which was done in 1752 by one Nathan Sanborn, under the direction of a committee whose chairman was Oliver Smith. This was the third division, or third laying out of lots, and was made, as the contract specified, from the extreme eastern side of the grant. They were laid off in two ranges running from the lake-shore on the north, and extending to the margin of Young's and Lougee's Ponds, and quite to the north-eastern limits of the first division of forty-acre lots. These lots were to be equal in quantity and quality to the shares of the original proprietors, and they varied in size from two hundred to four hundred acres.

Thus, having the two vexed questions settled,—viz., that of title and that of jurisdiction,—the way seemed prepared to easily carry out the plans for improvement of the grant. But there remained still one, and an abiding, hindrance,—that of exposure to Indian cruelties and attacks. The block-houses and fort did not prove sufficient for defense. The borders of the lake were no ordinary or insignificant locality. The drama

of Indian conflicts and struggles was conspicuously laid on this battle-ground and rendezvous.

And another and extremely severe conflict was at hand; or rather the former one, supposed to have ended in 1748, broke out anew in 1754, and ended not till the most stubborn of these foes (the St. Francis tribe) was broken, in the year 1759, and peace was secured.

Indeed, the fear and reluctance of men to throw themselves too far from a base, into the unoccupied and exposed places, was not relieved till the various colonies began to combine and make common cause. The action of the congress of commissioners and their declaration in 1754, and the consequent successful conduct of affairs in the five following years, did much to assure men who would undertake enterprises in the new parts. But the second French War employed and exhausted all the reserve forces of the country, and no one turned his thoughts toward the development of his interests in unsettled lands till after 1760. Although, to any sagacious eye the northern part of Gilmanton had the most promising future, and, with its mighty motive-power in the three water-falls at the Weirs and Lower Weirs (Lake village) and Winnesquam (Laconia), was destined to outstrip the other sections, yet the settlement came up, and that slowly, from Epsom, through the cleared way, to the southeast part of the grant. Here the appearance of a settlement was effected in the last days of 1761. But, in order to effect this, increasingly generous offers had to be made.

The fourth laying out of lands was made of that lying contiguous to the first division of forty-acre lots, and was disposed into six ranges, and two ranges of gores, these equal in number on each side of the first division; and these, of one hundred acres each, (though varying somewhat), were offered in pairs to go with each home lot to the first forty settlers. A grist-mill and a saw-mill were also promised to be erected by the proprietors for the settlers as soon as there were ten families.

A great inconvenience and impediment to progress at this time was the want of proper roads. The one "cut" and twice afterwards "cleared," from Epsom to the Weirs, twenty-six miles in extent, and also others, were not much more than mere foot-paths or trails, capable, however, of use to riders on horseback, which mode of travel and transportation was then most common (even the iron-work of the first saw-mill and grist-mill being brought into town in this manner). A road for wheels was first partially made to the border-line of the town in 1750, but was impassable for ox-teams in 1762. The town had to make their road through the unsettled portions of the town next to it, in order to find access or approaches to its own domain.

Water communication in places bordering on the lake and river in a measure supplied this defect, and travel in this way was there common. The first improvement of land was not in the northern or second division. The two families that came in 1761, the eight that were added in 1762, and even the total of forty-five found there in 1767, comprising two hundred and fifty individuals, all took their choice of lots in the lower part of the grant, though some of them subsequently moved into the upper section, or Upper Parish. It was not till 1777 and 1778 that families made permanent location in the northern part. Contrary to reasonable expectation, and strange to say, one hundred and fifty-five years elapsed between the settlement of Dover and that of Gilford, though only less than forty miles lay between their boundaries, and a natural roadway extended directly from one to the other, *via* the lake-shore, and, moreover, though peculiar advantages offered inducements to expansion in this very direction. So, also, upwards of sixteen years has marked the progress of only ten miles in occupation northward from White Hall.

The laying out of the first parish, in 1761, in the southeast corner of the town, six miles by six and a half, almost identical, in position and extent, to the present town of Gilmanton, and the providing for preaching there, and the building of a saw-mill and grist-mill, respectively, in this and the following year, all by the proprietors for the benefit of the settlers, seemed to act unfavorably to the wider dispersion of the inhabitants, and to the development of the upper and better lands, and the using of its natural resources. This effected concentration of privileges and interests there, formed the germ of a distinct municipality, and gave rise to a counter and competing centralization, which resulted, after fifty years of municipal unity, in the dismemberment and separate civil existence of Gilford, and, in the end, of Belmont. The special adaptation of the upper part of the territory to agricultural purposes, and of its great motive-power in the immense volume of water furnished by the lake to manufacturing, as contrasted with the insignificant streams on which the first proprietors' mills were placed, only to be shifted or to go to decay, evidently pointed to future separation and growth. Men of keen foresight plainly saw this to be inevitable and wisely acted upon the evidence; and, first of all, after Samuel Jewett, two men, Captain S. F. Gilman and James Ames, in 1778, chose their lots here and pitched.

The way to this step was prepared, in a large measure, by the building of the Province road, eight years before. To facilitate the settling of new towns to be granted, and those already granted, but not improved (for many waited long for inhabitants), the General Court laid this road in 1770, to extend from Portsmouth to Canada; and its lay was diagonally across Gilmanton, from the First Division and settled portion to the narrows in the river as it enters Winnesquam, just below the Falls, in Gilford, at later times called Meredith Bridge.

The General Court imposed on the towns the

building of the road through their domain. The inhabitants of Gilmanton were opposed to the extension of the road into the upper part of their territory, and officially refused to construct it. It cut the lots diagonally and much to their damage, while the laying out of the town provided for a regular system of roads and made the lots rectangular. The expense was considered excessive and burdensome, while they were struggling to provide for other things, as schools and churches and the necessary roads to reach their individual lands and residences. It was also unfavorable to concentration and prosperity in the neighborhood already formed, to induce the forming of distant and rival neighborhoods; so that the project was not viewed with favor. But the General Court ordered the road to be built by contractors, and the cost, three hundred and thirty-one pounds, was assessed on the town. Thus a passable highway was opened, in 1770, into Gilford, and, very wisely, to the part where the power was. This assured a settlement there and growth.

About the same time Samuel Jewett settled above the Falls, at the terminus of the Province road. It is claimed this was in 1777.

The first two to locate afterwards were farmers, and, with good judgment, made their choice in the vicinity of the Intervale, the one at the southeast and the other at the southwest angle of that rich tract of alluvial land.

James Ames settled near the house built and occupied by Ebenezer Smith, Esq., and Captain S. F. Gilman at the head of the spur of the valley or meadow land, near the heads of Black Brook and the Meadow Brook.

About this time Levi Lovit made a temporary residence near the outlet of the Lily Pond, and opposite the house afterwards and lately occupied by Increase W. Davis.

Abraham Folsom began improvements at the Lower Weirs, and though his residence was in that part which, till recently, belonged to Meredith, and, later, Laconia, yet his enterprise was for the interests of Gilford, and his mill (grist-mill) was the one necessary accommodation of the first settlers.

Daniel Stevens located on the Gilford side of the river, and his house, still standing, was for many years the only house at that place on the Gilford side.

Soon after these came Malachi Davis, Samuel Blaisdell and Lowell Sanborn, the first two of whom settled near the residence of Captain Gilman, and the last of whom at the extreme end of the range, on the lake-shore.

Esquire Benjamin Weeks, who came into the lower part of the town in 1768, led a party into the upper section and located at the western base of Mount Major, in 1787, where there afterwards dwelt a large community of that name. He was a leading man and large land-holder, and successful in business.

The population of the town increased rapidly after the first few years. There are no returns extant that show the number of actual residents within the limits of that portion of Gilmanton which was set off to constitute the town of Gilford at the time of such detachment living there. But by the census of 1810 we find that the whole town then contained 4338 inhabitants; and by the census returns of 1820 it had then 3752 remaining in the old town, and Gilford had 1816; so that it is probable that about 1500 inhabitants were set off to form the new town. The little band of 250 in 1767, of 775 in 1775, or of four at the beginning of 1762, had a remarkable growth. And the increase in the second division was not less rapid than that of the first, or of the whole, which numbered only 775 in 1775, two years before the first families entered the upper part and actually made a beginning of settlement there. The census of 1790 gives a population of 2613, and that of 1800 makes it 3752. As above stated, in 1810 it was 4338, and probably in 1812 the aggregate was not less than 5000.

The list of tax-payers of Gilford in 1813, the first one made after the incorporation, contained 294 names, including a few non-residents. The assessment of that year was for $1207.08, comprising State tax, $182.68; county tax, $67.35; and school tax, $492.08; and town tax, $465.73.

They spent nearly as much for schools as for all other town expenses, and maintained ten schools about six months each.

Captain James Follet was the first collector, and had been several years before for the Fourth Collector's District of Gilmanton, or the Second Division.

The first Board of Selectmen were John Smith, Thomas Saltmarsh and John Gilman. In 1806 there were in the Fourth Collector's District, nearly conterminous with the future new town, 166 assessed persons; and the amount assessed was $643.60, out of $2803.92, assessed on the whole town, showing that the district had not then attained to the fourth part of the taxable value of the whole. In 1808 this section had 192 tax-payers, including a few non-residents, and was levied upon for $616.62 in the total of $2574.42, or about one-fourth part. The list of assessed had increased in 1810 to the number of 206. The inventories of these years show that but few acres of land had been improved by each settler, they having been extensively engaged in constructing their buildings, and were now distracted by the opening of another war with England. Born or inaugurated in the warlike season, the public affairs were conducted somewhat in a spirit of contention. Not only political, but even ecclesiastical affairs witnessed many a battle, long drawn out and most bitter. A child of strife, nursed in conflicts, she grew valiant in war. With room for free exercise of her arms over the adjacent waters on the north and the west, she was prepared to meet any assailant from either quarter; and, trusting, in her munition of rocks, she attended to domestic

improvements without fear or distraction; and the result has been not otherwise than laudable, as the following exhibit will plainly establish:

The Personnel of the Early Settlers.—As an article of the prescribed extent for such a work as this does not admit of a book, or even full chapter, of genealogies, it will be sufficient to append a few words on the persons and characters of those early citizens who constituted the body politic in its first years of separate and corporate existence. And for this purpose will we use the list of tax-payers in the first year of assessment. Thirty-five years had doubtless witnessed some falling out as well as the gathering in of a body of inhabitants, so that our notices may be wanting in some names of parties who had come and gone already, and some who had not yet been placed on the list of tax-payers, though really resident.

Daniel Avery appears to be among the number as early as 1790, and he commenced trade here at that time, at the bridge, the terminus of the Province road. He afterwards enlarged his business and built a factory and ran it many years, and he was one of the heaviest tax-payers at the first year of the town's separate and independent management, and even before that date. His family remained there for many years, but are not represented in the place now by that name. James and David Ames are among the earliest on the ground. James settled at the foot of the hill in the road, now discontinued, near Esquire Ebenezer Smith's, and David located where Richard Dame lived, now owned and occupied by William W. Watson. They appear to have made a good beginning, but long since the families have been reduced and scarcely represented among us. The family is not, however, extinct, but have mostly removed elsewhere.

Jeremiah Bartlet came early to Gilford and took up land, about 1790, at the west base of Gunstock Mountain, and was a successful farmer and an upright, respected man. He lived to an honorable and ripe old age on the lot he first occupied, and in his later years was afflicted with deafness and a troublesome wen on the neck, which increased in size as his years advanced. His exemplary piety was characteristic. He had two sons and several daughters. One married John Jewett. His sons were dealers in stock and for a time drovers. The line of descent is not traced by numerous posterity, but the homestead is still occupied by lineal descendants, some of another name. Samuel Bartlett was a citizen also at the same time. Rev. Robert Bartlett moved into town in later times, with a large family, occupying the Osgood place, on Liberty Hill, and supplying the Universalist pulpit for a time, and dying only a few years ago at his daughter's, in Lake village, at an advanced age. He was a man of good ability and of activity in his early life, and had some good positions before coming to Gilford.

The name of Bean, so common in Gilmanton, was also well represented here in the persons of Elijah, James, Solomon and John, and later by Henry, Joel, Chase and True. The first of these settled in the southern part of the town and the others in the northern. Their families are still represented, though not by great numbers of the same name, but by changed names.

The family of Bennett was among the first of the assessed, and the names of John, John, Jr., John (4) and Winthrop appear on the first year. They settled in Chattleborough and near Liberty Hill. Some of the name in after-years, as Harrison, was of honorable mention in public affairs and educational departments. The family is still represented by a few.

The Blaisdell family was a prominent one from the very first years. Samuel Blaisdell settled north of and near to Captain Gilman, at the Lily Pond. He worked at blacksmith work, and several of his sons afterwards carried on the same business. His sons were William, John, Daniel, Enoch, Aaron, Philip and Samuel, all men of intellectual and executive abilities. He exercised his talents as a lay preacher, holding meetings at his own house before a regular service was established or meeting-house built. Perhaps there was some lack of agreement of his doctrinal sentiments and those current or entertained by many in the vicinity. William, the oldest son, was later representative of and preacher to the Order of Christians, or, as they are sometimes called, Christian Baptists. He had good talents and education and was promoted in civil offices. Others of the family exercised limitedly their gifts in lay preaching. Mrs. Samuel Blaisdell was efficient as nurse and doctress to her sex before the regular physician was settled or could be easily called. The family were largely natural and apt mechanics. Samuel, of another branch of the family, was the framing carpenter of those and later days. The family is now numerously represented. Eliphlet and Jacob were also early settlers Eliphlet (2), deacon a long time of the Baptist Church at Lake village, and some of that branch, were, by affiliation, Baptists and efficient members. Other branches of the family were Free-Will Baptists and prominent, and still others were of other and more liberal belief and practice.

Dr. Zadock Bowman was practicing physician at the beginning of the century, and located at Meredith Bridge. David Bowman was the successor in the estate, which was and has been one of prominence. Mrs. Daniel Tilton now represents the family. John Boyd is sole representative of that name in the tax-list of 1806, and was possessed of an estate near Benjamin Jewett's. Enoch Boyd represented the name in later years, and occupied the homestead. Abel and Ephraim Brown, with Ephraim, Jr., are the representatives of that name, the former living at the lakeside, at what was afterwards the Almshouse farm, and the others in Miles Valley. They were men of means, except Ephraim, Jr.; and Nehemiah and Daniel were the children in possession succes-

sively. Captain Daniel and Nehemiah were of honorable standing in town affairs.

The name Buzzell (or Buswell) is early mentioned, and the names of Isaac, Ebenezer, Ichabod, Ichabod, Jr., Stephen, George and James are enrolled. The family settled in the east part of the town, on both sides of the mountain. The family of manufacturing men at Laconia bearing that name came later to town, and first operated the fulling and carding-mill on Gunstock River, and also did business in the woolen line at Lake village, and since have prosecuted an extensive and successful enterprise at Laconia, first in the old Parker warp-mill and later in Morrison's carding and fulling-mill and the Belknap Mill and later enlargements. They have shown business tact and skill. The names of Boynton, Burbank, Bradbury, Badger, Burleigh, Blake, Beede, Burns and Bickford are found in the list; but some are non-resident, and of others but little is known.

Tradition locates Bickford at Richard Dame's or Joseph P. Smith's. Captain Charles Beede came later and did blacksmithing at Gilford village and later at Laconia, and enlisted in the Union army at an advanced age.

The name of Robert Carr is associated with the Quaker faith, and he is known as Elder Carr. He early settled on an excellent glade of land at the mouth of the Miles Brook, and was one of the frugal and forehanded farmers, living in a stately and neatly-kept house—a semi-inn—of honorable repute. The teaming of products to Portsmouth and freighting back of groceries was a considerable branch of business in those days, and way-places for halting and accommodation were in demand. The sons of Robert Carr (John and Richard) located one at the homestead and the others at Alton. The family still remains in town.

The Clough family, represented by David, Aaron, Moses and Caleb, were here early, one at the east base of the mountains and the other at the Hoyt's neighborhood; and these families have gone. John C. Clough lived at Laconia and kept store on the Meredith side. The family remains in the place, but the business is closed.

The Clark name is more common, and applies to more than one lineage. Samuel Clark settled a little north of Folsom's Mills, and the family is of honorable mention, and from it came the Hon. Joseph Clark, of Manchester, Esq. Samuel Clark, of Lake village and others. William Clark settled farther north, on the Plains. Jacob and Mayhew were of Meredith Bridge, the former a shoemaker and musician. Others of the same name dwelt at Jewett's Corner and Laconia.

Ezekiel Collins settled here about 1807, in the neighborhood of Chattleborough Pond, and the family, in later generations, preserved its compact condition in its own neighborhood and in large numbers. Seven sons settled near, and daughters settled here and elsewhere. The mill in their plant has long been operated by some one of the name for sawing and threshing. They were an industrious and quiet people and mainly successful.

John Cotton settled near the hill bearing this name, in the south part of the town and a little off the Province road, and the family still has its representatives there. Simon Cotton was of the same line.

The Chase family is represented as early as 1806, and by the individual names of Mark, Green, James, Jr., and Widow Nancy. Their location is uncertain. Later, Albert and Hazeltine Chase came from Loudon and were connected with the business and firm of Jewett, Chase & Thing, store-keepers at Gilford village; Albert, also, as clerk in the store of Charles Stark there, or Stark & Goodhue. Samuel Connor is among the inhabitants as early as 1810, and Joseph Connor lived near Captain Gilman's and Lieutenant Rand's. The house has gone and the family name is not preserved at present. They were connected with the McCoys. The name of Cram is associated with inhabitants at Meredith Bridge. Jonathan and Widow Cram are the only names that appear in the lists.

Taxes were assessed on property of Dr. Call and James Crocket, residing in Meredith. A little later the Chesley family settled in the east part of the town, near Alton; but the family is no longer known among the people of that section. The Coles came later from Conway to Lake village and engaged in the furnace and foundry business. There were several of the second generation, and they at one time comprised a large portion of the active business men of Lake village. Benjamin Cole, Esq., has been prominent in public affairs for many years. The iron and hardware trade and works were largely in their hands, and it was successfully conducted and associated with general trade. The Crosbys have been of honorable mention. Josiah and Dixi have practiced medicine here with skill and ability. The former was also connected with the Avery Factory awhile. They were first from Sandwich and later lived at Gilmanton Corner. The father, Asa Crosby, had an extensive practice in all the region. Sanborn Crosby was long an inhabitant near Meredith Bridge,—another family. Richard Dame settled near the Intervale and was a laborious and successful farmer; wore his uncut hair in a queue after the manner of the Quakers, and raised a large family, which have almost lost the name and representation in the place; yet, by marriage, the line is preserved under other names. Benjamin Dame pursued the blacksmith business and lived in different places in town. The family is largely gone, but few remain. The Davis family was prominent in early years. Malachi Davis settled, in 1790, near the Lily Pond and held a good estate. He was a father in matters of religion and politics. His house was for many years the place of holding the Democratic caucus, as well as the social religious meetings. His life was prolonged by means of a

difficult surgical operation. His family was not large in the line of sons, but several daughters of good ability became well connected in married life, and still some are alive in advanced age. Several families of the name, and related, settled in his immediate neighborhood and also on the east side of the mountains. A family of the name resided at Meredith Bridge, and one at Lake village, known as Neighbor John. Nathaniel, called also Island Davis, occupied Governor's Island. He was a stalwart and commanding personage, and exercised his gifts as a leader in matters of free church order in preaching and public discussion. He raised a family of four sons and about the same number of daughters, who became well connected. The sons and himself were leaders in political and other public affairs. One, John, was a prominent teacher and afterwards agent of the factory company at Lake village. They have gone from the island, but are represented elsewhere. The family largely embraced Miller's doctrine, though at first following one Osgood, of anti-church government sentiments. William Miller, in person, held a camp-meeting on the island in 1840.

Abraham Dearborn lived awhile near the head of the gully and elsewhere. Jeremiah Dow, Josiah Dow, Samuel Dicey, William Drew and Joseph Drew are among the voters of 1813. They were connected with Meredith Bridge, except Drew, who was in the central part of the town. These are now largely gone from the place as families. The name of Eager was formerly known, but is now not current. Lieutenant Winthrop Eager is mentioned in 1813. Asa Eager and John Eager were citizens at Meredith Bridge (Asa Eager was sheriff and otherwise a public man; he kept hotel in early years) and known as connected with the county affairs and the court. Eager's tavern was situated nearly opposite the court-house. The name is not at present met here.

The Eaton family settled in the eastern part of the town. The same name is associated with the settlement at the Weirs, as occupying on the Meredith side. We have, in 1806 and 1813, Joseph, Joshua, Benjamin and Elias. Later, Elisha, Jonathan and Sherburn are on the records. Daniel, Esq., was recently a successful teacher. John and Martin have been in trade here and in Salem, Mass.

The Elkins family was formerly quite large. Daniel, Richard, Jonathan, James, John and Ezekiel are among those early here, and for the most part lived near the Suncook Mountains (west of them), and one family on the Lake road.

John Evans, Esq., was a leading man, living on the east part of the Lake-Shore road. Samuel and George were members of the family, and the former a teacher. The name is not now found in the town.

The Edgerly name at Meredith Bridge, as Nathaniel, the register of deeds, is of later date.

The Edwards family was here early, and Nathaniel, in the second generation, was a long while a proprietor and conductor of the shoe business at Meredith Bridge.

The Foster family first located in the centre of the Intervale, occupied the D. Y. Smith place, and also, later, on Miles River, near the Morrill neighborhood. Thomas was first here before 1806, and Thomas, Jr., John and Daniel continued the family to recent years; but now the name is but little known.

Samuel Foss was early living near Mount Minor.

Ezekiel Flanders occupied land on the east side of Mount Prospect, and belongs to the large family of that name in Alton. The line is still continued here.

James Follet came to Gilford about 1792, and wrought at blacksmith work. He was brother-in-law to Rev. Richard Martin, and settled near him on Meeting-House Hill. He was efficient in public affairs, being repeatedly the collector of taxes, constable and captain in the militia. He carried on the tanning business, and engaged to some extent in trade, which his sons also took up and conducted at different places. He raised a large family of sons and daughters; the sons are all enterprising, efficient men, and the daughters have all married well. They have been scattered and reduced in numbers in later years, and the original house, so intimately associated with the early town-meetings and the Sabbath meetings, and the first store, Pearley's, has been burnt. Samuel Follet is once found on the tax-list, and that in 1810.

The Folsom name appears very early and in frequency. Jonathan Folsom signed the Test Paper (political), in 1776, as an inhabitant of Gilmanton; probably located not within the limits of the present Gilford, as it is conceded that there were no families then settled on its territory. He is, however, a taxpayer in 1813. Abraham Folsom is said to have settled in town in 1781, and to have built his mill at that date, for the town gave the five acres for a mill privilege and built the bridge at his mills, or the Weirs (Lower Weirs), the year before,—*i. e.* 1780,—and the bridge was located above the mills in 1782. He subsequently built his house on the Meredith side and was a citizen of that town, and the estate and property was included therein till that section was set off to Gilford recently. Two lots in the eighth range were sold to build the bridge, and the five acres given to him. The other families of this name were those of Nathaniel, Benjamin, John, Dudley and others, who have held high places in public affairs and several have been distinguished.

The Gilmans are both conspicuous and numerous. They came early and later. Foremost is Captain John F., who settled near the Lily Pond in the same year that Abraham Folsom came, in 1781. He was a principal citizen and land-holder, and by his captaincy was always a marked character. His family was by adoption, including James McCoy and Gilman Thing. Ezekiel Gilman came the same year and settled near Benjamin Jewett's place. Lieutenant John Gilman

settled on the south of Captain John F.; and Dudley still further to the southwest, coming in 1789; and Andrew possessed a large estate at the foot of the mountains, west side, and near by Samuel and Joshua. Levi and Samuel settled near Gunstock or Meeting-House Hill. Robinson Gilman located at Meredith Bridge, and Antipas on Liberty Hill. These all have held lineal connections with the great Gilman fraternity, and they are also, by one branch or other, connected by intermarriages with most of the families of the town at large. Most of them had large families.

Abel (elder) and Manoah Glidden settled near Alton line and the mountains. The latter came in 1796. They were leading men in that section, and their descendants are still in possession of the estates. Abel (2d) is also a minister. The father was a man of native talent.

Levi, John and Jethro Goss settled on the north part of Gunstock Hill, and from that place the large families of sons and daughters settled in different parts of the town and elsewhere. The homesteads have passed out of the name, but not all of them from the lineal heirs.

Elijah Gove settled on the west side of Gunstock Hill, and his son Daniel was a successor to the estate, and a mechanic and constructor of various farming implements. The estate is in the same name.

David Gould settled land to the southeast of Gilford village and had one son and one daughter. They all lived to a good old age and the family became extinct. They were engaged in cooperage and were in comfortable circumstances.

Jonathan Grant was early an inhabitant, and several families of the name, as Paul's, Daniel's and Levi's, have been citizens. They have been located in the south and in the north extremes of the eastern part of the town, and their families are but little represented now.

The names Godfrey, Greene, Gilbert and Gilford were known at Meredith Bridge.

Jacob Hacket and John Hacket settled in Chattleborough and their families have become extinct, or nearly so, and the remnant has removed.

David Hale settled on the Oaks road and was a prominent citizen and of good property, but died about the time the town was incorporated. The name has disappeared. The Hibbard and Plummer families succeeded to the estate, and they, in turn, have become extinct in that neighborhood.

Nathan Hatch settled in the lower Gunstock Valley and carried on the cooper's business, and had a family, who are still in Gilford, though not occupying the homestead or pursuing the trade.

The Hoyt family was one of prominence and large numbers and rank. Simeon, Daniel and Enoch Hoyt settled in Chattleborough and held large estates and excellent lands. They had large families, who settled in different parts of the town and many emigrated to other places. Simeon Hoyt built, with Ebenezer Smith, Esq., the Gunstock Mills in 1789, six years after his settling in Gilford. Ebenezer Hoyt went to Hampstead, and Samuel, James and James, Jr., were citizens in 1806.

James Hoyt (3d) is also in the list of 1813 and 1808. One of this name lived near Lieutenant J. Gilman's, and one settled near the Upper Weirs and had two sons, who were well educated and held positions of importance in educational affairs, and a daughter, who was married to Captain Winborn Sanborn, so long in command of steamers on the lake and lately deceased. Colonel Peaslee Hoyt settled at the base of Mount Major; Nathaniel on Liberty Hill; Simeon, Jr., Enoch, Jr., and Thomas near Chattleborough Pond. These families were in good social standing and were active citizens.

The name of Hunt is also of prominence. Abel Hunt came in 1783 and settled near the Intervale. He raised a large family and carried on the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's business. He had the only turning-lathe in the place, and made chairs and other furniture. He was employed to do the inside work and construct the pews in the first church.

Enoch Hunt settled, in 1794, near Captain I. F. Gilman's and was a prominent citizen, and his sons—William, Samuel, Joseph, Ebenezer S., John S. and Enoch—were persons of standing and figured largely in public affairs. Benjamin Hunt also settled in this vicinity; his successors carried on mechanical enterprises and have settled elsewhere.

The names of Horn, Hadley, Hill and Hutchinson also are found among the early inhabitants; the two last named lived at the foot of Gunstock Mountain, and the name has ceased to exist there.

Aaron Jackson settled near Jacob Jewett's and was related to Richard Martyn by marriage. His son Stanford built near him and committed suicide in his building. The name has disappeared.

Major Jabez James came into town in 1784 and settled near Cotton's Hill, on the north incline, on some excellent land. He was one of the largest taxpayers in the first years. His estate still remains in the name and the family holds its rank. He was a Revolutionary soldier and had sons, John and Jonathan, who settled near. Jonathan and John James settled near each other in the same neighborhood and their families are still represented in the place, though some have removed to other places. The families were not large, but of good standing and worthy in example.

The Jewett families, already alluded to, are of honorable mention and have been important as connected with the business affairs and pursuits of the people. Samuel Jewett is said to have settled in 1777 (though another statement makes him to have been first mentioned in the records in 1789) and lived a half-mile from the Bridge, or Falls, and above them. He sold land for a mill privilege in 1780.

Benjamin and Jacob settled, successively, to the north of him, and their estates extended in a line two miles to the northeast. Their families have continued distinct and prominent till the present time. In 1806, Benjamin, Jr., is found in the list. He succeeded, about 1816, Jonas Sleeper in trade and other business at Gilford village and did the chief business there for many years. As postmaster, justice, town treasurer and in other positions of trust and responsibility he proved a valuable citizen and efficient official. His brothers were John and Moses. Other families of the name were John, Smith, Woodman, Samuel, Jr., and Rev. Daniel, all active men.

Joseph Jones was a citizen in 1813, but does not appear in earlier lists.

Abel, Samuel and Daniel Kimbal and George Keniston were assessed, but the time and place of their settlement is not certain. Later, Mr. Kimbal lived north of Samuel F. Gilman.

Elder John Knowles settled on the south part of Liberty Hill and became the minister of a church organized in that part of the town. He also preached at Gilford village and other places. He was a farmer at the same time and a man of high standing. His sons, John D. and Elbridge, became ministers also. The former preached at various places and embraced Second Adventism. The latter was settled at the Province Road Church, a Free-Will Baptist. William, another son, lived at different places, and was a while the miller at the Hoyt (then Morrill's) Mill. Another son became a Shaker at Canterbury. The family and name is but limitedly known at the present time.

Colonel Samuel Ladd came to Meredith Bridge and bought of Stephen Gale his mill and mill privilege. This mill was built about 1775 on the Meredith side and was carried away by a freshet in 1779. In 1780, Colonel Ladd rebuilt the mill on the Gilford side, and also built a dwelling-house, which was the first one at that place, and has ever since been known as the Mill-House. The dam built here proved insufficient to withstand the pressure of so great a volume of water. It was carried away three times (in three successive years) after Colonel Ladd built it and once before. The mill was burnt in 1788 and rebuilt and enlarged, with machinery for sawing added to that for grinding. With heroic courage, he established the milling business at this place. Dudley Ladd continued the enterprise, and Jonathan appears taxed in 1813.

John Lamprey settled near the Alton line and built a saw-mill on a small stream near his house. His was the only family of that name in Gilford at that time, but at a later date a family of the name located at Meredith Bridge. He was a man of great strength and endurance. His sons were John, Richard, Samuel and Reuben, who settled in different places. The family is but limitedly represented at the present time here.

Winthrop, Moses and Vowell Langley appear in the lists, and their location was in the northwest part of the town, and the name is not now common.

The Leavitt family is reckoned as among the early comers into town. Stephen is said to have come in 1785, and Jonathan in 1793. The particular families that have located in town, besides Jonathan's and Stephen's, were those of Reuben, Jonathan, Jr., Lieutenant Samuel and Miles, all on the Lake-Shore road; and Benjamin, Stephen, Jr., and Jacob, all on the Intervale; Miles Jr., in the Miles River Valley; Nehemiah, Samuel, Jr., and Jonathan (the Little) and Levi, elsewhere in town. The family grant was a large one, and the descendants are widely dispersed and variously connected. Frederick Lewis is in the list, but his location is uncertain. Joseph and Benjamin Libby settled on the Oaks road, and later, Elias occupied the place. The family was of good repute, and is still there. Levi Lovit was one of the earliest settlers, first locating near Black Brook, then near Governor's Island, after a short residence in Meredith; his trade was that of basket-making, and the sons followed the same business. Ephraim Mallard settled early at Meredith Bridge, and carried on the cabinet and furniture business; and he was for many years moderator at town-meetings, and was a man of distinction, and trustworthy. Was representative, and held several other offices in the gift of the people. The only other family of the name was that of Henry, a brother, who lived at the centre and eastern part of the town, in different houses. James McCoy was brought to town by Captain S. F. Gilman, by whom he was brought up, and near whom he lived. He had the care of the burying-ground in that part of the town, and was thought to have magic power, or art, to cure the toothache. His family and name have not been known in town for some years.

Elder Richard Martin came to Gilford in the year 1796. Four years previous, in 1792, two meeting-houses were begun in what was then called, as a whole, the Upper Parish, viz.: the Province Road and the Gunstock meeting-houses. The one was intended as a Second Parish Congregational Church; and, as the Baptist interests and cause was pushed in the Lower Parish, to a separation the Upper Parish Church (being built by common taxation, or town aid) was to be for the free use of Baptists also, and even of any other dissenting parties or bodies. The Baptists were conceded the use of the church a portion of the time, and to the occupancy of the church for that part of the time Elder Martin was invited by the Baptist party, as he had been ordained the year previous, at Lee, as a Baptist preacher. He settled on the lot next to the church. It is not stated that this lot was the one regularly reserved as a parsonage lot. It partly abutted on the lot set apart, in 1780, for the ministerial support, viz.: No. 10, in the thirteenth range, and the one on which the village is mostly situated.

A forty-acre lot, on the south end of the second division of such lots, was, in 1771, assigned, apparently, for each of the two Upper Parish ministerial supports, and another one hundred acre lot in Tioga, No. 13 of the seventh range, so that the two North Parish enterprises seemed to have their provisions made for support. Perhaps the Baptists did not claim exclusive right to this; hence Mr. Martin did not settle on it. He built his house conveniently near to the church, as it were, forty rods.

When measures were taken to install him by the Baptists he dissented from the Calvinistic feature of their articles of faith, being an Immersionist, but not a Calvinist. He therefore became a preacher of that party, which also rejected the Calvinistic sentiments, and which was organized into an Anti-Calvinistic Baptist Church, agreeing substantially with the preachings of Benjamin Randal and John Buzzell, and which had already been termed the Free-Will Baptists.

He exercised his ministry with and for this class of people, in this and adjoining places, for a little more than twenty-five years, until his death, in 1824. He was a man endeared and faithful. He cultivated his farm, and, with his sons, carried on some business in the line of tanning, as did his brother-in-law, James Follet, who was settled by his side. His family included two sons—Richard, Jr., and John L.—and a daughter, who married George Saunders. These were persons of marked power. Richard was efficient as a ready lay preacher, and John L. as a propagator of doctrines differing from those held by the father, and more coincident with the Universalist faith. He was prominent in public civil affairs while he remained a citizen of Gilford, from which he emigrated after the death of his father, and was of honorable standing elsewhere. Richard, Jr., lived at Lake village, or near there, for many years, and left a daughter.

Aaron Martin, of another lineage, was a manufacturer of paper at Meredith Bridge, in the days of its beginning. His paper-mill, located on the Gilford side, was burnt, and ceased operations many years ago, and the manufactory has not been rebuilt or the work resumed by other adventurers.

The Martin name has not been on the lists in later years.

Lieutenant Samuel B. Mason and Ephraim Mason are in the lists. Mason located near the lake, east from Governor's Island. The family, once of some standing, has not remained to the present.

Caleb Marsten came to town in 1793, and settled east of the Intervale, on the Mountain road. He was a man of leading ability, a leader in meetings, and improved his gifts as lay preacher, and was deacon of the first church. He had but one son, Captain Caleb O., who was a prominent citizen, and several daughters, who became well connected; and, though the name has disappeared, the lineal descendants are many, and preserve the qualities of the parent stock. Some of the best elements of society are traceable to this source.

James Merrill settled on the Intervale, and from this family was Major J. Q. Merrill descended. The family had but few members.

Another brother settled south of Folsom's Mills, and was a farmer.

John Meloon was an early settler and miller at the Morrill grist-mill.

A son, Waldo, emigrated to Bear Island, and the name is no longer known here.

John Mooney came from New Durham, and settled near Alton, on the Mountain road. He was a man of standing and property. He had a large family; his sons were Benjamin, Burnham, Joseph, Stephen (who was a preacher among Adventists) and Charles. The estate is still held in the name, and many of the descendants live in the vicinity.

The Morrill families are prominent among the inhabitants. These are not from the same stock, and are located in different parts.

Barnard Morrill came early from Brentwood; worked with Jeremiah Thing and learned the tanning business. Mr. Thing's residence and business was on Liberty Hill. Afterwards Mr. Morrill located at Hoyt & Smith's mill, on the ministry lot, and carried on the tanning and shoe business. Subsequently he purchased the mill and the grist-mill and the ministry lot, and carried on the large part of the business of the place. He was esquire and captain and a leading man in his times. He had but one son, General J. J. Morrill, who continued his business, enlarged it and, in company with other men at different times (in the tanning department only), prosecuted it for many years by steam-power. The lumbering interests have all the time engaged their special attention. The property held by them has been large, and located in different parts of the town and elsewhere. Farming, and on an improved plan, has been successfully and continuously conducted, and profitably.

Jonathan Morrill settled in the upper part of the Miles River Valley, at the natural pond included in the Foster's Pond flowage. The descendants, a large family of sons, settled in the immediate vicinity, called the Morrill Neighborhood. They have gained wealth by industry and economy, and still hold their numbers and standing.

James Morrill settled near the mountains; Zebedee, near the Jewetts; Samuel and John D., at the foot of Mount Major, and afterwards elsewhere.

Amos Morrill carried on the wool-carding business at Hoyt's Mills at one time, which business was transferred to the fulling-mill below, on the same stream, and carried on by other parties.

Benjamin and Henry and Uriah Morrison were citizens at early times, the latter being minister of the Baptist Church when it worshiped in the Gun-

stock meeting-house, or in the school-house and other places in the vicinity, as that was their custom for many years before the church was built at Lake village. He came from Somersworth to supply the Baptists in the Upper Parish, then organized into the Second Church, and placed under his care in 1811. He lived near the Locklin, in the house afterwards occupied by Dr. Josiah Sawyer. He died in 1817, after a pastorate of about six years, and his wife died soon after this, in 1819, and the family did not remain in town afterwards.

The other Morrison families were not long continued in town, save that of James and Abram. Benjamin is said to be of Deerfield.

The Morrison family located on Liberty Hill, of whom Mrs. Barnard Morrill, Esq., was descended (viz., Jonathan Morrison, who was a Revolutionary soldier), emigrated elsewhere, and was succeeded by John Stevens. (He lived awhile, after leaving Gilford, in Tuftonborough, N. H.)

James Morrison succeeded to his father's estate at Meredith Bridge, and was a teacher at times, and afterwards carried on the wool-carding business at Meredith Bridge, in the old Parker warp-mill, and added fulling and dressing of cloth to his business, and was succeeded in the business by the Buzzells,—father and sons. He left no family, and was a man of good ability and decided character.

Abram Morrison, his brother, has long been a business man at the same place. He kept the Eager Hotel from 1846 to 1857, the Willard from 1857 to 1868, and since then a livery-stable, and succeeds to the homestead and brother's residence.

Captain John Moody was assessed but not definitely located. The Moody family and name was known to the Lower Parish, and not, save as land-holder, here.

Jacob Morse settled on the border of Alton, near two sons,—Abner and David,—whose families still remain. They were industrious farmers.

Dr. George W. Munsey, in boyhood, lived with Samuel Blaisdell. In youth he studied at Dummer's Academy, in Newbury, Mass., and was a teacher; when a young man, married Hannah Barton, of Epsom, and afterwards practiced medicine in Moultonborough, Centre Harbor and Gilford, living in several places in this town, as at David Hale's, on the Oaks road, near the Alton line, on the Pond road, and at two places in the Centre village. He was a practitioner of no ordinary ability and skill; but, having a large family to support and an unremunerative practice, peculiar to those days, was often in straitened circumstances. He had good powers of oratory, and after the Washingtonian movement, led by John Hawkins, he lectured on temperance as a reformed man. He lived past his four-score, and his wife to her one hundredth year. Of his sons, Barton is a physician of the eclectic practice and the homœopathic principle. His skill as a practitioner and handiness as an artisan are beyond doubt. He early worked at the jeweler's business, and in that showed rare inventive ability. His travel has been extensive, both in this and in other countries, and his attainments are commensurate.

The other sons were George W., Benjamin, William, Amos Prescot and David Hall. Of these, George W., first, and afterward Amos Prescot and David Hall worked at the trade of shoe-making; and William and Benjamin, who emigrated to Cape Ann, were in trade and business there. Of the six daughters, four remain living, and are active in their spheres. One of these is the wife of Rev. Josiah Gilman, of Lynn, Mass.

Josiah and Robert Moulton are early tax-payers, but tradition fixes not their habitat; and John C., of Meredith Bridge, was of prominence as postmaster, trader and later as a manufacturer. He began business at Lake village, where he was burnt out. His social and political and official standing has been high.

Captain Jonathan Nelson was tax-payer, but his habitat uncertain.

Captain John S. Osgood settled near Samuel Jewett's, and Samuel located on Liberty Hill; Prescot at Meredith Bridge. The name and family was of some standing. In later years Enoch Osgood (wheelwright) lived at Gilford village, and Dr. Osgood (dentist) practiced his profession at Laconia.

Of Micajah Osborne, only his assessment is mentioned.

John and Joseph Odlin have been citizens and tradesmen in recent times.

A Page family, that of a soldier in the War of the Revolution, was settled near Daniel Hoyt's. The house and family soon disappeared, but Henry Page, of Sandown, was a tax-payer for many years, and then ceases that name altogether.

Captain Rufus Parish is tax-payer for Cynthia Parish.

William Peasley also is a tax-payer, though probably non-resident.

Stephen Pearly was settled at Meredith Bridge, where he was in trade, and stocked a store at James Follet's, and by clerks carried on a business some years. He was a tax-payer in the early years of the town; a man of distinction and enterprise at the village where he lived. The family included Dr. John L. Pearly, of some note as a practitioner and as a citizen of Meredith and Laconia.

The Piper family was settled first in the southeastern part of the town, and the names of Nathaniel and Thomas are the only ones in the early tax-lists. Alfred lost an arm and lived many years at Meredith Bridge.

Henry Plummer came early to Gilmanton. Henry, Jr., settled at the base of Mount Minor, or the Piper Mountain; he was a mason by trade. William or Billy Plummer is in the list, and Jesse Plummer also lived near the mountain. The heirs of Hannah

Plummer are also in the list of the assessed. Thomas and Moses are found dwelling on the Oaks road on the homestead, and Thomas later at the Plains and in Lake village. He was a wheelwright and worked at that trade many years, and died at an advanced age and left no family. Moses left two sons, Thomas and James, who were active business men, but lived at different places. James was hotel landlord and tradesman.

Joseph and Israel Potter settled early in the vicinity of Gilford village. They were brothers, held good lots and their families remain to this day. They came directly from the Lower Parish, where Samuel Potter settled in 1783. Their families were not large and they both worked at shoe-making. In the second generation these families were large, through Joseph, Jr., of one, and Thomas of the other. The late Adjutant John M. and Thomas D., of Boston, being of considerable note as traders and manufacturers, represent these families respectively.

Jonathan Prescot came to Gilmanton in 1793, and died in 1809. Jonathan, of the third generation, son of Timothy, was tax-payer in 1813. Horatio G. was also a citizen at the same time, and did business at Meredith Bridge, and was the first postmaster there, in 1824. The office was named simply Gilford, though sometimes kept on the Meredith side.

Richard Palmer is assessed in 1808, but his habitat is uncertain.

Jacob Quimby was a resident at one time near the Intervale.

Lieutenant Philbrook Rand settled near Abel Hunt's in 1790, and north of Gunstock Hill, and improved some excellent land. The family still occupy the old homestead, and Simon, his son, has been a prominent citizen. Joseph Rand lived awhile at the village, and removed from the town in its first years. The Rand family was not large. George Rand was once a resident, but emigrated early, and Samuel also.

Benjamin Richardson appears to be an inhabitant in 1813. Habitat uncertain.

Joseph Robberts, from New Durham, settled in the Mooney neighborhood, and was, by trade, a tailor. He carried on also farming, and had a large family, of whom Charles and Joseph are successful business men in Boston,—dealers in iron and machinery. They wrought at blacksmithing before leaving Gilford. The family has gone from the homestead, and settled in various places.

The Rollins name, so common in Alton, had one representative in Gilford in John Rollins, who is taxed for property near the Alton line. Elder John Rollins, from Moultonborough, preached a while, succeeding Richard Martin.

The Rowe family is quite extensive, and was early settled in the place. Ezekiel and Jacob came in 1796. Jeremiah appears soon after, and Richard and Samuel; also Jeremiah (2d and 3d), and Joseph. They settled in the south part of the town, near Liberty and Cotton's Hills. Kelley Rowe was afterwards a Baptist preacher, though never ordained. Benjamin Rowe came from Brentwood in 1816, and worked at the wool-carding business, at the Upper Mill, near Hoyt's saw-mill, and also at the Lower Mill, whither the machinery was removed. He also carried on farming, brick-making and the making of farming implements, as wheels, plows, rakes, etc. He lived to be nearly one hundred years old; was a teacher of vocal music and a drummer in early life. His oldest son, Hon. John M., was long engaged in the quarry business, at Frankfort, Me., and resides still there. Another son, Benjamin F., was professor of elocution, teaching that department at Bowdoin College and elsewhere, and died young. The members of this family were all excellent singers and musicians.

Moses Rowell settled on the Oaks road, between the Weirs and Upper Weirs, and had two sons, Jacob and Philip. These three families are nearly extinct; the name is not left.

Jacob Rundlet (sometimes spelled Ranlet) settled near Governor's Island, and was a man of influence, and held the office of deacon. The family name is lost, though a lineal descendant represents the family. Theophilus Ranlet is the only other one of the name on the tax-list.

Isaac Runnells settled on the Intervale at the Thomas Foster place. The name and family have not had a representative in later years.

Thomas Saltmarsh, selectman the first year of the town's corporate state, had settled at the Pond, called sometimes the Saltmarsh Pond, and sometimes Chattleborough Pond, after the name of one Thomas Chattle, who had lived awhile and squatted on the opposite (south) shore of it; and he (Saltmarsh) had a good farm and good social standing. The family continued, represented by three sons, Thomas, William and Seth, but has now disappeared.

The Sandborn, or Sanborn family, is extensive and of several distinct divisions. The numerous inhabitants of Sanbornton are allied. Deacon Jonathan settled at the foot of Liberty Hill, and had a good estate. He was a man of piety and influence, and his sons were Jonathan, Jacob and Joseph. The latter was a trader at Gilford village, and carried on extensively the cooperage business, making barrels for the Portsmouth market. Israel settled south of Liberty Hill, and his son was Deacon Levi, of Meredith Bridge, and daughter Mary, the school-mistress of those early years. Benjamin Sanborn, of another lineage, settled in the Jewett neighborhood; and his sons were Benjamin Jr., Esq., and Abial. Lowell Sanborn, of still another lineage, whose sons were Lowell, Richard and Elisha, settled near the lake, off Governor's Island; and Samuel Gilman Sanborn, father of Captain Winborn and John G. (also a son of Lowell, Sr.), was located in the same neighborhood, and was a man of uncommon ability and honorable influence.

Richard settled near Captain S. F. and Lieutenant John Gilman. He was a carpenter, as was Lowell and his sons, and also his own three sons,—Lowell, Jr., Richard, Jr., and Osgood. By these six or seven men much of the building of those days was done. Samuel and David are reckoned in the same connection. Benjamin, of Laconia, the carpenter, was of the family of Lowell; and Benjamin, the shoe-dealer, first at Lake village and later of Laconia, was of another family. Mesheck Sanborn came later to Gilford village from Brentwood, to conduct the wool-carding and fulling business. He bought and run the Chapman (or Mingo) Mill; was afterwards postmaster and store-keeper, alone and in company; was town clerk and in various places of responsibility. He had no sons, but five daughters, who are well connected, one of them being the wife of General J. J. Morrill, and another married Dr. A. G. Weeks. Lowell Sanborn, popularly termed Deacon Lowell, a millwright and mechanic at large, was from Gilmanton, and returned thither and was miller at Morrill's grist-mill awhile. Joseph Sanborn, the tailor, lived and worked at his trade near Gunstock Hill. John Sargent settled very near and to the southwest of Captain Gilman's. He had no son; so his estate was inherited by his son-in-law, John S. Hunt. William Sargent, drover and later a hotel-keeper at Lake village, first settled on that part of Meredith, and later of Laconia, which has been lately annexed to Gilford. He was a man of business, and had suffered the loss of an arm and an eye. George Sanders settled near the lake, by the Sanborns, and was a leading citizen. He married the daughter of Richard Martin, had a superior farm, and a son of his, George W., still lives in town, though not on the homestead, but near by, on the Intervale, at Captain I. P. Smith's place. S. W. Sanders, dealer in hardware at Laconia, is of another family.

Josiah Sawyer early settled on the height of land west of the Miles River Valley, and cultivated a large plant there and adjacent. His sons were Israel, Dr. Josiah, John and Joseph, and of these, Israel had the homestead, John settled in West Alton, Joseph in Gilmanton, and Dr. Josiah practiced medicine in Gilford. He was a practitioner of some medical skill, though not read in the regular course. Religiously, he held deistical sentiments. The Sawyer name is still kept, though there were but few males in the line. Seth Sawyer afterwards preached a while in the Gilford village church.

Thomas, William, Mathias and John Sewall are the individuals bearing this surname. Thomas first lived in the south part of the town, near Liberty Hill; subsequently he moved to the plains near Black Brook and married the widow of Samuel Bartlett; he was a drover at one time. Mathias lived near him there and also at other places, and worked at the tanning business, as did also Thomas. He lived at Gilford village at different times and worked at Thing's and Morrill's tanneries. William and John are supposed to have remained at the south part of the town. The family name has disappeared, though a lineal descendant remains.

Levi Shaw settled first near Israel Potter's, on the Sanborn place, then at or near Saltmarsh Pond, and afterwards to the south of the pond. He was a man of great physical strength and endurance. The family name has become extinct, but the line is kept by other names. William Sibley early settled near Gunstock Mountain. His father was the first merchant in Gilmanton. His half-brother, George Littlefield Sibley, located at Meredith Bridge; was in trade many years and agent of the railroad company, and afterwards retired and died at great age. William Sibley had no male children, and Mrs. John Elkins succeeded to the paternal estate. The family name is now extinct.

The name of Sleeper is represented by Esquire Nehemiah, Henry, Joseph and Jonas. Nehemiah, Esq., settled on the lake-shore, near Esquire Evans', and was possessed of a good estate, to which George, now of Laconia, succeeded. Joseph and Henry were settled near Wm. Sibley's, at the west base of Gunstock Mountain, and Henry did business at Gilford village and emigrated thence. Joseph was the accredited surveyor of his times, and had defined for conveyance most of the lands of the town. He subsequently moved to the farm in the Jewett neighborhood. Henry, Jr., lives at Lake village, and has held important offices in the town government. Jonas Sleeper was trader at Gilford village and died of spotted fever in the epidemic of the winter of 1814-1815. His sons were Dr. Francis, of Laconia; Jonas, lawyer, of Haverhill, N. H.; and Sarah, lately Mrs. Smith, of Bankok, Siam. It was an intellectual family. The mother was the daughter of Farmer Bean, of Gilmanton. The daughter was preceptress at New Hampton, and one of the first missionaries of the Baptist Society to India, and she has lived there for a period of some fifty years. Francis was maimed in childhood by the fracture of his skull from a fragment of a blast; and, though he sustained the loss of some portion of the brain, yet skillful surgery restored health, and there seemed no detriment of intellectual ability resultant. The mother married Benjamin Jewett, Jr., Esq., and died soon after.

The Smith family is of special importance in Gilford history. Judge Ebenezer Smith, of Meredith, was a man superior in the affairs of the State about the time of the Revolutionary War. His connection with the early surveys of this territory enabled him to know the location of the best lands. He chose considerable tracts on and near the Intervale, and between bogs in Meredith. His sons, Ebenezer, Esq. and John, Esq., improved the land thus selected here—Esquire Ebenezer at the head, and Esquire John at the foot of the Intervale. One Oliver Smith, also connected with the survey, had a

place and a rude building on the east margin of the Intervale.

The sons of Esquire Ebenezer were John, Isaac, Daniel, Joseph P. and Ebenezer, Jr. John occupied the homestead after the sudden and accidental death of the father, and had no sons. Ebenezer, Jr., located a little distance north of the homestead, and had one son, Jeremiah. Joseph P. settled at different places, elsewhere and at the village, and finally on the flank of the Intervale, near Caleb Marston's estate—a place bought of Joseph Fifield, and improved by True Bean, and he had no sons. Daniel was of an inventive nature, and engaged in manufacturing at Meredith village, and afterwards, on a reverse in business, lived at his father-in-law's, Richard Dame's, and engaged in farming, and still later lived at Gilford village, where he died, and left no son. Isaac settled on the Lake-Shore road, beyond the limits of Gilford, and he had no son. The family held social distinction from first to last.

The other son of Judge Smith, John, Esq., lived awhile here, and latterly at the homestead in Meredith, and his son, Captain John, or Deacon John, called John P., occupied the spacious house in Gilford. The property of father and son, as well as that of the grandfather, was great, and was increased by inheritance from another son of Judge Smith, Daniel, of Meredith. The religious character of Esquire John and Deacon John P. was well marked and of a high order, and generous gifts to the needy were of no infrequent occurrence. Here was an asylum for the distressed. John P. had two sons and one daughter,—Daniel K., a proficient scholar, a surveyor of precision and repute, who died in middle age, after holding a major's commission and being married, but having no issue; John P., Jr., who still lives in Gilford; and the wife of Richard Gove, of Laconia, many years ago deceased, and without issue. A son of Washington Smith, of Meredith (the remaining son of Judge Smith), by the name of Joshua, lived in that part of Laconia lately annexed to Gilford. John Rice Smith, of Meredith, has been a tax-payer in Gilford on account of land occupied by sons-in-law, Stanford Jackson and Dudley Gilman and Moses Dockham. The Smith name was not, as elsewhere, proverbially common here.

The Stevens family was early in Gilford. Paul Stevens, who worked at shoe-making, first lived in the south part of the town, and then near Israel Potter's, in the house built by Samuel Potter. He had a large family, of which was Colonel Ebenezer Stevens, who worked at the blacksmith trade at Gilford village, and since living at Meredith village,—a man of high social standing and rare ability. Also William, who also worked at blacksmithing at Gilford village, and afterwards emigrated to the West, having one daughter, the wife of Benjamin Wadleigh, Esq. Also Paul, Jr., who was a mason by trade; and Smith, and John and Moses, and several daughters, who were residents, and conducted business in the line of millinery at several places.

John Stevens settled on Liberty Hill and had a large estate there, bought of Jonathan Morrill. He had sons, Sherburn, Hubbard and Sickum. The estate was later occupied by his daughters, but has since passed into other hands. The sons, except Sherburn, moved to other places, and the other members of the family also removed. Sherburn lived south of Liberty Hill and, at last, near Laconia. He had two sons, Frank and John, who were dentists, and the former was also physician.

Daniel Stevens was an early settler, and located at the south part of the town. Benjamin Stevens lived near Lieutenant John Gilman, and afterwards moved to the town of Hill. Ensign Stevens (so called), once lived on Gunstock Hill, where Jeremiah Gilman afterwards lived, and later lived at Lake village and elsewhere.

Nathaniel Stevens, a tailor, came to Meredith Bridge about 1840, and pursued his vocation there many years, and with good success.

Nathan Swain and Joseph Swain were citizens; the latter located near the Locklin, and had sons, Moses and Silvester, who live elsewhere. He was a man of religious activity. His wife died from burns, when his house was consumed. The estate has gone out of the name, but to direct heirs.

Chase Swain lived at different places, and a son, Charles, was a blacksmith at Gilford village and other places.

Henry Swasey lived in the west part of the town, and his son Henry served his time at Henry Whittier's, and has since been in trade at Lake village.

Littlefield Taylor was in the tax-list of 1813, and his residence not indicated.

Badger Taylor was a machinist at Meredith Bridge for many years. He had one son, who became a minister, and a daughter who was well connected.

General Tay (so called), lived at Meredith Bridge, and was builder there.

The Thing family is an old one, and includes Jeremiah, Jesse, Joseph, Jeremiah, Jr., and Morrill, and some of later generations, though not numerous.

Jeremiah settled on Liberty Hill before the beginning of this century, and carried on the tanning business, and had Bernard Morrill as apprentice, and others. He came from Brentwood and had two sons, Jeremiah, Jr., and Morrill, who also were tanners. The former lived at the homestead till, in later years, he went into trade with Jewett & Chase, at the village, and, still later, at New Hampton.

He was in his younger years a school-teacher and a severe disciplinarian. Morrill Thing carried on the tanning business at Gilford village for several years, and afterwards at the homestead; and, after the death of his parents, moved to the Mathias Weeks place, and remained there till death. He was repeatedly in office as selectman and representative

and in other positions. He was well versed in town affairs, and, in the Legislature, a man of ability and trust. His family were mostly short-lived, and but few of them remain. His wife was from the line of Esquire Benjamin Weeks, and an executive woman. Associated is Jesse Thing, of whom less is known now. Joseph Thing lived near the mountain, by William Sibley's. His son Joseph lived at Lake village, and a grandson is an artist in Ohio. He afterwards moved to Lake village, and was a man of ability. He was a carpenter by trade; built the Goodhue house, and kept a small store. He was elevated to positions of trust, and was a useful citizen. Gilman Thing succeeded to the Captain Gilman estate, and had no son.

The Thompson family was one of the early ones, and quite large. David Thompson settled near the Miles River in its middle course. His sons were Jonathan, Jr., and Levi B., the latter being the youngest of the family, and inheriting the homestead. After the death of the parents he removed to Topsham, Me., and was in trade in Brunswick, Me., for some years, where his son, Dr. A. J. Thompson, graduated. He afterwards was in trade at Gilford village with his older son, John, and, still later, moved to Sanbornton. Dr. A. J. Thompson was in practice at Meredith Bridge; went into the army, and, after practicing in Salem, Mass., awhile, died there. He was a man of superior talents and of high social standing. Samuel Thompson settled on the Lake-Shore road, near the Intervale, and had three sons, who lived elsewhere in the State. Jonathan Thompson lived on the road near Governor's Island. Jacob Thompson lived at various places. Thomas and Charles are also named. Most of the members of these three Thompson families were of great stature, and one was called, to distinguish him from another of the same name, "Long John." The families have been much reduced in later years, and there is scarcely any of the lineage bearing the name left in town.

The Thurston family was early on the ground as settlers. Benjamin Thurston came soon after Samuel, who is recorded as settling in 1791. Samuel located in the south part of the town, and Benjamin near the Intervale. Miles L. and Benjamin L. succeeded him in the order of descent and on the homestead. They held a large landed estate, and were in good circumstances and robust. The widow of Benjamin (1st) lived to be in her one hundredth year, and left one son and several daughters. Daniel, Benjamin, Jr., and Samuel, Jr., were of the other original family, and settled in various places, some on the Lake-Shore road and in Alton. Daniel Torsey settled near the mountain, in the south part of the town, but was reduced, and for long years lived at the almshouse, and died aged. Henry and Alva Tucker are in the list. The latter was a mechanic at Meredith Bridge. He was a man of ability and good standing. Henry Wadleigh came to town with Esquire Benjamin Weeks in 1787. He was son-in-law to Esquire Weeks, and settled near him, and worked at blacksmithing. He had sons, William and Benjamin, who also worked at the blacksmith trade, and the latter also at stone-cutting, and has had important official positions, and is a skilled workman. The family is still represented in the third and fourth generations.

David Watson, of Meredith, cleared land in Gilford, near the Gunstock River and the present village, and began building in 1798. His sons, Jonathan and Job, lived on the place. Jonathan also subsequently lived near the Locklin, in the Swain house, and at length moved back to Meredith. His son, David, of Boston, was born in Gilford, and has been long in business in Boston. Job occupied the estate in 1811, and had a large family. Two sons, John and Charles, graduated at Bowdoin College and at Union Seminary, and have labored in various places. David became a carpenter, learned his trade in Lowell, and worked there some years, and, later, at Laconia, where he lives now. The daughters are settled in different places, and have been well connected. Others bearing the name have at times resided in the town.

John Webster, in 1806, and Dudley Webster, in 1813, are taxed; supposed to dwell near Malachi Davis, and at a time near Jackson's meadow.

The Weeks families are large and of special importance in the history of the town, both in its earlier stages and in its more recent course. Benjamin Weeks, Esq., as has been said, came to this part of the town in 1787. He had lost a barn and stock of hay in the Lower Parish a little before by fire. His father had died about the same time in Greenwood, N. H., and left not much property. He moved to Burton for two or three years, and returned without success, in 1792. He bought land largely, and sold many pieces, and had four hundred or five hundred acres. His older brother, John, came with him and lived near by, towards Jonathan Sanborn's, and died in 1816, aged about eighty-four years. Deacon Noah Weeks, another brother, came about the same time, and settled to the southwest of him, on Liberty Hill, or its vicinity. Esquire Weeks had six sons and one daughter, all born in the last quarter of the last century. He aided them in education and to commence trade. Daniel, the oldest, began trade in 1801 at the home place; Elisha, the third son, began trade there in 1802; Matthias, the second son, studied law, and run the tan-yard awhile; and William attended the academy at Gilmanton, fitted for college and graduated, and, being feeble in health, went South, and taught a few years, and died in 1810, probably the first one from this town, or its territory, who graduated at college, which was in 1806. Benjamin and Levi R. also engaged in trade in their early life. Sally married Henry Wadleigh, and was inclined to

literary life, but died early. From these were a large community of active, enterprising citizens. Elisha settled in Strafford; Levi R. moved to other places; and from Benjamin's and Daniel's families, each large, came a number of tradesmen, and a good share of the business in this part of the town has been done by them. The family of Deacon Noah—viz.: Noah, Ira and Mathias—have also been of honorable career, and have been marked for piety and honesty.

The Whittier family are also of honorable mention and important. Deacon Andrew Whittier came and settled early near Daniel Hoyt's. He was a man of influence, and raised a family who were among the enterprising men of former days. Timothy succeeded to the homestead. Jonathan settled nearly on the north, and was a wheelwright and framer. He afterwards built and operated a mill, including grist-mill, thresher and carriage-shop. Andrew wrought at shoemaking nearer the village, and at later times lived, and died at his father-in-law's, Abel Hunt's. Moses and Henry settled on the Oaks road, near the Upper Weirs. Moses was a mechanic, but Henry was a farmer, and had no family.

John Weymouth is taxed in 1813; and Charles Willey, who lived near Governor's Island; and Jacob, at Lake village; and Job Wilson and Benning Wilkinson, concerning whom little is known; also Jeremiah Young, of uncertain location and history. Dr. I. K. Young preached only a short time in the church at Meredith Bridge, while it stood on the Gilford side. Samuel York lived on the Intervale and had sons and daughters.

These constitute the inhabitants till time brought in new ones.

The Topography of the Town.—The form of the plat is, in a measure, determined by the water frontage and the terminal mountain run. It would have been nearly rhomboidal, but for the truncation of the southeast corner, which was rendered advisable by reason of such section, by the line of the watershed upon a continuous chain of eminences. The only line that seems not determined by some natural feature is on the southwest, and is there in coincidence with the ranges of hundred-acre lots and lies between the eleventh and twelfth ranges—(a detachment of a portion of the eleventh range, near Winnesquam was made only a few years ago and annexed to Gilford, and still later that same, with the adjacent portion of the twelfth range and several of the southernmost lots of the second division of forty-acre lots and with the common lots, was detached from Gilford and annexed to Laconia). About two-thirds of the territory of the town lies on the northern slope, and is drained directly into the lake. The other one-third slopes to the west, and is drained by short water-courses into the river at Lake village, Laconia village and Winnesquam. There are only four inland natural ponds and these of small dimensions, and are the sources of as many streams, which flow in three valleys in the town. The first is at the southeast border of the town, nearly on the division line, and while it has little or no basin of drainage, discharges any overflow in an almost indistinguishable outlet into the Suncook River. Proverbially, it is said to have no outlet or inlet, but catches and holds the rain fall on the surface and narrow terminal rim, and overflowing when this is in excess of its capacity. It abounds with horned pouts. The second is a little pool on the Miles River, near its source. It was largely increased in extent, at one time, by flowage in consequence of the dam at Foster's mill, which is no longer kept up. The third is a small circular pond on the west side of the town, which abounds in lilies (hence called the Lily Pond), and also produces a species of leeches. With a very slight fall, it discharges its water through Black Brook (so called) into the bog at the Plains (so-called) above Lake village. The fourth is near the centre of the town, and is known as the Saltmarsh Pond, being near the residence of Thomas Saltmarsh, a prominent citizen of Gilmanton, and afterwards one of the first Board of Selectmen of Gilford. It is larger than the other three, and also abounds with lilies and the horned pout, and discharges its waters through Jewett's Brook into the river above the falls at Laconia.

Besides the Winnipiseogee, or Merrimack, on the western side of the town, and by reason of the annexation recently of a portion of land detached from Laconia, also flowing now through a part of the town, there are seven other streams in or adjoining the town, and these, though mostly inconsiderable in size, furnish considerable hydraulic power. The most eastern rises and flows a short distance in Gilford, and then, flowing along the Alton line, passes finally into that town, and enters the lake at West Alton. It was not made much use of for motive-power, except in its lower courses in Alton. Its two branches drain the extreme eastern part of the town. The second is of greater volume, and rises near the Suncook Pond, and flows north through a deep and rapidly-descending valley-bottom to the lake, and is called Miles River, or Leavitt's Brook, taking its name from two men by the name of Leavitt, Miles and Samuel, who had mills on it. It drains the eastern side of Mount Major and Gunstock and the western side of Mount Prospect. Foster's and Colby's mills were also on this stream; only Colby's is now operated.

The third and still larger is the Gunstock, which extends through the entire length of the town from south to north. It drains the western side of the former mountains, and also Mount Minor, the northern side of Liberty Hill, and the eastern slope of Meeting-House Hill, or Gunstock Hill.

The valley of the Gunstock is broad in parts and contains some of the best land in the town. Midway in its course Gilford village is situated, where, in a narrow gorge, the mills are situated, and the power is great,

and the fall abrupt for a half-mile. Six mills have been located on this stream, and its lower waters course sluggishly through a plain of about one mile square, of alluvial formation and exceedingly fertile. A small stream, called the Meadow Brook, or Black Brook, courses through an arm of this plain, which is known as the Intervale, and enters the lake near the mouth of the Gunstock. This stream has no fall, and is more of a creek than a river. These rivers at certain seasons abound with the sucker, which comes up from the lake to spawn, in the manner of herring.

The stream flowing from the Lily Pond, by the raising of the dam across the rapids in the Winnipiseogee at Lake village, and the consequent flowage, has been rendered an inlet of Long Bay up half its course, and there is no hydraulic power on this stream.

The sixth stream has about three miles course and several small tributaries. Its main branch, in its upper course, has good power. Collins' mill is on it. It drains a section of the town extending nearly to the centre, in the direction of the Gully and the northwest slope of Liberty Hill. Its lower course is without much fall, and passes through some excellent farms, and reaches the river between bogs above the falls at Laconia village, in the original Samuel Jewett estate. It is called the Jewett Brook there, but Collins' Stream in that part where their mill is located, and where it issues from Saltmarsh Pond, or, as it is sometimes called, Chattleborough Pond. On the Gully branch lies an old meadow, called, formerly, the Jackson, or the Smith's meadow, owned first by I. R. Smith, of Meredith, and later by his daughter, Mrs. Jackson, and also by H. Bugbee and others.

The seventh stream rises in the southwest part of the town, and in the edge of Gilmanton (now Belmont), and one branch of it near Cotton's Hill, and also receives the waters of the north slope of Ladd's Hill, in Belmont. Passing the Province road, it courses through the plain in the southwest part of the village of Laconia, and falls into the Winnesquam at it southeast angle. It was called the Durkey Brook, and on its banks, near its mouth, there was a spring, once reputed to be mineral and medicinal, Some use of its power is made near the Concord stage road.

The great river, Winnipiseogee, has, or had, three places of power: At the Weirs, or Prescott's Mills, by wing-dams, three feet of head was utilized; but flowage has ruined this privilege and it has long been in disuse. At Lake village a single head of twenty feet gives great power, and it has, from the first, been well used. The Lower Falls, at Laconia, has also a single head of some greater height. The current, however, is not quite all utilized, the river proper being here nearly a mile in length from bog to bog, in the natural state, or level.

The altitude of the surface of the town is also remarkable. There are four elevated portions that receive the title of mountains, and four that bear particular names as hills, besides some lesser hills that bear no names unless those known only to the immediate locality. The most elevated portion, in the eastern part of the town, is called Mount Major, or, on the chart (nautical), Gunstock Mountain. Its summit is about two thousand six hundred feet above the level of the lake, and that level is five hundred feet above the sea-level; hence, it is three thousand feet high. From its summit the surface of the ocean, off Portsmouth, can be seen, by the unaided eye, under the morning sun. It has been a surveyor's post, in the triangulation of the Atlantic region, for the purpose of making a chart of the coast. The United States government had property in monument signals, on it, and for a series of years occupied its apex as a signal and surveying-station, furnishing it with instruments and manning it with operators. It commands a view of the greater part of the State and a part of Maine. Its highest part is not wooded, and from it are seen some twenty-five bodies of water.

Mount Gunstock, locally so called (and sometimes Suncook, and still again, sometimes Peaked Mountain), is the next in altitude, but of some three hundred feet less elevation. It stands to the northwest of Mount Major. It is in the western slope of this, in a ridge running down the mountain, that the mine of iron ore is situated, it being a trap of some two feet in width, and extending downward and inward, and has once been worked. It is protoxide and peroxide of iron, in the proportion to make magnetic ore. It is, in some of its parts, eighty-five per cent. pure iron, and a well-formed horse-shoe nail has been made from it, directly, on the anvil, without going through the process of smelting. A road was built to it by the mining company some sixty years ago, but is not now used. By a circuitous route, the summit of the mountain can be almost attained by vehicle, and the remainder of the journey made on horseback or on foot. This summit was once much used for purposes of celebration. In one Presidential campaign an ox was dressed here and served, roasted whole, to a large assemblage of people,—a mass-meeting. A spur or wing of highland extends from this northward and abuts the lake in a bold headland, and is the ridge separating the valleys of the Miles and the Gunstock Rivers.

Mount Minor, sometimes called the Piper Mountain, is the next in elevation, and stands to the southwest of Mount Major as a spur in the direction of the line of hills that extends through the town of Gilmanton. This mountain is some eight hundred feet less in height than Mount Major, and forms a descending slope without much valley between them, as is not the case between Mount Major and Gunstock. A spur runs from Mount Major to the northeast, into Alton, in the line of Suncook Pond, and its ridge

is the dividing line of Gilmanton, and is sometimes called Morse's Mountain. These highlands cover about one-third of the town, and have been heavily wooded at times. Parts of this tract were subsequently cleared, and parts, at different periods, were burnt over by forest-fires. The whole tract, as far as it is cleared, is excellent grazing-land for sheep.

The lesser elevations, called by distinctive names as hills, are, first, Liberty Hill, a cultivated plateau, about nine hundred feet above the lake-level, and commanding a complete view of the western part of the lake and the northwest part of the town and the more distant highlands and towns. It contains some excellent farms, but is not so extensively cultivated on its southern part as it was formerly. A road cuts another road at right-angles at the highest point, where a liberty-pole once stood.

Cotton's Hill is on the border of Gilmanton (now Belmont), and is an isolated peak. Its northern slope is a gentle incline and contains excellent farms. Its southern and western declivities are more abrupt and the soil is less arable. It is crowned with a stately growth and is a conspicuous object from all directions, and beautiful for its symmetry.

Gunstock Hill, across the Gunstock Valley, and opposite Gunstock Mountain, is a long ridge, somewhat in the line of a detached section, called Boyd's Hill, and of the Lochlin, and extends north and south on the west side of the valley of that name, and is the eastern limit of the second division of forty-acre lots in the original survey. It was selected for the site of the first church, built in 1792, and is sometimes called Meeting-House Hill. Here it was that the first settlers intended to make the town and fix the centre and the pivot of all affairs; but, with water-power on either side and none there, it was the manifest destiny to yield to the valleys. This, at first, was the most improved part of the town, and, as far as excellency of glebe was concerned, it was not a bad choice.

Other highlands received particular and local appellations, from ownership or adjacent dwellers, save one, in the Miles Valley, called Cobble Hill, which is a conical pile between the two arms of the river, very symmetrical in shape and rising to about five hundred feet from the surrounding lands, like an artificial mound, and is of about one mile in circuit at its base. It is grazing-land, and beautiful to behold from valley or surrounding mountain brows. By slight change in the height of the flowage of the river, its waters would flow on the opposite side of the hill, and into the other branch.

The grades of soil and wood-growths are worthy of mention. A section adjacent to the river, or the west side, is mainly a strong, rocky soil, and produces a hardwood growth, with a slight exception of the plain near Black Brook. The northern part of this belt is called the Oaks road, and Oaks District. It produced a peculiarly good variety of white oak, much sought after by wheelwrights for use in their craft. The more remote belt from the river was of a lighter soil, and produced a pine growth. This was of superior quality.

It was a stately forest, and extended from the lake-shore up the Gunstock Valley to the base of Liberty Hill. In it the royal brand might have been seen,—perhaps, destiny—fixing some of the mammoth forms for the royal navy-yards. From these, in the plain of the upper Gunstock, the first settlers practiced the art of turpentine gathering as a source of income.

These on that particular plot were early manufactured into the superior lumber of those days, which is now the wonder of those who witness the demolition of the original houses and buildings. The huge radical remains of these, seemingly imperishable in the soil, were cleared by a mechanical device called stump-wheels, which were constructed of some fifteen or twenty feet in height, with a revolving axle of great diameter and strength, from which a cable chain, of great size and strength, passed under and around a principal root, over which the wheels were set; and then the third wheel, fixed on the axle, with a chain wrapping it in a groove in the rim, to which chain the team was attached, and by a deploying advance wound up the cable and lifted the stump. Thus the ground was cleared and broken in, and now is some of the finest lots in this part. The third belt produces a hardwood growth, and is a rocky but loamy soil, with a clay subsoil and excellent for agricultural uses. It rises into the elevated parts, where there is a mixture of stately spruce and some inferior variety of oak. The average soil is best for grasses and native crops. There are partial or limited deposits of clay and of sands. The present town and county boundary is in mid-lake, but originally the grant was limited by the shore-line of the lake, river and bays, including no islands. Governor's Island, long known also as Davis' Island, and connected to the mainland by a bridge built by the owner of the island, was annexed to the town at a later period. It contains about five hundred acres of land of a very superior quality. It was formerly covered with a very heavy growth of timber, pine at the eastern extremity and hardwood on the western portion. This is not the original grant or share of Gilmanton, reserved for the Governor, as that share was laid out to Governor Shute, in the centre of the original town, and at the north extreme of the upper one hundred acre lots, and just to the west of Young's Pond, a rectangular plot of five hundred acres. But this island received its name from Governor Wentworth's taking a fancy to it. Another island on which were buildings built and a farm improved, and known as Welch Island, is also included within Gilford limits. Other smaller and unimportant islands—as Locke's, Timber and Mark—are associated with the south shore and contain excellent grazing land, and are in parts well stocked with timber-growth, and are valuable.

The system of ways or roads was provided for in the original laying out of the town by reserved range-ways and sideways at intervals in the setting out of the ranges and lots. Yet these, in a measure, were found to be so located as to be both inconvenient for use and impracticable for construction; and yet many of the roads correspond quite nearly to the old range-ways, and the original lots preserve, for the most part, the original form and entirety, so that from many eminences the view shows the quadrangular subdivisions of the whole territory.

The road designed to accommodate the first and second tiers of forty-acre lots was built within, or alongside these ranges, from the Weirs to the Province road at the Lower Falls, or the present Laconia. In its lower part it coursed along the river-side and through the land left undivided at the time of the laying out of the five ranges in the original survey, and which, lying between the river border and the second range, was later laid out and designated as the eighth range, the common and the village lots, and corresponded to like supplemental laying out in the upper part nearer the Weirs, which was classed as the sixth and seventh ranges, and a common or gore. On these lands were afterwards built the greater part of the two villages called Lake village and Meredith Bridge (now Laconia) and also a small collection of houses at the Weirs.

A road for the accommodation of the third tier of lots ran parallel to this first road in a most direct course, till half the course was passed over, and then, by reason of the broken surface of the land and the abruptness of its inclines, it deflected to the west and met the first road at Jewett's estate; only patches of it were built and are traceable in the south part of the town.

The third parallel road began a little distance from the lake-shore, at the head of the Intervale, and passed over Gunstock, or Meeting-House Hill; and, instead of crossing the Locklin Hill, deflected to the east and joined with the fourth road, which also began near the lake, on the east side of the Intervale, and ascended Spring Hill, and by some deflections continued past the village and over Liberty Hill to Gilmanton, keeping on the first and second tier of one hundred acre lots through the whole length of the town.

The fifth parallel road, on the third tier of hundred-acre lots, was built along the west base and under the brow of the mountains, from the Gilmanton line nearly through the town, though its last stages were not more than a drift-way. It was broken and disappeared for the last mile or two before reaching the lake, where it would have crossed high hills.

The sixth way was only opened as a bridle-road or cartway up the Miles Valley to near the Skeiler Meadow, and then, as a public, traveled road, to the base of the mountains; and in two branches (one of which becomes a substitute for a seventh road, which would pass over Mount Prospect and to the terminal ridge on the south boundary line of the town, and through the Masonian lots). At the base of the mountain it turns to the east and goes to the Alton line, in two branches, as part of an east and west road.

The roads designed to cross these, and run east and west, were fewer in number and not so regular or easily traced, as the lots in different ranges overlapped and were not parallel to the extreme margins or border lines of the town. The first, however, known as the Pond road, was quite direct and continuous along the lake-shore from the Weirs to the Alton line, and was determined more by the natural features of the land than by the division of lots and settlements made.

The second road, in this direction, set off at the Plains, north of Black Brook, and continued to the head of the Intervale, ascended the Ames and the Sawyer Hills, and descended into the Miles Valley, and was deflected round the south end of Mount Prospect, and reached the Alton line as identical with the deflections of the sixth north and south road, and is known as the Mountain road or route.

The third sets off a little north of Lake village and by slight deflections extends to Hoyt's Mills, or Gilford village, and should have passed over the mountain by the Old Stair-Way, a ravine with regular rock formation.

The fourth sets off at Jewett's Corner, and in two branches reaches the mountain bases,—one *via* Chattleborough and the other by Liberty Hill. A third branch, of a later laying out, reaches Gilford village by the Gully route (so called). These, with later alterations constitute the road system of the town. The sharpness of the hills, in the roads, has given occasion for the re-location of many roads, around the hills, in different parts of the town.

While this system of roads and cross-roads was all provided for in the plan and survey of the town, they were laid out at different times, as necessity required, and in separate sections when demanded. The oldest road is, of course, the Gilford portion of the Province road, laid out as a State or colony road by the General Court in 1770, and committed to Gilmanton for construction through its own territory; but, on its refusal to build it, it was built by contractors engaged by the colony government, and the cost, three hundred and thirty-one pounds, assessed on the town. It had to be repaired and the bridge rebuilt in 1790, at town expense. The roads of the town have usually been built by direct individual assessment, and worked out by all the tax-payers of the town, but repaired and kept in order by a system of district supervision and taxation, the town being divided into some thirty highway districts.

Portions of highways were at first made by individuals for their own convenience, and on their own lands, without any formal laying out; while to others there are records of legal laying out by proper authorities. Among those returned are the following—

an incomplete list, but showing the progress of settlement: In 1782, one by Abel Hunt's. In 1785, one from Peaslee Rodgers' to Noah Weeks', one to Folsom's Mills and to Simeon Hoyt's and one from Samuel Smith's to Meredith Bridge. In 1787, from Thomas Foster's (Intervale) to the pond, etc.,—*i.e.*, on the Pond road. At the same date, from Ebenezer Smith's to the Gunstock Mills,—*i.e.*, probably *via* Spring Hill and Kelley Corner, though possibly a mill-road through the pine woods lot. The present road, by the tannery and carding and fulling-mill, was of a much later laying and building.

The older approach by traveled road was by Potter's Hill to the mills. In 1788, one from the Province road to Simeon Hoyt's, probably the middle road from Liberty Hill south. In 1789, one from Philbrook Rand's to David Clough's, that is, over Gunstock or Meeting-House Hill, to Thomas Hoyt's (now Mr. Rogger's.) Also one from David Ames' (R. Dame's) to Thomas Frohock's (late D. Y. Smith's), and one from Josiah Sawyer's to Ephraim Brown's. In 1790, one from Levi Gilman's to the Gunstock road. In 1792, one from Samuel F. Gilman's, *via* Ezekiel Gilman's (Zebedee Morrill's) to Jacob Jewett's (Deacon Isaac's), doubtless to meet a road already made from the Province road past Samuel Jewett's, the next house. In 1794, one by Daniel Hoyt's and one from Samuel Gilman's (3d) to Samuel Gilman's. In 1797, one from Jeremy Rowe's to Samuel Thurston's, in the south part of the town. In 1799, one from William Hunt's to Josiah Tilton. In 1800, one from Jeremy Rowe's to Meredith Bridge, and one from Thomas Foster's to James Ames', across the Intervale, in 1801. Also in the same year, one from John Smith's to the Upper Weirs. In 1803, one from David Hale's to the Great Weirs (Lake village). In the same year, one on Governor's Island to Nathaniel Davis'. In 1805, from J. Smith's to the Great Weirs, probably by Malachi Davis'. In 1807, from David Gould's to Joseph Potter's, and in 1808, one from D. Hale's to the Weirs (Oaks road), and from A. Jackson's to Samuel Thurston's (*via* the Collins neighborhood), and one more in 1812, from Bartholomew Gale's to Meredith Bridge. A few others, omitted here, make up most of the roads of the town.

The bridges of the town, except a few of the larger and more costly, have been built by the districts. The only bridge on the Miles River, of much expense and difficulty, was the one at Miles Leavitt's, which went down-stream in a freshet, with the mill also, which was rebuilt higher up-stream. The one at the town farm has also been damaged at times by the overflow of the stream. There are eleven bridges spanning the Gunstock, several of which have been carried away in high water. Three are on the Intervale, and that whole surface is overflowed in times of freshet. Two are at Copp's Mill and of recent construction; one at the fulling-mill; one at the tannery; two at the sawmill and Village road; one at Whittier's Mill, often damaged; and one at Esquire Weeks' residence. The bridges on the Winnipiseogee, including railroad bridges, are now ten in number, and expensive structures.

Providence road bridge is the oldest, and has been three times rebuilt, and is now a substantial structure. The first was a rude affair and short-lived. The bridge at Folsom's Mills was built in 1782, and has been two or three times repaired, or substantially rebuilt. The raising of the water-level by the new dam necessitated the construction of a bridge of greater height and firmer build. There has been added, in later years, another bridge near where the old footway on the dam was. The railroad crosses the stream above these and again twice at the Lower Falls, or Laconia. The Weirs bridge was built in 1803, and has been twice rebuilt and raised higher, to allow passage to steamers under it, in the river channel. The channel was cut deeper some years ago, and recently the United States government has appropriated money for the improvement of the passage into and out of the lake.

The second bridge was built at Laconia, on Mill Street, and has twice been rebuilt. It is just below the dam, and indispensable, though its approach from Lake Street or the Gilford side was difficult. The third bridge there, on Church Street, was built about 1850, and was unfinished for some years. Meredith laid her road to the river centre and built the bridge to that point. Gilford endeavored to defeat the building of the road and bridge, and refused to proceed in its construction. But at length the project succeeded, and the street and bridge is now much used. The Messar bridge, at the upper point of the narrows, or at the foot of Little Bay, was also strenuously opposed, as likewise the filling above it, which was deemed impracticable at first, and stoutly opposed. The bridge in the lower part of the village is of recent construction, but was found a desideratum by reason of the expansion of the village in that direction and the increase of business in that part. The bridge leading to Governor's Island was built in 1820, and mainly by the owners of the island. Its support being expensive, they asked the town's support of it, and the town at length assumed it. It is about thirty rods from shore to shore. Two natural formations project on the opposite sides and make a natural fitness for the place of a bridge. It was built by sinking a structure of logs in square sections and filled with stone, the greatest depth being about twenty-five feet, and there is left an open pass-way, not in the deepest part of the channel, of some fifteen feet width, through which row-boats, if small, may pass. The filling of stone on each side of the bridge renders it enduring against the action of the waves.

The Industries of the Town.—The main pursuits of the inhabitants of Gilford have been agricultural; and yet various other pursuits have also been followed, and the mingled interests of these projects have held the attention of those who were ready for any under-

taking that evidently might be profitable or honorable to the projector.

While agriculture has been engaged in by most of the people, it has been conducted with varying wisdom, and been variously successful in different departments thereof, and in different times. The soil, varying much in its productive power, and its special adaptation to particular growths, is, on the whole, good and remunerative. There are sections in the highlands of the east part that are particularly adapted to grazing, and there wool-raising has been one principal object, and its ends attained without great difficulty. On the higher parts of the mountains the native grasses are unmixed with the baser or inferior grasses of the wet lowlands, and are more concentrated, nourishing and sweet-flavored. Hence, sheep seek these places, both for the coolness of the air or refreshing breezes and for the abundance and richness of the feed. There they fatten, and yield their fibre, which brings in a good income to the investor and cultivator. Formerly, each and every farmer had his limited stock of sheep; and it was thought to be an absolute necessity to the proper exercise of good husbandry to have a little store of wool for domestic manufacturing, and a little stock of mutton in a well-replenished larder. The surplus above home demand in these two items of flock-growth sought the market for revenue, or exchange for other necessaries, or, perchance, for the mere glory of laudable and successful production. In response to this usual, known and tempting venal store, the far-seeing wool-monger was sure to be on hand at the fit season, and with the proper ore in sack or wallet, intent on a commercial raid. There is one "lost art," or *lost sight*, in these days of steam and vapor: that is, the old-time drover, in his long blue frock,—a professional uniform, half-driving and half-walking, and riding anon; and collecting from farm-yard to farm-yard, till his bleating throng and lowing host fill the way, resembling a crusading army; and when the muster is complete, taking up the long, tedious pilgrimage, in one line of march, from the Aquadocton hill-sides and sheep-cots to the noisy sale-yards and slaughter-houses of that far-famed and bloody Brighton.

The meritorious generalship of such a campaign was for no ordinary man. The special commission for this royal order fell to the lot of such meat-men as Nathan, Jeremiah (called Jed.) and Asa Bachelder, Thomas Sewell, William Sargent, Nathan Bartlett and a few others, and in the later days, John O. Sanborn, Harrison Gilman, Joseph Sanborn, Jr., John Weeks, Carroll Follet, Ladd & Co. and a few others, who now are content to skirmish a little at short-range and on the offensive. While the old stock variety was generally raised, an improved variety of fine-wooled stock was kept in the mountan region by principally the Weeks Brothers & Sons. This merino wool was very superior for fine cloth-making, and brought a very high price in the market,—sometimes as high as a dollar per pound, and nearly double that of the common-stock wool. But as the sheep were of a diminutive size bodily, each one yielded a less quantity both of fleece and meat, and they were less remunerative for the purposes of food or clothing; and so merino wool-culture declined.

In later years, still another species was generally kept, of greater size, and producing a staple of coarser and longer fibre. But the extent of sheep and wool-raising has grown less of late, by reason of lower prices of wool, though the less value in the fleece has been offset by higher prices for the lambs and the mutton.

In the line of stock-raising, the production of beef is and has been an important branch of business. The ridges of land devoted to pasturage were well adapted to neat-cattle-feeding, and produced beef of an excellent quality, and gave abundant thrift to the stock so devoted. In the earlier years, in times of less demands for meats, with less population, and greater production of feeding, a large surplus of beef was sent to market by drift. Stock was kept less sumptuously at the barns, and in winter seasons, and almost universally, beef was grass-fed and young, and less expensively produced for the market.

The average farmer depended on his neat-stock sold for the greater amount of cash needed to meet obligations and procure other means of living. Nearly all the yearly increase of live-stock by generation was kept, and little slaughter of the young was tolerated. Veal was a rarity on the table of the farmer or the inn.

The dairy interests were important, and were mostly for distant markets. Cheese-making was as extensive as butter-making. The better farmer was accustomed to take his ox-load of butter and cheese in the fall season, and draw it to Portsmouth, and exchange them for West India goods,—that is, for sugar, salt, and perchance a cask of "the ardent," and fish. The lesser farmer had to obtain these through the medium of the common store, and make the home-made spruce beer and domestic cider answer for the more costly and stronger drinks of the gentlemen. In those days, at about every tenth house was the cider-mill; and hence, the demand for the cooper's service was immense. This craft, as far as the making, or rather, the repairing, of cider-casks was concerned, was carried on in a decidedly unique manner.

About the time of the apple-picking and cider-making, in November, a set of craftsmen took up the march, and went the rounds of the neighborhood, to renew the hoops on the casks needed, and merry indeed was the music of the cooper's whack, ringing over the hills. Cider was scarcely a commodity for market; either it was considered too sacred to be bartered, or it was not sufficient in quantity for more than the limit of home consumption. Improved fruit, or its culture, was quite largely undertaken

some years ago; and both new orchards were set from grafted nurseries, and old orchards were grafted. Very limited attempts were made to propagate or cultivate other fruits. The cherry, the plum and pear were considered as the luxury of the favored few. Sugar-making, from the maple, has been engaged in only to a small extent, and that in a diminishing proportion.

Poultry-raising has always been engaged in to a considerable extent, and in greater variety formerly. The vigil-keeping goose and the turkey have *had their day*, but are fast disappearing. The former is almost unknown, and the latter scarce. The hen is current, but egg-production was never extensive.

Other animals were sometimes kept, not entirely for profit, or for executing undertakings, but more particularly for convenience and fancy. The horse was thought to be as necessary to a complete furnishing of the barn-yard as the dog or cat was to the complete house. But yet some business was done in raising horses for the market or to sell. And now and then more than the one "domestic horse" graced the barn-yard of the more opulent; and, perchance, was spared to supply the needed horse-power in those days of stage-coaches, or even to supply and serve the desire and passion of the rich and those indulging in pride-show. An exception, perhaps, may be taken in pork-producing, for though the keeping of swine was for domestic ends, to furnish the home larder, yet many a dressed porker found its way to Portsmouth market, and later into other cities, whither trade was subsequently directed, and sent back in lieu of it the daintier luxuries of commerce or clean cash. In earlier times wheat-raising was quite extensive and fairly profitable. But from about 1830 this crop became oftentimes uncertain or a failure, by reason of the weevil-fly, whose ravages were great after the decrease of the native clover-growth, in which they had before that worked and spent their fury. Hence, gradually the wheat-culture declined, and the crop became insufficient to meet demands, and is now almost absolutely a thing of the past, and not likely to be revived. It was a rare thing in former times for a farmer to buy a barrel of flour. It was considered evidence of miserable husbandry, and a sure omen of ill success, or a failing fortune, or a precursor to a financial ruin. Likewise the corn crop was abundant and extensively put on the market. But very little of it was used for stock-feeding, either in their ordinary keeping or for their fattening. The surplus above home consumption and local supply of the domestic market was not inconsiderable. The oat crop and the potato crop were also in excess of home consumption, and became articles of merchandise in the market. The cultivation of flax was formerly extensive, and now is unknown. As a general rule, each farmer had his plot annually sown, and its yield carefully secured, properly treated or cured and well stored. And in due time it was manufactured,—the seed into linseed oil, which was once successfully and extensively done at Meredith Bridge, and the fibre to the stage of the dressed hank, or thread, or the fabric. The diminutive linen foot-wheel, and the larger tow-wheel, also usable for wool-spinning, were the absolutely necessary and commendable articles of outfit to the then diligent housewife. The factory was not then on the water-courses, but the substitute was on all the hill-sides. Home-made fabrics of wool and flax, and to some extent of even cotton, were the almost universal supply for apparel and house-furnishing, and somewhat for the market. The blithe, sweet-singing maid of those days, standing at the helm of her new-improved,[1] Shaker-made patent spinning-wheel, was in her dignity, and when the accredited stent of four skeins daily of seven knots, each containing twenty double threads, on an honest reel, was got off, and in good season in the afternoon, she was in her felicity, having earned the title of "*clever* girl" or "spinster."

The diligence of all the members of the family made it no onerous service to provide adequate raiment and other textile furnishing for the household. The house was a busy place, and resonant with the hum of the spindle, the rattle of the whacking-loom and the hundred processes of domestic labor.

One industry in the agricultural department deserves mention, and that was the silk-culture. About 1840 the mulberry-tree was cultivated on the light soil in the Gunstock Valley above Gilford Village, having been planted and introduced by Mr. Benjamin Rowe. The silk-worm grub was obtained and fed by the mulberry leaf, and a successful product of the silk cocoons was realized. These were sold unreeled, and the manufacturing of the silk of commerce from these was done elsewhere. An enthusiasm in this new industry was for a time quite extensively shared by the people possessing light soils, which were pronounced to be especially adapted to the mulberry culture; but the enterprise, though not fruitless, was not extended, and for a want of interested, enterprising operators, the scheme was not long prosecuted, and the silk-producing interests ceased. A few remaining trees only indicate the former attempt. From the "light infantry" of domestic manufactory we proceed to notice some of the "heavy artillery" of man-operated machinery. And first of these is the saw-mill. Lumber-making has been practiced since the settlement of the town, but only at first to meet existing necessities in the first building of dwellings. In later years much lumber has been manufactured for the general market. The saw-mills at first were

[1] The improvement of the Shaker wheel consisted in the patent head (so called), which secured greater velocity to the revolving spindle, by means of some gearing between the band-wheel and spindle-block, and also by an apparatus for adjusting the tension of the larger and lesser wheel-bands. This invention saved many a weary whirl during a day's work, for which benign appliance there was often heard a "God bless the good Shaker!"

mainly for producing boards and plank. The first dwellings were covered with shingles and clapboards made by hand, being rived and shaved by the farmer in his leisure days. Afterwards sawn shingles were used, but were vastly inferior. The saw-mills of the town have been the following: Lamprey's, near Alton line, which was abandoned forty years ago. It was operated by a small and inadequate stream, and only survived to meet a local need at that time. Foster's mill was built after Lamprey's went to disuse, and was to supply its place in the interests and demands of that part of the town. It also was inappropriately located, and proved unsuccessful, and ran but a few years. A large tract of heavily-wooded land in that section of the town was subsequently cleared, and its timber was manufactured into lumber by steam-power, and the lumber marketed. Colby's mill, on the same stream, the Miles River, was built after the disuse of Foster's, but was more the successor of the Leavit mill, which had been twice built and carried away, the first being a grist-mill, and the second for sawing, and the third now in use, for both sawing lumber and also shingles, and lately for threshing, besides. On the same stream, below, was the ancient Brown & Leavit mill, for sawing, not now in operation.

One of the earliest mills for sawing lumber was that built on the Gunstock stream by Simeon Hoyt and Esquire Ebenezer Smith, in 1789. As this was erected at the waterfall included in one of the public shares or the ministerial lot, it was subject to some conditions and limitations, and the permission of the use of the waterfall and adjacent lands was granted to these two gentlemen in 1788, to extend fifteen years, and conceding the right to clear and occupy for their mill-yard two acres, and on both sides of the river. They are also bound not to unnecessarily cut timber on the adjacent lots and to remove the mill at the expiration of the lease, or to sell it to the town; and, meantime, to give free right to saw on the part of the people any material desired for a meeting-house in that part of the town. This mill was then the only one in that heavily-wooded section. It was the source of all the board and plank-stock of that part, and shared, with other parts, the general patronage of the whole region. There was not much sawing of timber, that being almost always hewn. The mill was not removed nor sold to the town; but the encroachments on the public lot being so frequent and easy, the whole lot was sold and the proceeds of the sale invested for the benefit of the ministry. The mill, with the lot, was bought by Bernard Morrill, and it has been owned and run by him and his son until the present time. The flowing of the meadows above the village, while owned by parties not operating the mill, was limited to the 20th of May yearly, when the mill must stop; but by a single ownership, both of the mill and meadow, the flowing, and, consequently, the business of the mill, was afterward unrestricted as to times and seasons.

This mill has been operated by employed men at most times and has not often been idle for want of work on hand when there was a water supply, and it has been the source of a good income to the owners and operators. It has been several times damaged by freshets and substantially rebuilt, and, in later time, has been furnished with circular instead of upright saws. The greater part of an immense forest of timber in the Gunstock Valley and western mountain slopes has been converted into lumber at this mill, and thence taken to market or used in building in this vicinity.

It has been an appreciated accommodation to the public and a source of revenue to the owners and the class of men to whom its business furnished employment, and who lived upon the results of their engagement in its operation.

About 1835 a movement was made to build a mill on the lower part of the stream, near the only remaining large tract of pine timber land. This was built by Joseph Potter on his land, and under the foremanship of Mr. Bachelder (called Boston John). Mr. Potter and son entered upon the business of the manufacturing of lumber, including shingles and clapboards and lath. The mill was operated many years, mainly by John M. Potter, and was afterwards sold to Hazen Copp, who built dwelling-houses near by, and is still operated by his son, Augustus Copp. Facilities for grinding corn were added recently, and it has cut the entire growth of heavy pine timber in its vicinity into marketable lumber. It was only after years of endeavor and repeated trials that the dam was made permanent and substantial.

The location of the mill was, at first, on no public road, and it necessitated the laying and maintaining of the Valley road past it, and from the Intervale to the Fulling-mill route or road, involving two bridges over the stream. Shingle-sawing was early added to wool-carding and fulling, at the Mingo Fulling-Mill, and is still carried on by Deacon Heman Hunter. The same business has been carried on there by the successive owners, Meshech Sanborn, Christopher Gilman, Benjamin Gilman and others.

There were two mills at the Weirs—one on either side of the river. The Prescot Mill there gave name to the place for a time, as it was currently denominated "Prescot's Mills" as well as Weirs. The head was so slight at this point that the power was small, notwithstanding the great volume of supply of water and its being constant; hence the privilege was considered as unimprovable and of little value, so that it naturally fell into disuse, and, later, the heightening of the dam at Lake village destroyed the privilege altogether, and so both mills ceased long ago.

The lumber manufacture was extensive at the falls at the foot of the bay. Here Abraham Folsom built in 1780, and the mill has been in nearly continuous operation for more than one hundred years. He also

built and operated a grist-mill, and another saw-mill was afterwards built on the east side of the river, then called, by way of distinction, the "Gilford side," and was called at a time Bachelder's Mill, and again Lyford's Mill, and by the name of other owners or operators. In it the experiment was made of running a gang of saws, without good success.

These mills have largely been supplied with a stock of logs from the lake and bay, by being rafted from places on the borders of the same. These mills could do business the year round; whereas the mills on the smaller and variable streams would be capable of operation only in the seasons of the year when the water supply was abundant. This, however, was not altogether unfavorable to the owners, who had other business to prosecute, and the demand for sawing was limited to seasons intervening between the pressing claims of agricultural interests. So great was the volume of lumber manufacturing at Lake village, and proportionally so in excess of all other pursuits and products, that the place became known best by the current designation of "Slab City," and bore that title for a long time. Well might it have been called Log Town, as the river approaches were crowded at nearly all seasons with rafts of logs, floated thither from the lake.

At the season of low-water there was not the desired height of head or quantity of flow into the wing-dams and upon the rival wheels there on the different sides of the river; hence a device was resorted to to effect this matter, viz.: the construction of a sort of submerged breakwater—a curb of plank-work filled with stone, to anchor or ballast it, extending far up the middle of the channel into the current places of the river,—which should divide the flow and direct it in due proportion into the respective mill-ponds, and not suffer it to flow in greater measure to either one side, as it was inclined to do by reason of any obstruction or change of channel.

Competing interests were the foundation of rivalries and jealousies and devices on the part of the actors in the Folsom and the Bachelder enterprises, which, however, gave life and thrift to the business undertakings.

The lumber-mill at the Lower Falls—Meredith Bridge—was subject to just the same local competition; yet it found rivals and antagonists both in the competition of the upper mills and also in the competition of other and diverse interests and enterprises near to it.

In 1780, Colonel Samuel Ladd built his mill as the successor of that of Stephen Gale, who, in the four or five previous years, had been endeavoring to use the water-power at that place and had built a mill on the Meredith side, and had lost his hold on the reservoir by the yielding of his dam-structure to the force of the stream. Fire and flood alike opposed Colonel Ladd's determination, and his works were four times destroyed, but only to be rebuilt and enlarged by his indomitable will and equally-matched courage. He added compass to his undertakings and enjoyed a fair share of patronage in the lumber-making engagements of the time and place, and he even surpassed Folsom in the grinding and flouring patronage of the wide field. This saw-mill continued, till a comparatively recent date, to do its proper work. But it was unfortunately located in regard to its yard-room and its approaches, and hence went into disuse many years ago; and the sawing business at this place has been done since, first, by water-power, on the canal on Laconia side, by Cook & Co. at their sash and door manufactory, and still later, by the same company, by steam-power on the Gilford side, where no inconsiderable amount of lumber-making has been done.

Besides the above enumerated sawing establishments, the Collins mill has been in operation for some years, where the sawing of both lumber and shingle has been prosecuted; and the Whittier mill did gig-sawing and had small circular saws for the cutting-up business in carriage-making.

With these saws Gilford has not only met its own building demands, but has done no small amount of work in furnishing other parts with stock. Its great wooded area and stately forests made this department of industry to be both inevitable and successful, and also inspiring and inviting enterprise. These primitive growths have disappeared before the vigorous lumbermen and made useful under the severe attacking saws; but the broadaxeman's blade played no unimportant part in bringing this beauty and service out of the rough wilderness and unused bower.

A branch of industry akin to lumber-making was formerly prosecuted extensively, viz., stave-making and the associated cooperage. The oak growth of the mountain-sides furnished abundant and excellent materials for making casks of various sizes and uses. These staves were rived on the hill-sides and wrought in the many cooper-shops and transported to the markets far and near. Shooks, for casks of one hundred gallons capacity and upward, were extensively made and sent to the West Indies for the molasses manufacturers. Barrels for fish-packers, beef and pork-packers and for liquors were made and transported to Portsmouth. This work of manufacturing was done principally at the centre of the town, though to some extent in other parts. Jonas Sleeper, Joseph Sanborn, Henry Sleeper, George Wm. Weeks and others engaged extensively in this as a branch of trade and enterprise. Workmen were employed by them both for stave-riving and cask-making. The coopers in business were Nathan Hatch, Ebenezer S. Hunt, Joseph Sanborn & Sons, Samuel & Joshua Gilman, Moses Jewett, David Gould, Ezekiel & Nathan Collins, J. L. Davis, Simeon & Nathaniel Davis and many others. Indeed, the cooper-shop was a

common annex to the other buildings of many a place, and *Cooper* was not an unfrequent prefix to a surname, as, for example, Cooper-Gilman and Cooper-Jewett. The latter emigrated to Cape Cod, where the fish-barrel was in requisition.

The transportation of the manufactured casks was an undertaking of considerable magnitude. The huge load on the mammoth vehicle, drawn fifty miles in two days by stalwart ox-teams, was no trivial matter to carry out; and the sight of these huge moving piles was no tame affair to youthful curiosity and astonishment, as was also the music of the coopers' instruments, deftly handled, to their admiration of the artificers.

The mills for grinding have been erected and operated as follows: Folsom's mill, at the Lake village site. This was first and chiefly used for corn-grinding. In due time a rye crop was raised and was ground in the same set of stones, producing an unbolted meal. Finally, wheat was a product and required bolting, and hence a bolter was added, and it became a flouring-mill of general patronage.

Ladd's mill was successfully run, from 1780, in connection with the saw-mill, which was in the upper story of the building, and the grinding on the lower floor. This mill rivaled the Folsom mill, being more accessible by the main part of the population. There was some competition between the two as to the quantity and quality of flour made from a bushel of farmer's wheat; and so high did the enthusiasm of good millership run at times that it was declared of some that flour was produced and returned from their favorite mill exceeding the weight of the grist taken to the mill. But this must have been to special customers. Yet it must have effectually annulled the tradition that millers were not scrupulously exact in taking only lawful toll, or, at least, it should have proved that Gilford millers were exceptionally honest.

Ladd's mill was succeeded by one built by the factory company, and located farther down-stream and below the factory, or Ticking-Mill (so called). Its capacity was increased by adding two runs of stones and using two bolters. Many farmers used "fine Indian," or bolted corn-meal, as a substitute for wheat-flour, to make a superior bread.

Millers Bachelder and Dimond successively and successfully presided for a full term of service and years at the wheels of the Meredith Bridge Grinding and Flouring-Mill. The universal custom was for each farmer to carry frequent and small grists to the mill, and have them milled for a toll of one-sixteenth, or two quarts on a bushel. Ready-ground meal, or even flour, was at first rarely ever for sale or to be purchased. The toll-grain was on sale, but oftener transported than sold in the place and to residents. The balance of most crops was in favor of exportation for the market, and usually went to the cities, Portsmouth or Boston. In later years the great bulk of milling is that of the stock imported and on sale.

The mill at Gilford village, at the Hoyt's and Smith's privilege, was built not many years after the two other ones at the river. It accommodated the centre and eastern and, to some extent, the southern parts of the town. It did both grinding and bolting, and continued in use till about 1840, or till the building of the tannery at the same dam, and was repeatedly repaired. It is still standing, and has been owned some seventy years by the same parties and the same that owned the saw-mill, viz.: Esq. Bernard and General J. J. Morrill and son. The millers at this mill have been J. Pickering, S. Trefran, W. Meloon, William Knowles, Lowell Sanborn (Deacon Lowell, so called) and others temporarily. At this mill, and at others also, for a limited appointed time in the spring, the yearly stock of gypsum, or plaster of Paris, a cheap fertilizer, was ground, and other grinding was deferred for that period and afterwards resumed. Also, in the last of May usually, a day or two was appropriated to salt-grinding, for dairy uses, which wonderfully accommodated farmers' wives and saved them innumerable poundings of the mortar and pestle, whose music, however, was the delightful *matinée* of hill and dale, announcing to many a hungry toiler the sure progress of kitchen-work, and, like gong or bell or trumpet, was the first prelude of an unannounced but ready breakfast.

The disuse of the mill at Morrill's left the field open for enterprise. Moreover, the Leavitt mill, on Miles River, had been carried away, and the eastern part of the town was left dependent on some other mill. It was opportune to build.

At this time Jonathan Whitcher built a mill on the Upper Gunstock for grinding and bolting, to which he added also a threshing-machine, a turning-lathe and other machinery for making wheels, carriages and furniture. This mill continued only a few years, and, after repeated damages to its long, weak and expensive dam, and to the mill itself, by freshet, by reason of a want of patronage and its unprofitableness, it ceased to be maintained and was consequently abandoned.

Jeremiah Hunt was in business at this mill for himself, in the wheel and furniture interests, and in company in other departments, and was miller at a time. Then the whole of grinding and flouring was centred at Lake village and Laconia, except a little corn-grinding at Copp's mill at a time later. With less cereal products produced, and more imported and used, this is an adaptation both wise and in the line of natural drift. Yet it involves more labor and furnishing, and makes the result less lucrative. The old-time going to mill, with grist on the shoulder or on horseback, has given place to more extended trips in vehicles, light and heavy. The preparation of the grain for the milling state has been variously done. At one time the flail and coursing breezes were all the mediation used. Then the mechanical fanning-mill was resorted to to conquer a calm. Then the

separating-mill, or thresher, was used and operated by horse-power and by water-power.

Two styles of the portable horse-power machines were invented and used. One was constructed with a sweep and gearing and rope-tension, operated by horses in draught. The other with a treadle incline and belting, and operated by horse-weight on the treadle. One of the former was owned and operated by a Mr. Bachelder, going from farm to farm. Samuel Blaisdell & Sons owned and operated one of the latter pattern; and still others were brought into parts from adjacent towns. But the inconvenience of so frequent relocation and transportation, and the entertainment of the workmen and horses, was such that the stationary mill, to be operated by water-power, promised better success and speedy introduction; and proved so. Hence, the almost simultaneous construction of two such mills about the year 1835 or 1840,—the first at the Whittier mill and the other at the carding, fulling and shingle-mill, owned by Christopher Gilman, then by Meshech Sanborn, Benjamin Gilman and Hermon Hunter. The same provision for the threshing season was made at the Collins mill and at Meredith Bridge and Lake village, and, later, at Colby's.

The first years these mills were in use the patronage was extensive. Farmers drew their two, five, or ten tons of grain from one to eight miles to have it threshed and returned, each one going at an appointed time. These mills have but little patronage now, and some of them have ceased to be used at all. So little grain is raised that it is not a great task to separate it by hand-flail, or not very unprofitable to feed the oat crop unthreshed. And rye is rarely threshed in this machine, because of the damage to the straw.

Mills for wool-carding and cloth-dressing were put in, one at Laconia, operated by James Morrison and afterwards by John Buzzell, who, though they lived in Gilford, did their work on the Meredith side. This was discontinued some years ago, on the decline of home-made cloth and yarn, and to give place to their enterprise of cloth-making.

The carding was first done by machinery at the village on the Hoyt's and Smith's mill privilege. Subsequently a mill was built a mile below, at the junction of an eastern branch of the river, and machinery for fulling and dressing and pressing cloth was put in and operated by skilled workmen, and the carding machinery was transferred from Hoyt's mill to this. Fulled cloth for men's wear and the pressed cloth, a kind of flannel, for women's wear, was the general dependence. This mill and work was continued till the fashionableness of satinet came about, and then both the Buzzell's mill at Laconia and the private loom of the farmer's house produced that pattern of fabric. The warp (cotton) for the domestic article was made for many years by Mr. Parker and his children, at the end of the bridge opposite Ladd's grist-mill.

Stephen Chapman was a fuller at Gunstock Fulling-Mill, and others conducted the business for a term, and the business ceased nearly a half-century ago. Later the wool-carding ceased, and neither is now in use.

The Ticking Company was located on the Gilford side, at Meredith Bridge. It was very early in operation, making bed-ticking; while the brick mill made sheetings.

The Ticking, Company of which W. Melcher, Thomas Bobb, Mr. Green and three others were members, was a well-managed and successful firm.

It realized less changefulness than the other companies. Some changes occurred, however, in after-years, both in the *personnel* of the company and in its business. The new company built more extensively, and changed the machinery from cotton-working to that of wool-working, and from that of cloth-making to that of knitting-works, and are producing hosiery goods in all the mills belonging to the company. The daily products of these mills are immense, and go to commission agents in Boston, and thus are put upon the general trade, and are of a high standard.

The first cotton-mill at Lake village was one of the earliest built, and in near succession to the Avery mill at Meredith Bridge. Later the woolen mill (so called) was built, but not immediately put into operation or furnished with machinery. These were both built on the then Meredith side of the river. The change of the ownership of the property at this place was unfavorable to the development of the interests in manufactures here. The Pingree ownership and management promised better times, but soon left no better condition, and the Locks and Canal Company, while, by a higher dam, it created greater head, left the use of the motive power undeveloped, and rather restricted and retarded expansion at this place. In quite recent years a mill has been built and put into operation on the east side of the river, and is producing hosiery goods. Hosiery was also made at one time in the carding-mill at Gunstock Valley, by Augustus Copp and others; but it did not continue many years.

The foundry industry was early and latterly an important one. The smelting furnace was never completed. It was begun at Folsom's or Bachelder's Mills, and was designed on a grand scale. A huge conical chamber was half-built of stone, and remained in *statu quo*, unfinished, for a time, and was then finally removed.

Mismanagement and a fatal casualty at the mountain, the distance of transporting the ore and the expensiveness of getting it out, the cost of preparing and running the furnace, so as to compete with other iron-mining companies in the northern part of the State, together with the limitation of capital, proved too great obstacles to the success of the iron-mining project; and hence it was soon utterly abandoned.

But a blast furnace was put into operation for using pig in castings. This industry proved feasible, and, being well managed, was profitable. As the use of stoves came to be so extensive, their production was an important industry; also hardware, in the line of culinary utensils and farming implements, were in increasing demand.

The discontinuance, gradually, of the old wooden and iron-clad plow, and the introduction of the cast-iron one, made ready market for a great quantity of foundry products, and gave employment to a large number of moulders and foundry-workers and much capital. This industry, conducted chiefly by the Cole family, has been an extensive and leading one at Lake village, and a substantial benefit to both the village and the town in general. The trade in, as well as the production of, this class of merchandise has been mainly at Lake village and in the hands of these men. Hence the place was called, for a long period, the Furnace village.

The iron-work done in the repair shops of the railroad located here has also increased the business of casting and added much to the bulk of foundry production, and the shops have given employment to a large force of workmen and given impulse and growth to the place.

This village, in population and business, has increased rapidly of late years, and is now the rival of Laconia, and by water approaches is even better connected. These two largest centres of business and population were begun at nearly the same time, but the lower one had decidedly the advantage for many years, particularly in having the court, the academy, the greater trade, the greater extent of manufactures, better connections in the old modes of travel by the stage lines, the bank, the taverns, the law-offices, the resident physicians, the churches and the central position in relation to the other towns already then settled. All these things contributed much to the prosperity and importance of the Lower village, and were almost entirely wanting in the Upper village.

From the working of cast-iron to that of wrought-iron the transition is natural and easy. The initial department of this work was that of the common blacksmith. The places and parties of this industry have been alluded to in the notices of the *personnel* of the first settlers and need now no minute tracing. The services of the blacksmith were a primary necessity and demand, as not only for horse-shoeing and ox-shoeing and the ironing of vehicles and making of farming tools, but even the nails used by the carpenter were made of wrought-iron and produced at the common smith's forge in the early days of the settlement.

Some of the first artisans in this line were Antipas Gilman, in the south part of the town, and his two sons,—Winthrop and Josiah,—the latter of whom worked also afterwards at the village and subsequently became preacher to the Universalist Society there and finally settled in Lynn, Mass., following his profession there; and Henry Wadleigh, in Chattleborough; and Samuel Blaisdell, at his place in the northwest part of the town; succeeded by some four of his sons, particularly Philip O., who worked at the same place; and John, who wrought at the village and elsewhere and finally on Gunstock Hill; and Daniel, at the Lake-side road (the Captain Locke place) and afterwards at the Plains, his present residence; also James Follett, on Gunstock Hill; and at the village also William and Ebenezer Stevens, successively; and Josiah Gilman, already mentioned; and William H. Wadleigh, who wrought in several shops and for many years; and in later times Charles Beede, Benjamin Dame, Gilman Leavitt, Dudley Leavitt, with Charles Beede, Jacob Blaisdell, Charles Swain, a Mr. Cross and others temporarily. There have been six shops at the village, and the work done there has been of considerable variety as well as magnitude. John Blaisdell made hoes and edge-tools. His shop stood near the present site of the church and town hall. Beede (alone and with D. Leavitt) made axes and pitchforks and chains, and he built, on the new road, the present Wadleigh shop. Gilman Leavitt and Wadleigh, and, to some extent, others, ironed wagons, carriages and sleighs, and were tire-setters, and all did shoeing.

Smith-work was done at Lake village by Rabie and Hiram Gilman, and later, for carriages, by Rublee, who puts up the wood-work also. The same business, on a large scale, was done at Meredith Bridge by Thomas Babb, on the Gilford side. The most of the smith-work there was done on the Meredith side by Daniel Tucker and others.

The machinist business was carried on in connection with the factory and afterwards in separate buildings. Badger Taylor and Alva Tucker were early workmen at this trade. Later, a large building has been devoted to the business, located on the site of the old Ladd's mill.

The tanning and shoe-making and peg-making industries have been important. The old-style tan-yard and the bark-mill was quite common in different parts of the town. Benjamin Weeks, Esq., built one in 1792, and he did some business in the line and in connection with his son Matthias. Jeremiah Thing, nearly as early, pursued the business on Liberty Hill. Captain James Follett and also Richard Martin had yards on Gunstock Hill. The latter was run by John L. Martin afterwards and bought by Joseph & S. S. Gilman. These all have ceased to be operated.

Bernard Morrill carried on an extensive business at the village, which was enlarged and continued by I. I. Morrill and by I. I. & J. D. Morrill and by I. I. Morrill and Samuel Wright. About forty years ago the old yard was abandoned and a new mill was built, with steam works and water-power, for grinding bark. This has been in operation till within a short time

for tanning, but the currying ceased some years ago. Another yard was many years in use at the village, run by Matthias Sewall and also Morrill Thing, but ceased to be used thirty years since. Matthias Sewall had a yard and business at the Plains before and after doing business at the village. James Crocket did a large tanning business at Meredith Bridge, near the Eager tavern and court-house. This was abandoned nearly fifty years ago. The main business in this line was done on the Meredith side by Worcester Boynton, on the site of the Buzzell mill and at Morrison's livery stable. A small amount of business was done in this line at other points in town.

The craft of the shoemaker was a special one from the first. William Clark was the itinerant shoemaker, going from house to house to do the yearly shoe and boot-making for the families in turn.

Joseph Potter, Sr., was a permanently-located shoemaker at his homestead.

Samuel Gilman (1st), a deformed or crippled man, practiced cobblery on Gunstock Hill. His son Jeremiah and grandson Daniel continued the business at the village (at B. Morrill's) and on Gunstock Hill, and the last-mentioned at three different locations in the village, and, finally, at the homestead, near the original place, on the hill. Paul Stevens pursued the trade first in the south part of the town and afterwards near the village. Israel Potter and, lately, his grandson, T. O. Potter, worked at the business at the old homestead and near by.

Leavit Sleeper very early was shoemaker at Gilford village. George W. Munsey early learned the business at Meredith Bridge, with one Mugget, and for many years pursued the business at the village. David Hale Munsey and Amos Prescot Munsey also carried on the business, in connection with George W., and the former also separately, and the work has not entirely ceased at the shop of David Hale Munsey. He has worked, or located his shop, at some four different points in the village. Thos. Perkins Ayer carried on the business at three different places in the village, and finally at the Plains. Daniel Gilman and T. P. Ayer worked also at harness-making. George Crosby, at Gunstock Hill, worked also at harness-making and shoemaking. Andrew Whittier pursued the trade in the east part of the village for many years; and Joseph Potter, son of Joseph Jr., was his apprentice. John Avery was apprentice of Daniel Gilman, and Jonathan Leavitt of Thos. P. Ayer. Warren Thompson worked at the business at the village, and at Laconia afterwards. Nathaniel Edwards and Jacob Clark were shoemakers at Meredith Bridge, and Daniel Dinsmore carried on the harness-making business, first on the Gilford side and afterwards on the Laconia side. Simon Rowe also for a time worked at the business at Gilford village, on sole-work. There has been no shoe manufactory on a large scale in Gilford, but the workmen at the business have been numerous. Some of these have also been dealers in leather, especially George W. and D. H. Munsey, Thos. P. Ayer and Daniel Gilman. The sole-leather trade was considerable. In later years ready-made shoes, for sale in shoe-stores, supply the greater part of the demand, so that, with a greater population and larger volume of business in the shoe line, the custom-workers are less. It was the almost universal custom for each man to buy a stock of leather and have it made into shoes and boots for the family on measure. The first settlers rarely had boots, but used the shoe and buskin, and some thought it a sinful extravagance to wear boots, especially of calf-skin.

The manufacture of shoe-pegs was begun on the north side of the river, on the canal, by Mr. S. K. Baldwin, and was brought to a pause by the great fire, which, originating in the peg-factory, destroyed the greater part of the business section of the place. This industry was resumed on the Gilford side in the place of the grist-mill, at Ladd's mill. It was carried on for a term of years, turning out about fifty bushels of pegs daily, many of which were exported to Europe after supplying the home market. After the destruction of these works the enterprise was started anew, with increased capacity, in buildings erected a short distance up-stream, and operated by power at the dam, communicated by continued shafting. The drying process is attended by considerable danger of conflagration. The timber used, principally white-birch and white-maple, was at last brought by railroad from the upper part of the State and Vermont. The business was attended with success by Mr. Baldwin & Sons.

The manufacture of hats and caps was undertaken by different parties at sundry times and divers places. A hat manufactory was started very early at Avery's, and Mr. Hibbard, on the Oaks road, was a hatter, and J. G. Weeks, at the village, conducted the business. G. W. & John G. Weeks, at the village, made also a stock of caps, of cloth and partly of fur. The industry of millinery was very limited in the days of home-made apparel. Miss Nancy and Fanny Stevens conducted a limited business in that line at the village, and some volume of business of the same was done at Meredith Bridge and Lake village. Likewise, dress-making was but limitedly conducted as an industry of itself, the average woman considering herself a master of the art, if the construction of their apparel in the simple style of former days could be said to involve anything of artifice at all. Yet to the higher class there were some ministering adepts to meet the imagined exigency; and these were represented slightly among other craftsmen, and their services were generously rewarded.

The tailor and tailoress were much more in demand, though the major part of men's apparel was made up by the clever maid of the house, or her training and instructive mother and sister. The craft was, however, represented from the beginning.

The primitive tailor was also an itinerant, and, with bodkin and goose and press-board, migrated through the neighborhood to uniform the lad and sire; the "hailed of all men" was the tailor. A clever dame by the name of Hannah Parsons, from Gilmanton, used to make her yearly tour a-tailoring, to the infinite delight of the ragged urchin and tattered swain. Joseph Sanborn, Sr., was also of this craft, and lived near Meeting-House Hill. Misses Ann and Sarah Munsey carried on this business some years at Gilford village; and later, Simon Goss and one McFarland; and in the east part of the town Joseph Roberts practiced the vocation. Mrs. Bartlet, on the Plains, and Messrs. Bugbee and Odlin, at the Furnace village, conducted the business. At Meredith Bridge the main business was done at first on the Meredith side by Francis Russell, and afterwards by Charles Russell and others. In later times, Nathaniel Stevens carried on the business in different shops.

The artisans on wood-work have not been few in Gilford, nor inapt. Chief of these has been the carpenter, including ship carpenter and framer. The average settler was a clever worker on wood, and he consequently rudely constructed many things himself, as out-buildings and many things needed in husbandry, and left for the carpenter the more difficult mechanisms, or the superintendence of non-journeymen workers. In the class of skilled journeymen workers were the following,—viz.: The Sanborns (Lowell, Richard, Lowell, Jr., Richard, Jr., Osgood, Benjamin, Lowell (Deacon) so-called) and others. They all, or nearly all, were practicing farming, or some other collateral vocation also at intervals. Then the Blaisdells (Samuel, the framer, Eliphlet and Hugh) and others. Then Joseph Thing, Sr. and Jr.; also John and Abel and Abel, Jr., Hunt. The Hunts were finishers in panel-work, banisters and ornamentations. In later years there were David Watson, Gardner Cook, Thomas M. Smith, F. Follet, P. Lovit, Jeremiah Hunt, A. Woodward and many others. Jonathan Watson and Thomas Ayers were broad-axemen, and had worked at ship-carpentry. Samuel Leavit and a Mr. Bachelder were handy as millwrights. Thomas Plummer, Joshua Gilman, Enoch Osgood, Jonathan Whittier, Daniel Gove, Benjamin Rowe, Simeon Hoyt, Jr., John Abel, Jr., and Jeremiah Hunt and a few others were wheelwrights, as well as handy at carpentry.

Door, sash and blinds were formerly made by the common carpenter, but now at factories. The trade of carpentry has been an important one, as the work to be done has always been of considerable magnitude, the most of the buildings having been made of wood, and not a few of large dimensions and improved patterns.

Cabinet and furniture-making, as an industry, has been carried on at different places, as at Meredith Bridge by Ephraim Mallard, and on the Meredith side by the Somes Brothers; at Gilford village in the Whitter mill, by Jeremiah Hunt; at Abel Hunt's by himself and son, and by a few others at other places.

Coffins and caskets were formerly made by common carpenters.

Artisans on stone-work have been of some note and carried on a limited business, both here and in some other places. Esquire Benjamin Wadleigh and Prescot Goss are still in active life as stone-cutters. Formerly there was quite a general inclination on the part of the young men of this town to enter upon the stone-cutting business. John & Freeman S. Gilman were engaged in the business extensively here and especially in Massachusetts. John M. Rowe in Frankfort, Me., where he quarried for Boston market great quantities of building-stone. William Levi, Dudley and Benjamin Folsom were also engaged in the business, and Joseph, son of Joseph Potter, Jr. Simeon Hoyt, Jr., also pursued the building of stone-work, and various other parties engaged in the coarser grades of stone-work and building, as stone-masons. There were here only a few formations of stone which were good for quarrying. The mountain deposits were of coarse and not compact substance, and the boulder masses were not usually fissile; yet some good monumental works have been made of them.

Workers of marble have been Jno. Merrill and Merrill, Hull & Co. This establishment has been a successful one, and has been lately located on the Meredith side, at Laconia, and employs several workmen.

The ordinary work of brick-masons has been limited, as but few brick buildings have been built in town. William and Henry Plummer, and Paul and Smith Stevens and some others did the masonry of former years, and in later times the work is dependent on artisans in the craft from other places.

The industry of brick-making was prosecuted in town a few years, particularly by Benjamin Rowe, on the Pine Hill stream, and this yard supplied the domestic market. But the notable Dol brick-yard, at the Weirs, on the Meredith side, was such in capacity, and by reason of the peculiar character of its clay, and in the quantity and quality of its products, that competition was impossible; hence, the few clay deposits in the town were not extensively used in brick-making.

The industry of pottery was carried on for many years, conducted by one Mr. Goodhue, at Gilford village. The clay was obtained from the Weirs, and was made into kiln-burnt brown earthen-ware. For milk-pans and crocks of various sizes and forms it was an excellent article, and was in general use till, in later years, the use of tin in the manufacture of wares for dairy uses, and stone for making jars and other vessels, superseded them, and caused this industry to be discontinued, and much to the satisfaction of the using public, as the earthenware was very fragile, as well as ponderous, and its glazing poisonous.

The manufacture of artificial limbs has been an industry pursued. The Palmer limb was invented at Meredith Bridge, and manufactured by him there (the iron-work by Charles Clement), at the corner of Main and Church Streets; but, subsequently, Woodman Jewett pursued the enterprise in Gilford, and then Samuel Jewett and others engaged in it, and finally the works were mostly removed to other places, as New York and Philadelphia.

Paper boxes have been manufactured by E. Beaman and another firm at Laconia. The demand for them has been great, and the industry employs many hands and considerable capital. The old-fashioned band-box, of a wooden veneer, has been superseded by the modern paste-board box of various forms and sizes, in which light manufactured goods are packed and sent to the market or the commission agent.

The trade of basket-making was pursued by Levi Lovit and Ichabod Buzzell at the east and west parts of the town respectively; also the sons of these, respectively, at the same places; and that of the former at Laconia in later years. Ezekiel Collins also pursued the business near Laconia, and Abel Hunt & Son at his place. These last also reseated the ashen chairs, and manufactured other articles. The industry of palm-leaf braiding was extensively pursued at one time. The work was done in the families, and conducted by the traders; those at Gilford village, Laconia and Lake village; particularly G. W. Weeks, Mesheck Sanborn, Horace Bugbee and a few others.

The enterprise and business of general trade has been important, and was early entered into, and is continued in increased amount and compass. Benjamin Weeks, Esq. began trade at his residence in the last century. His sons, Daniel and Elisha, were conducting the business there in the two first years of this century, the former succeeding the latter. The latter also did business later in Boston, which business was crippled in the time of the War of 1812, and he returned to Gilford and did more or less trading here in an informal way afterwards. His sons, John G. and George W., were long in trade at the village, and the latter, later, at Lake village. A store was stocked at Gunstock meeting-house by Stephen Pearly, of Meredith Bridge, and was run a few years by a clerk, and the same was closed and the building removed to the village. After this, Joseph Sanborn was in trade there for several years, and was succeeded by Jonas Sleeper, and he, in turn, by Benjamin Jewett, Jr., Esq. About this time Levi R. Weeks began trade there, but soon removed from town, as did also Elisha.

Charles Stark entered into trade at the Goodhue pottery, and in a few years was succeeded by Benjamin Weeks, Jr., and later by George W., and then by Weeks & Follet. These stores were well patronized and successfully conducted.

About the year 1840, the business being large, rivalry began, and a new firm was formed by Benjamin Jewett, formerly in the business, and Albert Chase, who had been clerk at the Stark store and also at Jewett's, and Jeremiah Thing. The firm of Jewett, Chase & Thing continued but a few years, became embarrassed, and was dissolved. The firm of Weeks & Follet was afterwards dissolved, and G. W. & Benjamin F. Weeks went into trade in the Jewett, Chase & Thing store. Richard Glidden was afterwards associated with G. W., and B. F. went out of trade. In later years George W. went into trade with his sons at Lake village. Levi B. Thompson returned from Brunswick, Me., and set up trade in a new store, and George W. & John Munsey traded at the Jewett store, and afterwards in the Thompson store. Mesheck Sanborn, a long-term postmaster, traded in a third store, and was succeeded by John Sleeper. Trade began to decrease under the facilities of transit to Meredith bridge, after the building of the Gully road, and the three stores were succeeded by two, and at length by one, and, in reduced volume of business, Martin Eaton continued the business for awhile, and at present the Jones store supplies the demands.

At Lake village the store on the west side was the only store at first; afterwards, Cole's store at the furnace, and the Bugbee store, at the bridge, were added; afterwards, G. W. Weeks and various other dealers opened places of trade, and the business is now of large capacity, and holds an enlarged place in the supply of the outlying districts, and in the patronage on the part of those who more and more make their marketing here.

The bakery business has been carried on at Lake village by Charles Elkins. The trade at Meredith bridge in early years was predominantly given to the Meredith side, and to this day the bulk of trade is there.

The French store, however, has done a fair share of business since its opening, which was at an early date, and has not frequently changed ownership. Henry French conducted it for many years, and was principal member of later partnerships. Avery's store was the first opened, in 1790, at the end of the bridge. Various other business concerns were located in two small buildings on each side of the roadway, at the abutment of the bridge. The one on the up-river side of the roadway was built by L. B. Walker, Esq., and extended beyond the natural shore-line into the river, and its supposed obstruction to the water-flow created a sensation on the part of those interested in the water-power above, and demands were made for its withdrawal, on penalty of its being overturned into the river.

Richard Gove conducted, for nearly a half-century, the jewelry business in this and other buildings. The post-office, established in 1824, was once kept in the building on the down-river side of the way by Mr. A. C. Wright, who conducted the paper, the *Winnipiseogee Gazette*, and did business as shoe-dealer, and

afterwards in Lowell, Mass., whence he came, and whither he returned. The large block on the corner has been occupied by various parties for offices, residences and trading-places, and on its site, since its destruction, have been located various structures, among which is a market, a shoe-shop and drug-store. Swain's store has been recently added, and one opposite the hosiery was in occupancy by I. Tilton for some years.

Hotel-keeping, a branch of trade, has been of some importance and has been conducted by a few enterprising men as landlords.

The Lawrence tavern, on Gilford side, was rival of the Robinson's tavern, on the other side. It was kept by Ebenezer Lawrence, and afterwards by John Tilton, and then became the Willard Hotel, and was considered "beautiful for situation," and a favorite resort to the best class of the traveling public and for boarders. It was afterwards kept by Young, Morrison & Everet. The Eager tavern was nearer the court-house, but "the court" usually made his abode at the Willard, and the litigant more generally at the Eager and Robinson's. The Eager has often changed landlords and name. It has been kept by Asa Eager, Frank Chapman, Charles Beede, Hiram Verrill, Mr. Tuck, A. Morrison, John Blaisdell and others, at different times, and known as the Belknap House and by other names, and been enlarged and rebuilt. The building of another house at Winnesquam, "The Bay View," and now still another, "Vue De L'Van," has been in response to summer travel and required boarding, which has greatly increased; and other houses for boarding, such as the Maplewood, etc., have been opened.

At Lake village, Sargent's tavern was opened some thirty years ago, and before that there was no public-house and not much travel to require one. The travel by stage was mainly through Meredith. As to travel, its mode, direction and extent, great changes have occurred. The stage-lines were from Conway and the upper parts of the State to Concord and Boston. Daily trips were made each way. One day took passengers from the upper towns to Concord, and the next day to Lowell and Boston. These stages were usually filled. Daniel Greene drove a mail line from Meredith Bridge, through Gilmanton, to Pittsfield, and a bi-weekly stage ran to Alton Bay. This last route underwent some alterations,—at one time passing through Gilford village, and, at another, *via* Intervale to Lake village, and was finally discontinued and a special route made to the village; and West Alton was connected with Alton Bay.

Robert Carr kept a semi-hotel, or entertained teamsters and travelers, as a halting-place between Emerson's, at West Alton, and Meredith Bridge. Captain James Follet furnished meals and entertained at town-meetings and on other public occasions at the Meeting-House Hill. These, with many other places recently, furnishing board in the summer season, constituted the hotel provisions in the town and vicinity.

About 1845 travel by rail began. The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad was first opened to Meredith Bridge, and afterwards to Plymouth, and finally to Wells River.

The repair-shops were located at Lake village, and a wharf and landing at the Weirs.

Before this, in 1832, the first steamboat, the "Belknap," was built at Lake village, and got up into the lake by being buoyed up, to pass the shallows at the Weirs. She was a heavy, clumsy boat, and ran only a few years till she ran aground near Long Island, and was finally broken up and disposed of. Captain Winborn Sanborn was the commander of her, and he was, in after-years, also of the "Lady of the Lake." Since that time the "Lady of the Lake," the "White Mountain," the "Long Island," the "Winnipesaukee," the "Minneola," the "James Bell" and many other smaller steamers have been put upon routes on the lake, and communicate with the Weirs and Lake village. Much transportation has been made also by the horse-power toll-boats, and in gondolas (so-called popularly), and by rafts and smaller boats.

The corporations located in the town, or doing business therein, have been the Iron-Mining and Foundry Company, the Ticking-Mill Company, the steamboat companies, the Academy Corporation, the Horse Railroad Company (formed in 1883, and running street cars from Laconia and Lake village), the Savings-Bank, National Bank and some smaller concerns that do business on joint capital and have common interests.

In educational work and facilities, the town has a commendable record in the past, and standing at present.

When the town was incorporated there had been formed ten districts in which schools had been maintained, and the money raised that year for the support of these schools was four hundred and ninety-two dollars. These districts have since been increased till they numbered fourteen. The added districts were the Lake village (the village having grown up since that time), the Zebedee Morrill District, the Daniel Brown District and the Captain Marsten District. These schools were maintained by the school-money, divided according to the valuation of the district, as bounded. Hence, they varied in duration, and often were of short duration. Usually, a summer and a winter term was held, of eight or twelve weeks each. Select schools were occasionally held at Gilford village and at Lake village in more recent years, and, in 1820, an academy was established at Meredith Bridge, which was sustained some forty years, and then consolidated with the High School or graded schools of that village. This was a rival school of the Gilmanton Academy, which was established there in 1794.

The academy had not, alas! the prestige of that of

Gilmanton, a generous grant of land from the State and the appropriation of its school-lot from the town. But it had the moral support of the better class of the community, and a liberal patronage. It was well instructed and managed under Preceptor Joshua M. Pitman, from Meredith, and Dyer H. Sanborn, from Gilmanton, and John C. Clark, Mr. Emerson and others, whose preceptorships were the good fortune of the corporation and the praise of the patrons and students. There had been a short interim in the principalship when Benjamin Stanton, from Lebanon, Me., and a graduate of Bowdoin College, assumed the duties of principal, and Clara Stanton those of assistant and preceptress, which was in 1849, and continued till 1853.

The school was sustained a few years afterwards and was taught by several teachers, among whom were Woodbury L. Melcher, A.M., Mr. Richer, Professor Hammond, Professor Burleigh and, after consolidation, by J. G. Jewett and others, and was at length consolidated with the graded public schools, and its record becomes merged in that of the town schools. At different times select schools were held for a single term at Gilford village. Such were taught by Albert G. Weeks and Nathan Weeks, William H. Farrar, C. C. Watson, D. S. Frost, Dr. Dearborn and others. The old-time teachers were severe disciplinarians, and the scholars of that day stalwart and rude. The female teachers of the summer school were somewhat noted for their matronly kindness and care and advanced age. Two by the name of Mary Sanborn followed the vocation till in far advanced years.

Among the male teachers who exclusively taught the winter schools were William H. Farrar, Albert G. Weeks, Ira G. Folsom, Rev. Mr. Damon, Daniel K. Smith, Rev. D. C. Frost and others, who were men of ability and extended education, and some were collegians. Of another class, athletic and disciplinarians, were Jeremiah Thing, James Morrison, John Davis, J. J. Morrill, Daniel Eaton, George Hoyt, Samuel Evans, Jonathan Weeks, Harrison Bennet, William B. Weeks, Benjamin Sanborn, David Y. Smith, Aaron Blaisdell, Daniel Blaisdell, John M. Rowe, Nathan Weeks, William Morrill, Harrison Sanborn, Rufus Morrill, S. S. Ayer, William Hunt, George Sanders, George Sleeper, Nehemiah Sleeper, Simon Rowe, Shepherd Rowe, Rev. J. L. Sinclair, M. B. Smith and many others. Nehemiah Sleeper was school committee for the town at its commencement, and Esquire Benjamin Weeks was a leading man in educational interests even before the incorporation of the town. A few sons of Gilford have graduated at college,—William, son of Esquire Benjamin Weeks, Albert G. Weeks, Ira Folsom, J. P. Watson, Woodbury L. Melcher, C. C. Watson, John B. Morrill, A. J. Thompson, Jonas Sleeper, Daniel Dinsmore, Joseph B. Clark and a few others.

The town early contained circulating libraries, which did much for the instruction and general intelligence of the community; these were well read, but have not been maintained. A public library is provided by Laconia for that part of Gilford now detached.

There have been two newspapers published in town,—one more recently at Lake village and one formerly at Meredith Bridge,—but papers published in Boston and New York have larger circulation.

The *Gazette* (*Winnipesaukee*), at Meredith Bridge, was edited and published sometimes in Gilford and sometimes in Meredith, and under changed names. Among its editors and managers have been Charles Lane, J. C. Moulton, A. C. Wright, Mr. —— Baldwin (of unhappy and premature death), and several others. Mr. Drake was some years foreman printer. The *Laconia Democrat* may be considered the successor of the *Gazette*, and has been well conducted, but belongs to Laconia properly. The *Lake Village Times* is under the management of the Hon. Mr. Haynes, member of Congress, and is a successful issue and patronized by readers of the town of the Republican party and sympathies. Gilford has not been distinguished for authors and authorship, unless we except the work done in the line of text-books by Dyer H. Sanborn, and the ordinary editorials in the regular issues of newspapers.

In professional ranks and services there have been adepts and honorable success. The medical practitioners have been many, and by no means in dishonor. They have been generally trustworthy and efficient, and, in some instances, distinguished. In the first years after the settlement of this part of the Gilmanton territory the demand for medical and surgical services was met by the abundant supply of doctors resident in Old Gilmanton. Many of them had a wide practice, even spanning Gilford, and extending across the lake into towns adjacent to the northern shore. Such men were Dr. William Smith, in 1768 and to 1830; Jonathan Hill, 1778 and onward into the present century; Obadiah Parish, 1790–94; Abraham Silver, 1790–1801; Simon Foster, 1793–1824; Daniel Jacobs, 1796–1815; Benjamin Kelley, 1801–39; Asa Crosby, 1816–32; Thomas H. Merrill, 1814–22; William Prescott, 1815–33; Dixie Crosby, 1824–38, and at Gilford, 1835–38; Otis French, 1828 and onward; Jacob Williams, 1816–28; Nathan C. Tebbetts, 1825 and onward; John C. Page, who practiced at Gilford village in 1826 and Gilmanton, 1832–36, and was afterward a minister; Nahum Wight, 1832 and onward many years; Joseph Gould, 1820 and onward; Edward G. Morrill, 1834 and afterward; and some others for a short time.

Those who have located and practiced in this town, more exclusively, were Zadock Bowman, at Meredith Bridge, in early times; J. C. Prescot; Dixie Crosby, about 1835, and who became distinguished as surgeon and professor in Dartmouth Medical College; Josiah Crosby, succeeding Dixie; Andrew McFarland, 1838 and onward; J. L. Peasley, who soon retired

from practice; Dr. Garland, about 1845–60; Dr. Ayer, 1850 and onward; Dr. Francis Sleeper, native-born, and practicing till about 1860; Warren Sleeper and Warren Leach, homœopathists, or of the Botanic School; Dr. Knowles, a few years, about 1845; Dr. Prescot, succeeding Knowles; Dr. Wilson, about 1875, and again at present; Dr. Weeks, homœopathist; Dr. Foster, to the present time; Dr. B. Munsey, eclectic to the present time at Gilford village and also Laconia; Dr. Josiah Sawyer, at the village for many years prior to 1845; Dr. George W. Munsey, at the village for some forty years prior to 1856; Dr. Charles Tebbets, at the village and later at Laconia; Dr. Dearbon, at the village a short time; Dr. Devan, at the village and Lake village; Dr. Moore and Dr. Goss, homœopathists at Lake village; Dr. Frank Russell and Dr. I. S. French, native-born, and graduating as residents; Drs. Frank Stevens and Hosea Smith and others studied medicine with Drs. Garland and Ayer, and practiced elsewhere. There was also in early times a class who practiced limitedly without professional education, as Mrs. Samuel Blaisdell and Mrs. Frohock, and others; also, Nathaniel Davis, Sr., D. Y. Smith and I. S. Gilman, by patent preparation. Mrs. A. F. Wiley is sole representative of female practice, under a regular diploma, and after a full course of medical education. Her location was first at Gilford village, and afterwards at Laconia.

The spotted fever epidemic was in 1816, and Dr. Asa Crosby discovered an effectual remedy for it; other fevers, notably the typhoid, has been at times epidemic, but this array and force of medical ability has proved a defiance to their ravages, and protected life effectually.

A special instance of surgical operation was the case of Malachi Davis, who was opened and had gravel extracted, and lived many years afterwards. The surgery of Dr. Ayer was skillful, as was also that of the Crosbys.

The legal profession, though not represented by so numerous a host as was the medical, was nevertheless not without distinguished men. The shiretown of Strafford County, and later of Belknap, would naturally collect into its domain much legal talent and furnish much practice.

The first court-house and courts were at East Gilmanton, where there is now no village. In 1799 the courts began to be held at the Academy village, and the legal men were collected and resident there. Later still, the courts and court-house were located in what was thereafter Gilford. The several lawyers of Gilmanton and from other places came here to transact business in the court, and at length the legal talent was massed at this point. Timothy Call was here as early as, or before, 1801, and ten years later Lyman B. Walker, and Stephen C. Lyford in 1815, and Benjamin Boardman ten years later. Gilmanton was thirty-two years without a lawyer, when, in 1793, Stephen Moody, pioneer of the profession in this part of the county, appeared in that capacity among the inhabitants of the Lower Parish. The more important matters in question had been managed by lawyers of Exeter and other places of older settlement, and Joseph Badger, as magistrate, with the justices in their official administration before him, disposed of the matters of minor moment. In the immediately subsequent years the law business of the early settlers of Gilford was done by the lawyers of Gilmanton proper, where there were practicing, besides Stephen Moody, John Ham, after 1801; Nathaniel Cogswell, after 1805; Benjamin Emerson, after 1822; Nathan Crosby, after 1824; James Bell, about 1825 (who afterwards pursued his profession in Gilford); George Minot, in 1831; Arthur Livermore, in 1833; Ira A. Eastman, in 1834; E. St. L. Livermore, in 1835; William Butterfield, in 1841; George G. Fogg, in 1844; and others later. The courts of Strafford County being held at two places, Dover and Gilford, the share of litigation in the county was less for the term sitting at Gilford than that for the term sitting at Dover; yet some very important cases were tried at Gilford, and "court time," especially "great day,"—*i.e.* the day for criminal cases, viz.: the first Thursday—was a season of great concourse and a gala-day for venders and jockeys and horse-racing, and all manner of excitement and excesses, personal and social. The effect of the time was both to partially clear and to replenish the docket, and both to empty and to fill the pockets, *as depended.*

Many lawyers of Dover and Portsmouth, of Exeter and Concord and other places, were accustomed to practice at the Strafford, (later, the Belknap) bar; and many a powerful plea and weighty charge and able opinion or decisive verdict was made and heard and given and rendered in the court-house at this place. The mighty men, Pearce and Hale, Atherton and Bellows, Butters and Bell, argued causes *masterly* here. Later and not much lesser advocates before this bar were Whipple and Stevens, Hibbard and Lovell, Hutchinson and Melcher, Vaughan and Clark (both Joseph B. and Samuel), Jewel and Jewett, and others who follow in the train of Walker and Boardman, and Lyford and Hazeltine.

The common justices of the town, who did much of the minor law business of the town, were headed by Esq. Benjamin Weeks, who, as mediator between man and man, heard and advised in those interminable questions of disputed rights of possession, arising from the imperfectly-defined boundaries to plants in the wilderness; as also in matters of dues, not considered consistent with ability or determination; and in matters of demeanor, private and public; and this, no narrow sphere for the good esquire.

Among those thus honorably constituted and acting were the following: Benjamin Jewett, Jr., Bernard Morrill, E. S. Hunt, Mesheck Sanborn, Josiah Sawyer and Daniel Weeks, for the centre of the town; Joseph P. Smith, Daniel Brown and Daniel

Eaton, for the east part of the town; John Evans, Samuel Leavitt, Ebenezer and John Smith, for the north; Charles Hibbard, Joseph Libbey, Aaron C. Blaisdell, G. Thing, George Saunders, Samuel G. Sanborn and Aaron Robinson, for the northwest; Benjamin Sanborn, Joseph Sleeper, Benjamin Cole, John Blaisdell, V. Barron, for the west part of the town; and Morrill Thing, J. James, Ephraim Mallard, Ebenezer Lawrence, Woodbury Melcher, and many others, in the south part of the town and Meredith Bridge.

The Probate Court was held at Gilford, and after the division of the county Warren Lovell was many years the judge and Esquire Vaughn the clerk. The successors will be learned from reference to another chapter, treating of the courts, the bench and the bar.

The Sheriffs of the county have been Asa Eager, —— Philbrick, Bartlett Hill and others, as will also be seen from the section appropriated to the bench and the bar. The deputies have been these, some before promotion, and as not promoted, Dudley, Smith and others, as will also be seen from reference to the same article. There have been important causes tried at this bar of the Court of Common Pleas,—*e. g.*, the case of Hain *vs.* the town of Alton, to recover damages by reason of imperfect or obstructed highways; twice tried without agreement and verdict by the jury, and transferred. The cases of land-holders *vs.* the Locks and Canal Company, to recover damages for unnatural flowages. The company, by Hon. James Bell, Esq., their agent, assisted by Hon. Charles G. Atherton and others, defended themselves *vs.* many land-holders and mill-owners on the Winnesquam and other bays, who brought suits for damages to lands and mill privileges. The company lost their case, and appealed, and afterwards compromised. The company, to secure greater capacity of reservoir in the lake and bays, instituted a critical survey of the lake and its surroundings by a skilled civil engineer, Daniel K. Smith, assisted by others, and caused an accurate computation to be made of the whole basin's increase in capacity, by a definite increase of height by flowage (above the natural level); also the amount capable of being drawn by reducing the natural level to a definite extent. The result of the litigation in cases on the Winnesquam, and the unexpected amount of damages that would result from raising the surface of the lake, led to the decision to attempt only a slight increase of flowage, and an extra draught by means of a canal, cut in the bed of the river at Aquadocton, which decision was carried into effect, and whatever damages were occasioned, either by draught or flowage, were paid, by agreement with the parties sustaining them. The surveying of Smith & Crocker, of Laconia, was notable and of fine specimen. The desire of the company to add height to the dam at the foot of Winnesquam, and at Lake Village and Meredith Bridge, and thereby to increase the reservoir capacity of the lakes and bays, was accomplished in a measure, but by purchase, and not by court decisions.

The litigation of citizens with one another, or the town with individuals, or either with corporations, has not been to a great extent, and the courts have been generally good arbiters of justice. Pauper cases and disputed possession, and building of roads and bridges, have constituted the greater part of legal actions and contentions. Cases of prosecutions for liquor-selling without license were at one time quite numerous. Criminal cases have been few, and the courts and the legal profession, in such cases, have honorably dealt with the arraigned, according to the law and the testimony.

The Ecclesiastical History of Gilford is of importance and interesting. It will embrace the relation and development of several denominations; the annals of the several particular churches organized in the town; and the biographical sketches of the ministers raised up and laboring here, with notices of the leading men in these churches and of special issues taken and decided. The aims and the provisions of the proprietors of Gilmanton and, more primarily, of the colonial authorities, were religious rather than ecclesiastical. They did not foresee or anticipate a heterogeneous moral community, and yet the primal stock and idea was narrow and exclusive, and, to their surprise, was found to be thus developing itself. Their religious sentiments manifested a dogmatic nature and tendency. At the first a man was placed in service by comparatively disinterested authorities, the district proprietors, who labored more for the *moral* improvement of the people than for the special ecclesiastical outlook, or even the spiritual culture.

He, the Rev. William Parsons, was a man of moral rectitude and devotion, and of great catholicity of sentiment and fellowship. He was sent by the proprietors to fulfill their stipulated engagement as a religious instructor for the first ten years of the settlement. This he fulfilled with punctilious exactness and faithfulness. But the germs of two faiths and typical life were in this nascent body politic; and when the throes were past it was found that twins were brought forth, and they, like the typical pair, had been taking each other by the heel in ante-natal strife.

The people, when they came to exercise their choice in regard to a settled minister, found a portion of them united on Rev. Isaac Smith. Without disrespect or averting any regard for Mr. Parsons, who was then nearly sixty years of age and in many ways still useful, the people attempted to provide for the future spiritual guide to the rapidly-expanding settlement. In 1773, when this point in religious affairs had been reached, the thoughts of many prospectors had been directed to the outlook of the place at the terminus of the Province road, which had now

been built three years, and the inevitable enlargement in that quarter expected was taken into account when they were devising ways and means for having a settled ministry. Yet, evidently, some foresaw two parishes in their laying out and defining the First Parish, but doubtless did not forecast two faiths. In deciding the question of the location of the first church, as well as in the selection of the minister, there was developed a decided opposition; and this opposition was found to be not altogether as to the question of convenience and accommodation, but involved matters of belief and special interest. Hence, in 1774, about the time Stephen Gale was locating and building his mills at Meredith Bridge, the people were building their churches in the Lower Parish. The Baptist element proved to be strong and persistent. They felt able to rival the Congregationalists, and succeeded in raising their church building the same day that the other party did theirs. Their church was existing, as the first in the State, on November 16, 1773. The Congregationalists' interests and affairs were managed townwise. Hence, no action churchwise antedates the Baptist records. Mr. Smith preached preliminary to a stated engagement in the fall of 1773 and regularly after May 18, 1774, and was inducted into the pastorate November 30th of the same year, at which date the history of the church, as an organization, may be considered to begin, prior doings being not organic action.

The Baptist Church, though already organized, with moderator, clerk and deacon, was without a regular minister installed. Ministers of that order from other places supplied them occasionally and administered baptism. Deacon Thomas Edgerly and Samuel Weeks, as clerk, officiated in public service in the interval and a few years later, in 1777, Samuel Weeks and Edward Locke were licensed to preach in the church, and go forth on all the field as preachers of the gospel and hold meetings anywhere. These going forth accordingly, and Mr. Smith as well, visited places beyond the First Parish lines, in what was beginning to be called the Upper Parish, including what was afterwards called the Gunstock Parish, and also what was in later years denominated the Upper Parish of Gilmanton, the former being now Gilford and the latter Belmont. The sowing of this seed of dissent and independency yielded its first harvest in 1779 and 1780, when it was seen to be a game at which more than one could play. Edward Locke, the licensed preacher, had become tinctured with Arminian sentiments, and dissented from the articles of faith adopted by that church three years previous. Samuel Weeks was then ordained, but soon took the same course and left the church and town, leaving thus the church unsupplied.

Four years later Dudley Young was appointed to officiate in public services; and soon after this Elder Powers was called, who was constituted pastor of the church by ordination and installation, which took place on the 14th of June, 1776. The town took action, in which the words "Upper Parish" are used, as early as 1777. In 1780 the two ministerial lots were designated as No. 13 in the seventh range and No. 10 in the thirteenth range. These were situated outside of the First Parish, the latter in Gunstock Parish, and which was afterwards known as the ministerial lot appropriated to the benefit of that parish in particular; and the former in the Tioga Parish, or Upper Parish, Gilmanton, and hence, presumably, designated for the special benefit of that parish. Thus there was at this early date a recognition of the prospect of three parishes. There were issues made on the taxation of all citizens to support the Congregational, or the town's, meeting-house service, and the decision was that they should be exempt who should file a certificate from the wardens of the Baptist Church that they had paid to the support of preaching at their church. But in regard to the inhabitants of the Upper Parish, it was voted by the town in 1787, that they be taxed to either the Congregational or the Baptist support, and that the money so levied be appropriated to supply preaching in that part of the town, and given to the two regular ministers, Powers and Smith, who should render service there, each according to the amount so raised and designated. The place of holding their services was left to the judgment and choice of the adherents, or their preachers, respectively, as there were no churches yet built in the Upper Parish, or parishes more properly. The same action was taken in 1788 also, and thus it appears that Mr. Smith and Mr. Powers were the first authorized preachers in this part of the town, or in Gilford. The people now began to provide for the building of another church to accommodate that part of the town. The same rivalry and contention on the question of location, or of division, took place here as had been encountered in the Lower Parish, and the result was the same, viz.: two houses built the same year, 1792. One was located on the Province road, two or three miles south of Meredith Bridge, and the other on Gunstock Hill, now in Gilford; and these were some four or five miles apart. These became centres of two distinct parishes, Gunstock and Upper Gilmanton. The Congregationalist interests more largely centred in this lower, or now middle house, and the Baptist influence predominated in the upper, or Gunstock house, and in that vicinity; though that house, being built by the people in common participation, was open to each society, or to preachers of any denomination who might be invited by any considerable party of citizens, and to these each for a time in proportion to the number of citizens inclining and allying themselves to each such order or preacher.

In 1792, before the completion of these houses, the town voted to tax the Congregationalist Society in the Upper Parish the same as in the Lower Parish, and that the society (implying that one had been already

formed) in the Upper Parish may lay out their money as they see fit. In 1794, after the houses were built, the town granted leave to Mr. Smith to preach in the Upper Parish, if an agreement could be made between him and the people there. They evidently were supporting a separate interest, and yet not united nor strong enough to support entirely a separate minister, and much less one for each of the two or more parties. It is understood that Mr. Smith's preaching in the Upper Parish was mainly at the Province road house, and that on that service the Congregationalists resident in the Gunstock region generally attended.

The Baptists, who had established themselves in Meredith in 1782, controlled affairs largely in the north part of the town, and had the principal occupancy of the Gunstock meeting-house for several years. The defection of Weeks and Locke had checked their fervor, and put the Baptist cause into a serious disadvantage. Nor were they alone in the departure. John Shepard, Esq., afterward most popular and prominent in public civil affairs, who had been a member of that church almost from its beginning, was in sympathy with Locke and in connection with him, and Elder Tozer Lord, of Barrington, laid the foundation of an extensive and organized secession from the Baptist order and denomination, and the founding of the order of Free-Will Baptists, which was an anti-Calvinistic movement and successful in many parts. He professed afterwards to have received these views by a special Divine unfolding or revelation before they were known to Locke and Lord, and that he communicated the same to them, and with them founded the order.

These three men, voluntarily shutting themselves up in the untenanted house of Esquire Piper, on Clough's Hill, over the Gilmanton border, in Loudon, fasted and prayed for a week, as they said, and then wrote out their articles of faith, mutually ordained themselves, Locke and Lord as preaching elders and Shepard as ruling elder, and went forth as a new church. The genius of the new order was zealous propagandism, and the immediate action was to go, the 1st of April, 1780, to New Durham, and ordain one Benjamin Randall, who became the apostle and reputed originator of the new faith. This doctrinal faith thenceforward was advocated in various places; and when the Baptists sought a man to occupy the Gunstock field, and had united on Richard Martin, of Lee, who had been ordained in 1795 and came to labor here the following year, they found that he held like views.

The project to form a Second Baptist Church at the Gunstock meeting-house, by a council called October 12, 1797, was therefore abandoned, and the next year a Free-Will Baptist Church was organized there, and Richard Martin became its pastor and continued such a little more than a quarter of a century, and until his death, by apoplexy, October 17, 1824.

The Baptist cause was thus checked, or superseded, and but little effort was made to sustain meetings regularly in Gunstock Parish until 1811. At this time the Second Baptist Church was formed by a territorial division of the First Church, and Elder Uriah Morrison was placed in care of it, and it was convened part of the time at the church and the greatest part of the time at other places, till 1817, when Mr. Morrison died. He was succeeded by Elder Strong, who preached at the school-house and at various other places.

Soon after this the Baptists built a house of worship at Lake village and concentrated their interests and held their meetings there. A large and flourishing church has been gathered there under the labors of Elders A. M. Swain, L. Chase, H. D. Hodge, Mr. Huntley, J. M. Coburn, A. Brown, W. A. Horn, King Solomon Hall (who has been twice in the pastorate and once State commissioner of education) and several others, as J. B. Damon, J. M. Chick and A. R. Wilson. Kelley Rowe improved his gift as lay preacher with this church and elsewhere. Deacon Eliphlet Blaisdell has been a life-long, active and devoted member.

The church building has been rebuilt and enlarged and rededicated in 1871, and is an elegant and spacious edifice.

For a few years after the death of Richard Martin his church continued to occupy the Gunstock meeting-house the major part of the time and was ministered to by various ministers from abroad, one of whom was John Rollins. The other denominations claimed its use their share of the time, and there was no little contention for its occupancy and complaint for too frequent occupancy by others. The Baptists, too, complained of exclusion. The Universalists demanded it a part of the time; William Blaisdell occupied it part of the time in the interest of the Christians, or Christian Baptists, whose tenets and faith he indorsed and advocated at that time. The Congregationalists claimed its use a fourth part of the time. Under the force of these existing circumstances and conditions, and these discordant and jealous sentiments, the several parties successively relinquished their claims, and, for peace and prosperity's sake, located themselves in different quarters; and so the old church was abandoned. And for several years it served only for a place to hold the town-meetings, till the building of the new town hall, about 1840.

It was finally sold to Captain Benjamin Weeks and others, and taken down. It was a stately edifice, two stories in height, steepleless, with two porches for entries to the end-doors and for stairways to the galleries; a broad door in front, leading to the broad aisle; galleries on three sides, the east, west and south; a sounding-board suspended over the high and narrow pulpit, and the singers' seats opposite, in the left; square (and a few oblong) pews, above and below, built in panel-work, with rail and banisters; and

double rows of small and thickly-set windows, thus making a grand appearance, and commanding admiration in the beholder, and wonder and pride to the townsman. Its timbers were massive and frame strong, and should have endured ages, and yet it stood scarcely fifty years. It sat on the very summit of a hill, about six hundred feet above the lake-level, and commanding one of the finest prospects and scenery of New England, and itself a conspicuous landmark and object of veneration and beauty in all this region; but its glory was despoiled by discord and strife, alienation and division; its beauty had departed. Soon after the close of Elder Martin's pastorate, or bishopric (for he was not confined to labor in this church, but superintended, or oversaw, churches or enterprises in Gilmanton Upper and Lower Parishes, and Sanbornton and elsewhere), the church was reconstructed, and they built a house at the village. This had a large congregation in attendance, coming from all parts of the town. The church has been ministered to by Elders John L. Sinclair, Abel Glidden, John D. Knowles, John Knowles, Elbridge Knowles, John Pinkham, Ezekiel True, Maxy Burlingame, D. C. Frost, Seth Perkins, G. Sanborn, G. A. Park, I. C. Kimball, J. W. Rich, F. E. Wiley, Mr. Emery, Mr. Hyatt and some others. It was reorganized about 1855.

The Second Free-Will Baptist Church was organized November 6, 1816, in the southern part of the town and northern part of Gilmanton. It was not to be considered as distinctively a church of the Upper Parish of Gilmanton, though it used the Province road meeting-house most of the time. The church at Fellows' Mills, under Peter Clark, was the regular church of this order in Upper Gilmanton, and this church, whose members mostly lived in Gilford, was considered, as appropriately classed, a church of Gilford, and it was under the care of Elder John Knowles, Sr., while sometimes supplied and superintended by Elder Martin. It had about fifty members, and continued till the death of Elder Knowles, in 1837. After that time the major part of the members joined the First Church, at Gilford village, and a new church was organized at the Province road house, and became distinctively a church of Upper Gilmanton, and is not, in a proper sense, the successor of the Second Church, though some of its members are residents of Gilford, and a large part of the Second Church was incorporated into it. Elbridge Knowles, son of John, Sr., was its pastor, and it has had a continued line of succession since then.

A Third Free-Will Baptist Church was gathered at Lake village in 1838. Meetings were at first held some four years, in a room in the upper story of the woolen-mill, by I. L. Sinclair and others. Subsequently a chapel was built on the main street, north of the Baptist Church, in 1842, and Elder Waldron (T. N. H.), Nahum Brooks, John Pettingale, William Johnson and Uriah Chase supplied the congregation. At length a commodious house was built on the Commons Hill, in 1852, and has been occupied since. I. L. Sinclair and Elders H. S. Kimbal, Smith Fairfield, Kinsman R. Davis, Ezekiel True, I. N. Knowles, S. D. Church, Hosea Quimby, C. B. Peckham and others have supplied it; also, M. C. Henderson, I. W. Scribner, C. E. Cate, E. W. Ricker, E. W. Porter and a few others more temporarily.

A Fourth Free-Will Baptist Church was gathered at Meredith Bridge, which worshiped awhile in the court-house, and afterwards built a commodious house, which has been rebuilt, then burnt and rebuilt again. The church has prospered, and the congregation has been one of the largest of the place. It has had for its supply Revs. Nahum Brooks, I. D. Stewart, Ebenezer Fisk, A. D. Smith, Elders F. Lyford, F. Locke, Lewis Malvern, Granville Waterman, F. George and others. Its sanctuary is elegant and spacious.

The Universalists built a church at Gilford village at the time of abandoning the old Gunstock house, and held services in it a few years, with intervals of discontinuance. Josiah Gilman and Robert Bartlett supplied the society some years, and lived on Liberty Hill, the latter on the Osgood estate and the former at his father's, Antipas Gilman, and, later, at the village. William Blaisdell preached for the Christians. Other preachers occupied the pulpit at times, and, in later years, the Second Methodist Church have used the building and held service regularly.

The Universalist society that was gathered at Meredith Bridge built a house and held services there many years, but subsequently sold the house to the Methodist society, who now occupy it. The Universalist society was supplied by Elders Atchinson, Prince and others. The society was not large, but was prosperous for a number of years, and then was given up, and has now no open existence.

The people of Unitarian sentiments, not being numerous and wealthy enough to maintain a separate church and services, and being well pleased with the Rev. Dr. Young and his preaching, united in the congregation worshiping in the North Church, and only in later years have had a church and supply. Their church was located on the Laconia side, but some of the principal adherents lived in Gilford.

The Congregationalists, who at first held services in the Gunstock and Province road meeting-houses, having but limited privileges in those houses, by reason of the claimed rights of other sects, began to centre their interests at Meredith Bridge, and built a church in the south part of the village, which was about midway between the Gunstock and Province road meeting-houses. Here a church was organized in 1824, the year in which Elder Martin died, and the current began to run in favor of relinquishing claims to, and occupancy of, the old church. They enjoyed the services of Mr. Jotham Sewell Norwood for five years, and in 1832 settled Rev. J. K. Young.

Soon after the beginning of his pastorate the church, together with the dwelling-house of Esquire L. B. Walker, was burnt. It stood south of the Lawrence tavern (since the Tilton and the Willard). The society decided to rebuild on the Meredith side, and thenceforward the church is no longer called a church of Gilford, though a large part of its communicants and attendants have belonged to this town; and they are the only representatives of the orthodox faith in the town, and are citizens of good standing and of financial ability. Some of that religious belief mingled in the Free-Will Baptist congregations at Gilford village and Lake village, as a matter of convenience, there being no Congregational Church near in either direction. This church has had prosperity, and enjoyed distinction among other churches, under the long pastorate and able services of Dr. Young and his successors, the Revs. Stone, Bacon, Fullerton and Thurston; and it supplies an important place in the religious interests and moral power of Gilford society.

The two Methodist Churches, already alluded to, one located at Gilford village, and the other at Laconia village, are of recent origin, and yet hold some prominence in the religious elements and forces of society. They are neither of them strong, but jealous of their interests and zealous in their work. Their growth has not been rapid, nor yet quite limited. The succession of appointments, by Conference, has been, to the Gilford Church,—Rev. A. R. Lunt, —— Knott, James Morrison, —— Hardy, —— Berry and —— Tisdale; and in the Laconia Church, the appointments have been well-chosen and good.

The Catholic portion of the community have had church privileges at Laconia, where a church was built about 1850. It was afterwards burned by lightning, and rebuilt. It is a large and well-built edifice, and has a numerous constituency and attendants from both Gilford and Laconia.

The Adventists have had a chapel at Lake village, and for several years maintained regular services there. Likewise, the same people held services at Governor's Island, or vicinity. Nathaniel Davis preached that doctrine, and arranged for its proclamation by Miller himself and other leading advocates, at the island and vicinity, in camp-meetings and other assemblies. The faith was held by many in the east part of the town, and preached by Stephen Mooney, Abel Glidden (2d) and others. Their chapel is in Alton. Rev. J. Knowles, Jr., also embraced and advocated the doctrine.

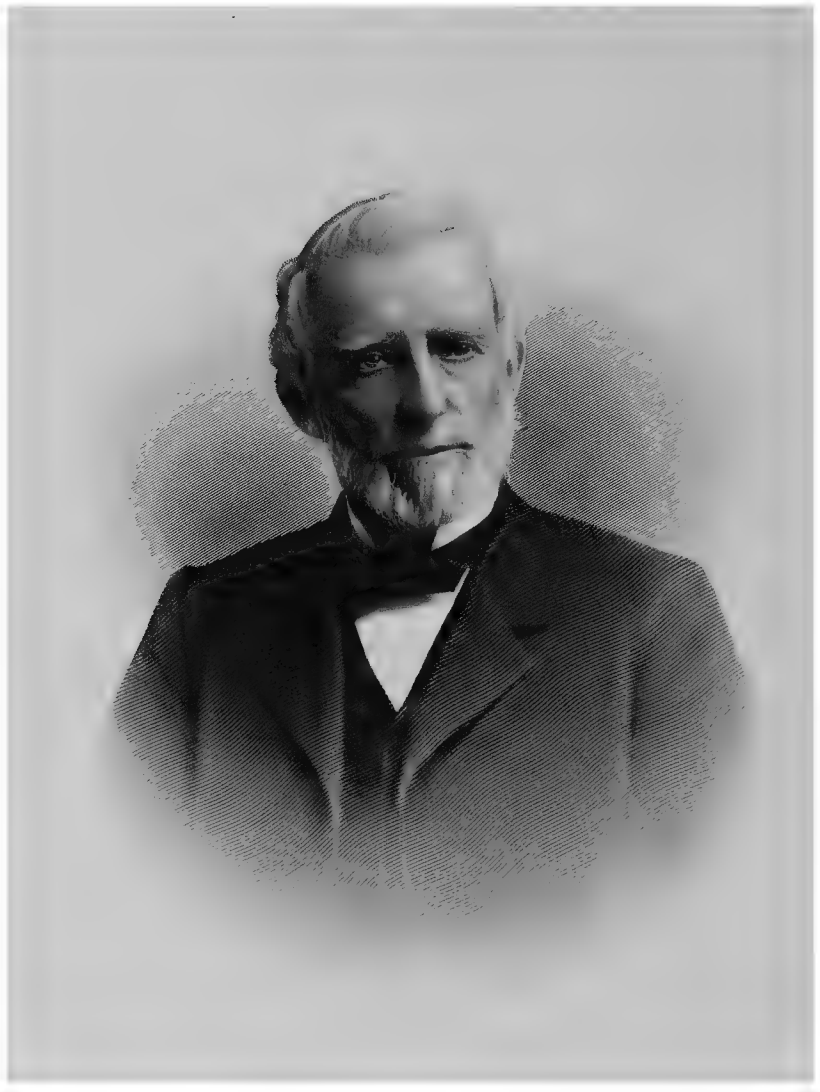
Nathaniel Davis, in earlier times, embraced and propagated a peculiar faith of one Osgood, who rejected and discountenanced all forms of church government, or covenant, and holding a free religion.

There have been a few inhabitants holding the tenets of the Friends, Elder Robert Carr being perhaps the best known among them. There was no regular meeting of their adherants maintained in town, and the nearest Quaker meeting-houses were that near Gilmanton Academy and that near Wolfborough Bridge. These were not so distant as to be inaccessible at the times of their Yearly and Quarterly meetings. Their numbers have decreased and their Meetings are not regularly held at Gilmanton.

A few from Gilford have adopted the Shaker faith and joined the Canterbury Family, or colony of them, particularly a Knowles family, in the south part of the town, and related to the family of Elder John Knowles. The community at Canterbury was in good favor in these parts prior to the years 1840 or 1845, and were adjudged to be sincere and upright, honorably industrious and enviably ingenious, prosperous and pure. Attendance on their public Sabbath service, for recreation and curiosity, was one while quite common by young people of this and other towns. Their public services were discontinued and the attendance ceased.

To complete the list of special religionists, which, as will be seen by a careful observer, has already reached no inconsiderable breadth, there must be added the Deist and Atheist, which were not unrepresented among our sober and thoughtful population. Dr. Josiah Sawyer secured, from some source, ordination for the propagation of sentiments which he professed to hold, and which he represented and endeavored to inculcate or proclaim. These seemed to be deistical or, later, atheistical, seemingly included a certain type of annihilationism, or, at least, the non-immortality, and perhaps, more correctly, the non-existence of the soul and a future state. He was not without some following, and that on the part of persons in good intellectual and social standing, who, when elected to positions of public trust and responsibility, and consequently were required to take oath, declined to do so in the usual form on grounds of disbelief in either the Divine interposition or of the actual Divine existence.

These remarks perhaps sufficiently cover the various phases of religious life and sentiment, unless we include witchcraft and necromany. It was once widely believed that a Mrs. Roggers and a Mrs. Clark were representatives of the world of mystery, or witchdom. Jugglery, not of the modern spiritualistic type, was indeed exercised by some, though not claiming for it any religious nature or relation. Many marvelous facts and peculiar features of ecclesiastical history might be added, which have diversified the fields of church as well as state, without exhausting the reservoirs of memory or the store-house of the common annals and tradition, but these may suffice. A word, however, may be due in regard to Sabbath-schools. In the time of Mr. Nathaniel Goodhue's residence a school was opened at the Mill-House and then at the Potter's shop about the year 1820. The Baptists, and notably Miss Sally Sleeper, afterward missionary to Siam, were enthusiastic in the new type of Christian work. During the following half-cen-



Benj James Cole

tury this means of religious instruction and moral culture has been made a prominent feature of church labor in all of the evangelical churches of the town.

Military History.—The matter and the facts embraced in the military history of the town are worthy of mention, and no less important and interesting than those of other departments. The Revolutionary War began, but was not ended, before there were any settlers occupying seats on the soil of the present town of Gilford, and hence we may not expect to find men from this place in the Revolutionary army. Yet there were men there who afterwards were some of our own citizens, as, for example, Thomas Frohock, one of the men in the battle of Bunker Hill (one of the three-months' men, serving from April 23d to August 1, 1775). He knew no fatigue, and would accept no relief while the redoubt on Breed's Hill was being constructed in the night of preparation before that eventful day, June 17, 1775. He was one of one hundred and fifty-one men in Gilmanton between the ages of sixteen and fifty, according to the military census taken in that year, twelve of whom went to the front at the first call of the American cause. He also re-enlisted in 1776 and served three months and eight days under Washington at New York, and was one of the thirty-six men enlisted in that year; and the family name was originally Spar-Hawk, or Sparrow-Hawk, but to escape British apprehension and execution for deserting the British cause before this, the changed name Frohock was taken and has been ever since retained. Before the close of the war Gilmanton had furnished one hundred and twenty-five enlisted men, among whom are other names of Gilford inhabitants, as Major Jabez James, John Cotton, Benjamin Libbie, Lieutenant Samuel Ladd, David Clough, Abel Hunt, Enoch Hunt, Mr. Page, Ichabod Buzzell, Jacob Jewett, Jeremiah Bartlett and others. A part of the militia was called into service in 1781 and ten men went. The afterwards-organized militia called for two companies of infantry from Gilford proper; also a rifle company and light infantry company and some artillerymen and cavalrymen.

As the territory was first settled in the time of the Revolutionary War, so it was set off and incorporated into a township in the time of the War of 1812. Born and reborn amid the throes of civil strife, she would be expected to inherit a somewhat belligerent nature and develop into a championship. Into this war she, as the youngest municipality, sent her honorable quota. Nor were her sons wanting in courage when the conflict grew severe. There were three drafts made for the army and many watchers went to the Canada line to stand as sentinels and watchers on our borders. The men were Joseph York, Stephen Langley (who had settled near the Benjamin Libbey place, by Long Bay), Frank Bowman, who lived near the Weirs and who died in the army. He was an Indian doctor and said to be a Prussian. He was one while located at the Stone-Dam Island, then previously at or near the Weirs; Daniel Foster, Joseph Libbey going to the line; Ira Seabury to go to Portsmouth; and from Captain Bradford's company,—Lieutenant Henry Mallard, who was a carpenter; and Mark Chase, who went as a substitute. Captain Mason led his company to the line. Lieutenant Samuel Leavitt was officer in Mason's company. The men of 1812 were mainly sent to Portsmouth. The spirit of resistance ran high, and yet there were opposers.

The matter of pension was not hotly handled in those days. Lieutenant Philbrick Rand was prominent in military affairs. So was also Lieutenant John Gilman. The distress was considerable, but not extreme, on account of the war.

The organization of the militia and its annual muster were continued till about 1855, when the old organization was abolished and muster was no longer required, and so this gala season was lost sight of, to a great relief.

Under the old *régime*, the Tenth Regiment was raised in the original towns of Gilmanton and Barnstead, or, later, of Gilford, Gilmanton and Barnstead. The muster-field, in earlier years, was at Lower Gilmanton; but in later years it was by circuit, held, in turn, at Gilford and Barnstead also.

The law required a company parade and drill in the month of May annually, and for preparation for the regimental parade a company drill was practiced, at the option of the officers and company, in September, a short time previous to the annual muster, and besides these three regular parades there were also occasionally other special drills. The officers in the regiment, the commissioned ones, also had a regimental drill before the muster, at which arrangements for muster-day were made between the regimental and the subordinate company officers and orders given accordingly.

The men of Gilford who held regimental and higher official rank were Peasley Hoit, Ebenezer Stevens, Benjamin F. Weeks and George W. Weeks, successively, colonels; and John M. Potter, J. Q. Merrill and Daniel K. Smith, majors; Nathan Weeks, regimental staff-officer; J. J. Morrill, general; Major Robie, drum-major; J. M. Potter, adjutant.

The independent companies, Riflemen and Light Infantry, received their arms and equipments from the State, and they were usually uniformed. The Rifle Company was of later organization and enlisted from the north part of the town. The Light Infantry company was enlisted mainly from Meredith Bridge.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. B. J. COLE.

Hon. Benjamin James Cole, son of Isaac and Han-

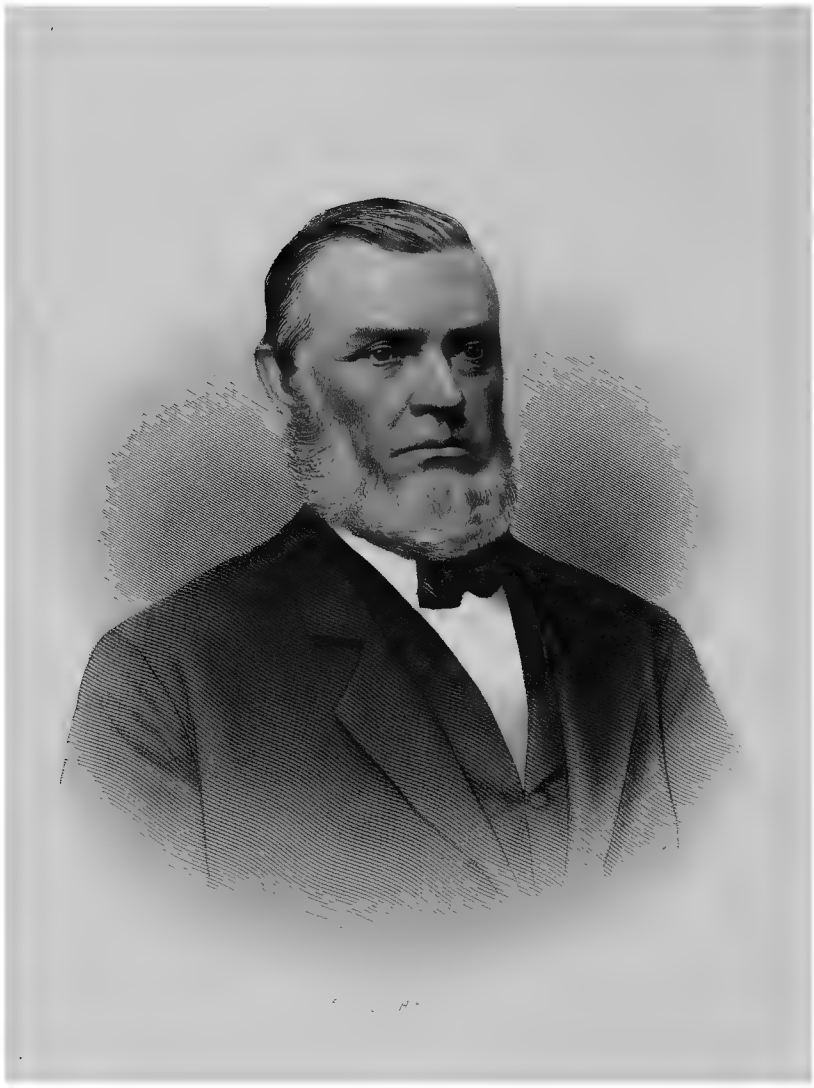
nah (Atwood) Cole, was born in Franconia, N. H., September 28, 1814.

James Cole, the first of the name in America, came to the Plymouth Colony in 1633, and was granted lands on Leyden Street, Plymouth, in 1637. His descendants scattered to various parts of New England, and we find the name a prominent one in Rowley, Mass. The family is an old and honored one, and, in the early part of the eighteenth century, the great-grandfather of Benjamin James Cole was a man of solid worth and property in Rowley. Among his numerous children was Solomon, born in 1742. The family was strongly patriotic, and Solomon and his brothers performed twenty-seven years' service in the colonial army of the Revolution. Solomon was engaged throughout the war, participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and in numerous other engagements, and was wounded at Chippewa Plains. The house in which he was born is still standing in Rowley, and occupied by one of the name, Caleb Cole.

Solomon married a Barker, and had eight sons,—Timothy, John, Isaac, Benjamin, Solomon, Kimball, Samuel and Asa,—and was one of the stalwart men to whose patriotic principles, firmness of purpose and religious character so much of our modern prosperity is due. He was of medium size, pleasant and social manners and a tailor by trade. He lived in Rowley and Methuen until 1796. From that time until his death, in 1835, at the age of ninety-three, he resided with his sons, Isaac and Rev. Samuel, in Landaff and Lisbon, N. H. (Samuel was a minister of the gospel for forty years, and his son, Rev. Moores Cole, has been in the Christian ministry forty-eight years.)

Isaac Cole was born in Rowley, Mass.; became first a cooper, then a carpenter; married Hannah Atwood when he was about twenty-three, and settled in Chester, N. H. (Mrs. Cole was a woman of deep religious principle, who carried her belief into daily life. She was a native of Atkinson, N. H., and a cousin of Harriet Atwood, who married Rev. Mr. Newell, and was one of the first female missionaries who went to India from the United States.) Mr. Cole lived in Chester for a few years, when, purchasing new lands in Landaff, he removed thither and gave his name to "Cole's Hill." His nature did not incline to agriculture, and, about 1813, he went to Franconia to assume the superintendence of the wood-working department of the New Hampshire Iron Manufacturing Company, located there, and continued in this position eight years. In 1821 he changed his residence to Salisbury (now Franklin village), where he constructed one of the first foundries built in New Hampshire. This he conducted six years, when, in 1827, the very great advantage afforded at "Batchelder's Mills" (now Lake village), in Gilford, induced his removal to that place. Here he established the small foundry which was the germ of the large works of the present Cole Manufacturing Company, and was carried on by him nine years. He was an active man, of mechanical aptitude, of great industry and a worthy member of the Free Baptist Church for many years. He died aged eighty-five.

Benjamin James Cole was seven years old when his father removed to Salisbury, and had the advantages of education afforded by the public schools of that town and Noyes Academy until he was thirteen, afterwards attending Sanbornton Academy. When about nineteen he was, for nearly a year and a half, unable to attend either to study or business, by reason of ill health. In December, 1836, in connection with his older brothers, Isaac and John A., he purchased the foundry of his father at Lake village, and succeeded to his business, taking the firm-title of "Cole & Co." This firm continued operations, and, in 1846, it became "Cole, Davis & Co." This copartnership had an existence of ten years, when, in 1857, Mr. Cole became sole proprietor, and conducted it until 1873 under the name of "B. J. Cole & Co." The various demands for his manufacture had steadily developed, from the small iron foundry established by his father, a diversified and rapidly-increasing business, necessitating the erection of new and additional buildings, the introduction of machinery and a large increase of the capital invested. In 1873 the plant was taken by a stock company, incorporated as the "Cole Manufacturing Company," with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, of which all the stock was owned by Mr. Cole and family, except about eight per cent. This company has carried on extensive operations. Their annual product has ranged as high as one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, with one hundred and sixty employés, and during the present depressed times the product is about sixty thousand dollars, with sixty operatives. They construct machinery for the manufacture of various kinds of products, such as hosiery, woolen goods, lumber, paper-pulp and paper. During and after the Civil War they have made one hundred thousand dollars' worth of looms in one year. They also make a specialty of manufacturing water-wheels. In their forge and foundry they manufacture car-axles, agricultural implements and stoves. The company has just completed eight sets of machinery for manufacturing "excelsior," which will be placed in the first mill erected for that purpose in California. The management of this corporation has been under the personal supervision of Mr. Cole. He was the treasurer and superintendent of the company until 1883, when Colonel Henry B. Quimby was elected to the superintendency on Mr. Cole's resignation. This establishment has done all the castings for the B., C. and M. Railroad since the road was built, the business of this one production amounting from ten thousand dollars to thirty thousand dollars per annum. The power for this large manufactory is given mostly by water, of which they have two hundred horse-power. They have been necessitated to use steam but a few months in thirty years' time.



W. A. Sanborn

In 1848, Mr. Cole was an incorporator of the Winnipesaukee Steamboat Company, and was elected its first president, which office he still retains, and, in 1849, with the late Captain William Walker, built the steamer "Lady of the Lake" for this company. He has built several mills and bridges on contract; was one of the incorporators of Lake Village Savings-Bank, and for ten years its president; also, one of the incorporators of the Laconia National Bank, of which he was a director ten years; and an incorporator and the present president of the Wardwell Needle Company, of Lake village. In connection with his manufacturing Mr. Cole carried on merchandising for over thirty years, and for half a century he has been intimately connected with the growth and prosperity of Lake village, and one of the vital factors of its flourishing condition.

He married, June 17, 1838, Mehitable A., daughter of Nathan and Peace (Clifford) Batchelder, of Lake village. She is a descendant, on the one side, from the celebrated colonial minister, Rev. Stephen Bachilor; on the other, from the honorable old English family of Clifford. Their children are Ellen A. and Octavia M., who married Colonel Henry B. Quimby, and has two children, Harry Cole and Candace E.

Mr. Cole was a Democrat until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861; since then he has been a Republican. He represented Gilford in the State Legislature of 1849 and 1850. In 1862, 1863 and 1864 he was a candidate of the Republican party for State Senator in the Sixth Senatorial District; but as he represented a minority party, he was not elected. He was nominated and elected a member of the Governor's Council for the Second Councilor District, and served as such in the years 1866 and 1867. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1868. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention which renominated Lincoln at Baltimore, in 1864. He is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church and a trustee of New Hampton Institution.

Mr. Cole is a man of influence in his town and church, and throughout a large business acquaintance. He has a kind, social and affectionate nature, and cherishes home and friends. He has a winning personal magnetism, which makes for him many friends. To these he is loyal, and he enjoys, to an unusual degree, the marked confidence of the better portion of society and leading business men. He is generous in the highest degree in contributing to religious and charitable objects, and no case of deserving need or suffering ever appealed unsuccessfully to him. He is not only a prominent and leading business man, an active temperance worker, but, higher yet, a consistent Christian, whose active zeal has done much for the church and society of his locality.

CAPTAIN WINBORN A. SANBORN.

In the "History of Belknap County" it is fitting that there should be a record of Captain Sanborn, who was so widely and pleasantly known, and so intimately identified with steamboat navigation on Lake Winnipesaukee, and to whose energy and enterprise the development of that beautiful summer resort, Weirs, is largely due.

WINBORN ADAMS SANBORN, whose life commenced December 13, 1810, in Gilford, N. H., was the eldest of the four sons of Samuel Gilman and Sally (Mason) Sanborn. The Sanborn family is of English origin, the name being derived from the parish bearing the name Sanborn. The emigrant, John (son of John, who married, in England, the daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachilor), came to America in 1632, and to Hampton, N. H., in 1640. He was a man of note, with the title of lieutenant. One of his descendants in the seventh generation was Samuel Gilman Sanborn, a man of marked ability, who was born March 20, 1787, on the Sanborn homestead, in Gilford, which was the first land cleared in the Weirs district, and the home of his ancestors from the first settlement. When a mere lad, his ardent desire was for an education, and, in response to his earnest request, he was permitted to attend the academy at Sanbornton Square for a few terms. The sacrifices his parents made in order to pay his expenses were amply rewarded by his progress. He was, for many years, a successful teacher. He was a man of intelligence in public affairs, served his town many years as selectman and representative, held a commission as justice of the peace for a long period, and was universally known as "'Squire" Sanborn. After a useful, honored and respected life, he died at the age of eighty-two, upon the farm where he and his wife had lived for nearly sixty years. Sally (Mason) Sanborn, his wife, was the daughter of Captain Lemuel B. and Molly (Chamberlain) Mason, of Durham, N. H. Captain Mason was among the early settlers of Gilford. He was a Revolutionary soldier, having joined the Continental army at Portsmouth when only sixteen years of age, and remained in constant service till the close of the war. He also enlisted and took part in the War of 1812. When the division of Gilmanton took place, according to the family tradition, corroborated by the testimony of the old inhabitants, he was invited to name the new town, which he called Guilford, from the battle of Guilford Court-House, S. C., in which he was an active participant.

Winborn Adams Sanborn (8) received his name in remembrance of the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Winborn Adams, who bravely fought and lost his life during the Revolution, at Stillwater. His early life was passed upon the farm aiding his father in his labors. His opportunities for learning were extremely limited, and his only chance for an education, beyond a few weeks at the district school each year, was one term at "Master" Leavitt's select school at Meredith, and two terms at Gilford Academy. Books and newspapers were scarce; but the few that fell into

his hands were eagerly perused, and their contents carefully stored in his memory. By improving his leisure moments he became a man of rare intelligence. To the last of his days he never allowed a newspaper to be carelessly destroyed. When only seventeen, he began teaching, and for several winters taught in Gilford and adjoining towns. His life was uneventful, and his active and energetic nature was not content with quietude, and, at the age of twenty, he left home to carve out his future alone and unaided. With his love of adventure, he went to Massachusetts and engaged as a common sailor for a twelve months' voyage on an East India trading-vessel, bound from Salem to Bombay, India. To a country boy, who had never been beyond the capital of his own State, a sea-faring life was particularly attractive; but, to gratify his parents, he relinquished his plan of following the sea as a vocation, after this voyage. His neatly-written log-book is still preserved. In 1833 he became the first commander of the "Belknap," the first steamboat on Lake Winnipesaukee. At the end of two seasons he gave up his position, and, with his love of adventure still unabated, started west. He first stopped at Wheeling, Va., where he at once secured a situation as assistant teacher in Wheeling Academy; then, allured by the letters of a friend, he journeyed to St. Louis. He readily found employment, but was soon compelled to return home on account of ill health. The entire journey—going and returning—from New Hampshire to St. Louis was by stage over the Allegheny Mountains. (Postage between the two places was twenty-five cents a letter.)

On arriving in New Hampshire, he resumed the command of the "Belknap." After a few seasons, he left this position to establish himself as a "country trader" at Alton Bay. In this undertaking, he was financially unsuccessful; but, with unfaltering courage, he tried again,—this time as book-keeper for "Isaac & Seth Adams," iron founders, of South Boston, Mass. Here, by a faithful discharge of his duties, he won the confidence of his employers, and the strong friendship thus formed continued to the end of their lives. All his leisure moments were now given to the study of machinery, and, in a short time, he became an engineer of one of the harbor steamers. He soon procured a better situation as engineer of the steamer "Decatur," running between Boston and Newburyport, and retained this position till he was offered and accepted a more lucrative one as engineer of the steamer "Ohio," on the same route. While here, a long and distressing illness began, and he once more returned to his home in Gilford, where, for two years, he was unable to attend to any business.

In the winter and spring of 1851 he superintended the construction of the "Dover" at Alton Bay, and, on its completion, became its captain, and continued in that office for several summers, his winters being mainly passed upon his farm, in Gilford. In the fall of 1852 his friends and old employers, Isaac & Seth Adams, needed a man of trust, and secured him to superintend the erection of machinery in Cienfuegos, Cuba, where he passed several months. In 1863, he became a large stockholder in, and the captain of, the "Lady of the Lake." In the fall of 1869, Captain Sanborn, with his brother, went on a pleasure trip to Florida, and, while there, found a good opening for the lumber business; and the next spring, 1870, he formed a partnership with Charles L. Hoyt, a fellow-townsman, purchased a saw-mill and commenced the manufacture of lumber in Fernandina. When he relinquished navigation, in 1869, he fully expected to exclusively devote himself to his Florida interests; but his natural liking for a seaman's life and the power of habit were too strong for this, and, in 1878, he again became captain of the "Lady," which position he occupied until the time of his death. As captain, he came in contact with people from all parts of the United States, and his courtesy, combined with his extended knowledge gained by travel, reading and discriminating powers of observation, speedily won their friendship. During this time, however, he continued the southern business, which had now become extensive, embracing the manufacture and wholesaling of lumber, merchandising, etc. In 1880, in addition to his many other cares, he conceived the idea of building a hotel at Weirs. With him to think was to act, and in six weeks from the time the sills were laid, "Hotel Weirs" was ready for occupancy. Of all his enterprises, this interested and pleased him the most.

In 1835, Captain Sanborn married Lavinia Peaslee Hoyt, a very fine-looking and intelligent woman, only daughter of James Hoyt, Jr., and his wife, Ruth (Ayer) Gordon. Mrs. Sanborn was born in Gilford, and died on the home farm, April 20, 1877. Of their two children, the son died in infancy; the daughter, Ellen E., married Captain John S. Wadleigh, the present commander of the "Lady."

While in the full possession of all his faculties, after a brief illness, Captain Sanborn met death as bravely as he had life, at Fernandina, Fla., February 21, 1882. His remains were brought to Gilford, and deposited, with Masonic rites, in the family burial-place, March 3, 1882.

In politics, Captain Sanborn was one of the "Old Guard" Abolitionists. He represented his native town two years in the Legislature. He was, for many years, an active member of Mount Horeb Commandery of Knights Templar, F. and A. M. He was decided in his views, yet charitable to all; in religion a "Liberal;" sincere in his friendships; generous to the needy, yet unostentatious in his manner of giving. He was courageous, self-reliant, strong in his convictions, and his keen observation and well-balanced mind enabled him to decide promptly and justly in matters of importance. He possessed the



Yours truly, K. S. Hall

soundest common sense and that practical view of matters that made him competent to guide his own affairs with discretion and give helpful advice and counsel to others. The humane side of his being was quickly and energetically responsive. All the ties of nature and of friendship rooted deeply in his soul, and whoever won his confidence found in him a rare and valued friend.

REV. K. S. HALL.[1]

Rightly to estimate achievement in any department, account must be taken alike of the impelling and repelling forces, the aids and hindrances, the encouragements and rebuffs, which have combined to make it what it is. Heredity, social position, wealth, poverty, dictate most careers. Social aptitude, wise training and family influence send countless numbers of men triumphantly to their goal; while the want of these often makes every step wearisome and success well-nigh impossible. The thoughts of one man move to the music of rhyme and rhythm, and he cannot but choose to be a poet. Those of another clothe themselves in the sonorous language, the felicitous expressions of an orator; the imagination of a third is an exhaustless fountain, overflowing in pen-pictures which delight the world. We admire the result; yet we remember that the genius of each was given, not won. An illustrious name, an attractive physique, a graceful address, smooth the way for merit, commend it to notice, make it conspicuous to the common eye, and this we perceive. It is the battle which is fought without adventitious aid, but against the odds of hostile circumstances, which excites our deepest sympathy and our most hearty praise. These ideas apply with striking force to Rev. King Solomon Hall, of Lake village, N. H. He was born in Groton, N. H., October 22, 1819, the offspring of Josiah and Sarah White Hall. His father died when he was three years old, leaving a family of six children in circumstances of indigence, mainly dependent for support on their widowed mother. At the age of seven he went to reside in a farmer's family, where he remained about seven years. The facilities offered him in childhood for acquiring an education were extremely limited. From the age of six to fourteen he attended the district school about six weeks each year in winter, none being held in summer. These were kept in private houses, no schoolhouse having been built until after he left the district. The seats and desks were of the rudest pattern, the former being made of slabs, with legs fitted into the oval sides. In very cold weather it was necessary for comfort to draw the seats around the open fire. The childhood of Mr. Hall was overcast with many shadows. While kindly cared for, as the world goes, his sources of pleasure were meagre; no mother's companionship cheered him in his daily tasks, and his father's voice was silent in the grave. The elasticities of youth were checked and left a deep impression on his future character. The stern battle of life was begun. At the age of fifteen he found employment in a factory in Lowell, where he remained about four years. In the spring of 1839 he attended a select school, taught by Miss Spaulding, at Rumney, where, at the age of nineteen, he commenced the study of English grammar. The writer, a member of the same school, well remembers how keenly he felt the loss of early training, and how deeply he deplored the fact that he was so far behind many so much younger than himself. But a new revelation inspired him with fresh zeal. He clearly saw the necessity of educational acquisition. A new life opened before him, which was filled with promise, though many discouragements darkened his daily life. He had no advantages of early study; consequently his abilities for acquisition were not rapid. But he was thoroughly in earnest, and he here developed the careful and patient investigation which were marked characteristics of his after-career. In the autumn of the same year he entered the Academical Department of the New Hampton Institution and graduated from the theological department of the same school in 1845. The writer, a room-mate for two years, clearly recalls his heroic struggles during this critical period of his life. He was entirely dependent on his own earnings for support. Not the gift of a dollar did he ever receive from a relative after he was seven years of age. But some friends in Rumney and New Hampton, touched by his manly efforts to secure an education, rendered him some assistance, which, although small in amount, was most gratefully received. He taught school during the winters, together with evening schools in singing, writing and geography; and during the latter part of his connection with the institution, besides occasionally preaching elsewhere, he regularly supplied, for several terms, the pulpit of the Baptist Church in Danbury, frequently walking fifteen miles to reach an appointment.

During one term, while other students were engaged in recreation, he cultivated the soil, giving the proceeds for a copy of "The Religious Encyclopædia." But these struggles with adverse elements were not without reward. He never grew discouraged, and these fierce contests were daily developing into a sturdy manhood. With self-reliance came firmness and moral strength. He was sedate—perhaps a native feature of his character, enhanced by the surroundings of his boyhood and his earliest recollections, mingled with poverty and the laborious toil of his mother's needle. Still, he was always cheerful, and had a host of friends.

The frivolities and merry-makings, in which too many of the young men engaged, had no allurements

[1] By S. H. Quincy, Lancaster, Mass.

for him. His aims in life were too serious, his efforts too arduous, his time too precious to give to any hours spent in such amusements, the glitter of even a passing pleasure.

In the first term of his academic course he had become deeply interested in a religious life, and, in November, 1839, he was baptized and received into the Baptist Church in Rumney, and by the same licensed to preach in September, 1840. During this period of his life he had the aid of high religious convictions, and in his greatest straits found comfort and strength from the Father, who, out of this severe discipline, was to raise an efficient helper in his earthly vineyard. The same patient study was continued. No subject was left until thoroughly understood; and what had been somewhat slowly acquired was not forgotten. He graduated with credit to himself and with the confidence and well-wishes of the entire faculty. His after-life belongs to the Baptist denomination of the State. He was ordained a pastor of the Baptist Church in Hopkinton, N. H., April 22, 1846, having supplied them regularly from the September previous.

On the 30th of July, 1847, at Warner, he was married to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Caleb and Eliza Follansbee Buswell. He was dismissed September 30, 1851; settled with the church at Lake village October 1, 1851; dismissed February, 1859; with the Merrimack Street Church, Manchester, March 30, 1859; dismissed October 1, 1862; with the church at Methuen, Mass., October 1, 1862; dismissed April 30, 1867; with the church at Lake village May 1, 1867; dismissed August 1, 1880; with the church at Rumney April 17, 1881; dismissed October 1, 1883.

It is safe to say that, during this long period of thirty-seven years of active pastoral work, the ministry of Mr. Hall was remarkably successful. He was thoroughly devoted to his calling, and his whole heart was enlisted in the salvation of mankind. He was warmly welcomed to the several churches at his settlements, and when the stern decree of duty called him away there were very many grieving friends.

The amount of good that he accomplished will never be known until the veil is lifted from the future.

He will have many stars in the crown of his rejoicing. As an illustration applicable to all his parishes, I quote from the history of the First Baptist Church in Methuen, published in the Minutes of the Association for 1880; after speaking of especial trials, it says:

"The coming of Mr. Hall at this time was very opportune, and gave encouragement to the church to renew their diligence and reconsecrate themselves to the work of God. He was especially adapted to the field, and by his genial manner, dignified bearing and sympathetic heart won not only the hearts of his church and congregation, but the respect of the community. His labors are frequently referred to now among the older members of his church, and his kindness is cherished with tender recollection by those who shared it in times of trials and sorrow. His labors were blessed to the strengthening of the church and a continuance of harmony and spiritual activity. In the spring of 1866 there was a quickening of the church and many were added, who became useful and efficient helpers. . . . Having labored earnestly and successfully for about five years, Mr. Hall resigned his pastoral care March 27, 1867. The church, being anxious to have him continue his labors, urgently requested him to reconsider his determination and remain with them. Still adhering to his purpose, the church very reluctantly accepted his resignation."

But the labors of Mr. Hall were not by any means confined to those pertaining strictly to his profession. His reputation extended far beyond his pastorates, and he became a power in the denomination throughout the State. His advice was widely sought. He was deeply interested in educational institutions, and his keen insight and patient endeavor fully equipped him to be of great service in this direction. All charitable organizations of merit found in him an active helper. His has been truly a busy life. Among his published works are some twenty or more reports as school committee of various dates for the towns of Hopkinton, Meredith and Laconia, N. H., and Methuen, Mass.; reports as school commissioner for Belknap County for 1854, 1855, 1858 and 1859; report of the New Hampshire Board of Education to the Legislature, 1855; seventh and eighth annual reports of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire State Normal School; seventeen reports as secretary of the New Hampshire Baptist Convention; discourse delivered at the funeral of Mrs. Martha R. Herrick, wife of Rev. J. S. Herrick, Rumney, N. H.; the first half-century of the First Baptist Church in Methuen, Mass., 1865. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1860; that of D.D. by Central University, Iowa, in 1882. Mr. Hall was a member of the New Hampshire Board of Education for Belknap County for four years; secretary of the board in 1855, and chairman in 1858. He was for several years a trustee of New Hampton Academical and Theological Institution, previous to its removal to Vermont; and for twenty years held the same position in regard to the New London Literary and Scientific Institution (now Colby Academy). He was also a trustee of the New Hampshire State Normal School for seven years, from 1872, and for two years secretary of the board. He was secretary and treasurer of the New Hampshire Baptist Pastoral Association from 1851 to 1861 inclusive. He was a trustee of the New Hampshire Baptist Convention from 1849 to 1862 and from 1867 to 1878, and secretary of the same from 1856 to 1862 and from 1867 to 1878—in all seventeen years. In all these various trusts, strict fidelity to duty, an unswerving integrity and an unvarying courtesy were the marked characteristics of his office.

The great measure of success which has attended his career, Mr. Hall cheerfully claims is largely due to his wife, who, by her ability and liberal culture, combined with strict economy, industry and tact, has proved a helpmate in so many ways for nearly forty years.



Martin A. Haynes

Mr. Hall does not possess the qualities that make what the world would call a brilliant man. Conclusions do not come to him as intuitions or startling revelations.

His grasp of mind, always comprehensive, is too massive to move by electricity.

Results are rather worked out by careful investigation. Conscientious in every fibre of his being, he desires clearly to see the right. Consequently he has always been a safe counselor, and his judgments have seldom failed. As a pastor, he has been prudent and watchful, pure and dignified in his daily life, always casting oil upon troubled waters. His heart has always been open to the anguish of suffering or the wail of sorrow.

In his religious views, it seems unnecessary to say that he has always been a Baptist to the core. To him the doctrines of the Bible are clear and explicit and a living truth.

But he is exceedingly catholic and tolerant of the views of others, as it would be a part of his nature to be. Firm and uncompromising in what he believes to be the teachings of the Scriptures, and in his preaching never withholding them, he would not willingly injure the feelings of a single human being.

Mr. Hall is not a controversialist for the sake of argument. There is nothing pugnacious in his nature. He loves those things that tend to peace. Still, when principle is involved, he is firm and even aggressive. An indomitable perseverance is one of his marked characteristics. Without this quality, he never would have achieved success. Indeed, his better aspirations would have been utterly crushed in early life; and by this alone he has borne the most serious responsibilities and carried through the greatest enterprises of his life.

Mr. Hall has, from his earliest boyhood, been a stanch temperance advocate, having never drunk a glass of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, nor used a particle of tobacco in any form. Besides lecturing on temperance, he has always sought to persuade young men to abstain from the use of these stimulants, and he has joyful reason to believe that, through his earnest efforts, many children and youth have been saved from the terrible evils of intemperance.

Since his return to Lake village, Mr. Hall has found recreation and pleasure in fruit-culture, particularly that of grapes and pears, of which he has had on his grounds about fifty varieties of each. Premiums for the best show of these fruits have been repeatedly awarded him by the Grafton and Belknap Counties Agricultural Fairs.

Long-continued illness alone compelled him to relinquish the active work of the ministry; with returning health, many pulpits would be gladly opened to him. But it is not probable that he will enter upon another pastorate. He and his worthy wife are living quietly in their pleasant home at Lake village, where so many hope that the evening of their days may be spanned with the bow of promise.

He is still frequently called to the bridal and the funeral. His interest is in no manner relaxed in the success of Christian effort; and as the shadows begin to gather, a long life devoted to the welfare of his kind grows luminous with a brightness which merges into the glories of the hereafter. This hastily-prepared sketch is the tender testimonial of an old schoolmate and a life-long friend. To those, so few of whom are living, who know the privations of his childhood and youth and the heroic struggle of his early manhood, out of which came ultimate success, it will not seem like words of adulation, but a calm and dispassionate rehearsal of some of the events and characteristics of a valuable life.

MARTIN ALONZO HAYNES.

Martin Alonzo Haynes comes from old Puritan stock, being a descendant, in the eighth generation, from Samuel Haynes, who came over from England, in 1635, in the ship "Angel Gabriel;" was wrecked at Pemaquid (now Bristol) Me., in the great hurricane of 15th of August, same year; finally settled at Portsmouth, N. H., in the parish of Greenland, in 1650; was one of the nine founders and a deacon of the First Congregational Church of Portsmouth; was a selectman from 1653 to 1663, and held many other offices of trust.

The subject of this sketch was born at Springfield, N. H., July 30, 1842, and four years later his parents removed to Manchester, N. H.

His father, Elbridge G., was for thirty years a prominent figure in the city's history, noted for his unswerving convictions, his old-fashioned integrity and sound judgment and his interest in public affairs.

He was anxious that his children should enjoy better advantages than had been his in youth, and the outbreak of the Civil War found Martin, his oldest child, with a good High-School education and the printer's trade acquired. But President Lincoln's first call for troops found the boy of eighteen ready, and he enrolled his name and was mustered into the "Abbott Guard," the first company to enter the camp of the First Regiment at Concord. Before leaving the State the company was transferred to the Second Regiment and re-enlisted for three years.

Shortly after the regiment's arrival at Washington he was appointed clerk to the regimental commissary; but when the first advance was made into Virginia, learning the arrangements contemplated his remaining back in camp, he threw up his clerkship in disgust, demanded his musket and took his place in the ranks of his company.

It is his boast that he served as a private soldier for three years, that he participated in every engagement of the regiment from Bull Run to Cold Harbor, that

he never answered to "surgeon's call" and was never a day off duty.

He was three times slightly wounded,—at First Bull Run, in the neck by a splinter from a fence-rail, while defending, late in the day, the sunken road, immediately in front of the Henry house; at Glendale, receiving a severe contusion in the groin from a spent ball; at Second Bull Run, in the famous bayonet charge of Grover's Brigade, when the Second Regiment pierced two rebel lines of battle, he received a savage blow in the face and bled profusely, but carried out of the mêlée the wounded Lieutenant Rogers, who died in his arms.

In this affair the regiment lost 132 out of 332 men. At Gettysburg, where the regiment rendered the "Peach Orchard" famous and suffered the terrible loss of 193 out of 354 engaged, the three men nearest him in line were all wounded by fragments from one shell, but he escaped unmarked.

Upon his return from the war he resumed newspaper work at Manchester for a while, serving upon the editorial staff of the *Daily Mirror* and *Daily Union*, until he left to take the position of clerk and paymaster of the Rockingham Mills, at Portsmouth, N. H. He remained there until the suspension of the mills—about a year.

In January, 1868, in company with Benjamin F. Stanton, he founded the *Lake Village Times* newspaper, and has retained control of the paper ever since, with the exception of the first three years, as sole proprietor.

He represented the town of Gilford in the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1872 and 1873, in the first year serving as chairman of the committee on fisheries, in the latter as chairman of the military committee. He was an aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Prescott, with the rank of colonel. In 1876 he was appointed clerk of the Circuit Court and the Superior Court of Judicature for Belknap County, retaining the position until 1883, when he resigned to take a seat in the National Congress. In 1881 and 1882 he served as president of the New Hampshire Veteran Association, which he turned over to his successor not only free from debt, but with several thousand dollars' worth of buildings for the accommodation of its annual reunions at Weirs. He was also Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Hampshire, during the same years.

Upon the approach of the fall elections of 1882 his old comrades-in-arms brought his name forward for the Republican nomination to Congress from the First New Hampshire District, and after a canvass which is memorable in the history of New Hampshire politics he was nominated in the convention, at Dover, and elected in November by an unprecedented plurality of nearly thirty-eight hundred. In 1884 he was renominated by acclamation in the convention held at Wolfeborough, and received nearly twenty-five hundred plurality at the polls, his opponent being Rev. L. F. McKinney, of Manchester, one of the ablest and most popular men of his party in the State. In both elections he ran very far ahead of his ticket, receiving hundreds of Democratic votes.

He was married, in 1863, to Miss Cornelia T. Lane, of Manchester, and two daughters survive to bless their pleasant home, which is delightfully situated in Lake village, surrounded with fruit and forest-trees and looking down upon the waters of Lake Winnipesaukee.

He has delivered many addresses and poems at soldiers' reunions and gatherings; but his chief literary work was a "History of the Second Regiment," copies of which are now eagerly sought for by collectors. He is decidedly a man of the people, makes friends and keeps them, and delights in the sports of gun and rod.

JOHN S. CRANE.

Among the vigorous, active and successful men of Belknap County must be mentioned John Summerfield Crane, of Lake village. He was born in Springfield, Mass., February 3, 1834, and was son of Luther and Rebecca (Manter) Crane.

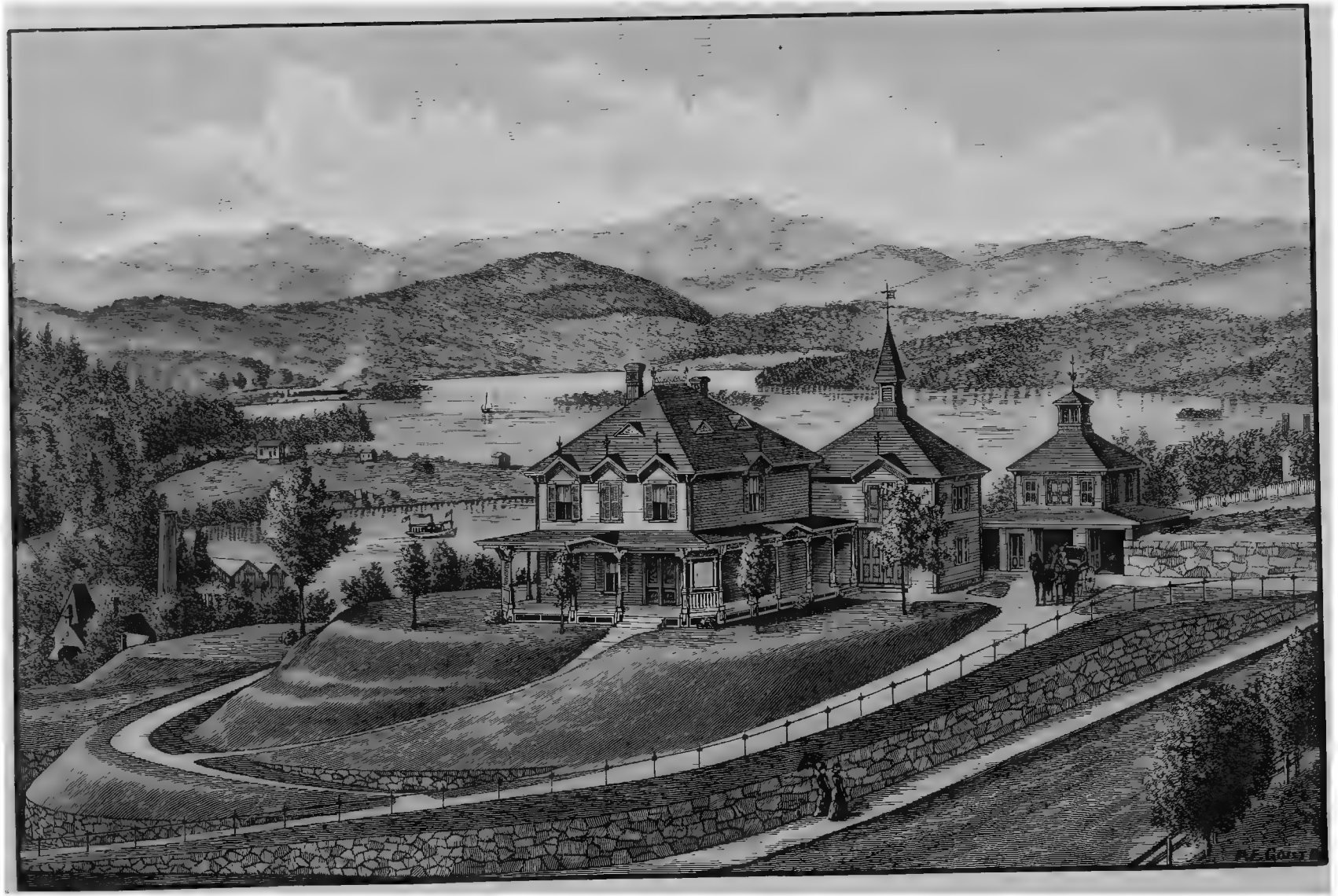
The Crane family has been a representative one in various spheres, in New England from the days of its first settlement. Jasper Crayne was one of the founders of the New Haven colony, signed its "fundamental agreement" June 4, 1639, and became one of its leading and influential members. Another branch of the same family settled in Berkley, Mass., at its first settlement, and the descendants of this pioneer have ever held positions of responsibility, and been represented in every generation in medicine, law and theology. Henry Crane settled in Dorchester early. His descendants are numerous. One of them, John, was a pioneer of Taunton, and he is the progenitor of the numerous families of that name in Norton and Canton. Luther Crane was a native of the latter town, but, owing to the incompleteness of the records, we find it impossible to give the exact line from Henry.

John S. Crane not only descends from good paternal stock, but his mother, a native of Plymouth, Mass., was a lineal descendant of the famous Governor and writer of "Plymouth Colony," William Bradford. From such a stock we should expect good offspring, and when we see the odds against which Mr. Crane has been compelled to battle, and the signal success that has attended his career from the humble condition of his boyhood up to the station he now occupies of a leading and wealthy manufacturer, we must concede to him his full share of the ability of his strong progenitors, and acknowledge him as one who, in the highest sense of the term, is a "self-made" man.

Luther Crane was a hatter, of an ingenious and



J. S. Crane



RESIDENCE OF J. S. CRANE,

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H.

mechanical nature, and was employed by the Hamilton Cotton Manufacturing Company as a spinner in the first cotton-mill in Lowell. He then removed to Ohio, and when John was nine years old came to Salmon Falls, N. H., where he became a resident. John was a lad of quick conception, and made good progress during his attendance at the district school and South Berwick Academy. His skill in drawing was so great that a gentleman voluntarily offered to educate him as an artist; but, with the impulsiveness of youth, he did not avail himself of this offer, and at fifteen years of age shipped as a boy before the mast on a clipper ship bound for India. The voyage lasted twenty-two months, and the vessel circumnavigated the globe. On the return from the Sandwich Islands Mr. Crane was the ship-carpenter. The hard actualities of a sailor's life dispelled his romantic dreams, and, during the long hours in which there was nothing to do but think, he decided to "make a man of himself" by honest industry and patient application. So, returning to Salmon Falls, he entered a shop to learn the trade of machinist, which was his choice from his aptitude for mechanics. Remaining here one year, he went to Lawrence for six months' labor, then to the Lowell Machine-Shop, in Lowell, conducted by Lucius Cutter. By this time he had attained proficiency in his calling, and, after six months' service here, was engaged by Lucius Waite to fit up and take charge of a sewing-machine manufactory for one year. This business was then discontinued, and Mr. Crane, after working a short time in Manchester, concluded to visit the West, and see if he could find a suitable place to establish himself with the small capital acquired by his industry and careful savings. Not finding a situation to his mind, he returned to Lowell and became the superintendent of a pattern and model-shop for one year. In 1855 he removed to Franklin, N. H., to complete and place in running order some knitting-machines for a Lowell house. This kept him busy for only a short period, and, in the spring of 1856, he began the connection with the manufacturing interests of Lake village, which has been of such value to him, and which links him with every step in the rise of an important industry in this place. He was employed by B. J. Cole to build knitting-machines for Thomas Appleton, the manufacturer. This was the introduction of this branch of manufacturing to this vicinity, and began a new and successful era in its progress. He worked for Mr. Cole six months, and then made a contract with Mr. Appleton to build knitting-machines at his mill, and, about the same time (fall of 1857), became his superintendent. These positions he occupied until the spring of 1862. Designing and perfecting, in connection with John Pepper, what was called the "Pepper Knitting-Machine," he then took the contract to build the machines, and, with William Pepper, formed the firm of Crane & Pepper. They began work with fifteen operatives, in a building owned by B. J. Cole, and constructed from fifteen to twenty machines per month. They were burned out about 1863, and John Pepper built a new shop for the firm on the site of the old Small mill. About this time Mr. Crane, Benjamin F. Peaslee, of Lake village, and Thomas Joyce, of Boston, formed the Winnipesaukee Hosiery Company, purchased the machinery of the Pulsifer mill, and, in 1864, began the manufacturing of hosiery, employing thirty hands, with Mr. Peaslee in charge and Mr. Crane as superintendent. In December, 1864, Mr. Crane purchased the interests of his partner, and after running the works till March, 1865, sold the whole to R. M. Bailey. The manufacture of knitting-machines continued until about 1869, when Mr. Crane sold out this business and became connected with Walter Aikin, of Franklin, in the proprietorship of the "Gilmore Revolving Diamond Stone-Dressing Machine," for dressing mill-stones. Mr. Crane spent most of his time in Franklin, and for two years was engaged in introducing this invention to the public. Returning to Lake village, he purchased, for two thousand dollars, the interest of Charles H. Young in the firm of Young & Peaslee, engaged in manufacturing circular knitting-machines under Young's patent, and, in the spring of 1872, the firm of Crane & Peaslee began its existence with six men, and for two years made one hundred and fifty hosiery-machines a year.

In 1873, Mr. Crane designed and perfected a machine for making shirts and underwear on the same principle, which he secured by patents, and in September, 1874, moved his manufactory to its present location. The new machines became an important addition to this business, as they were rapidly called for. In January, 1875, the firm employed ten men, with a monthly pay-roll of four hundred dollars, and, in spite of the depressed times, they continued to do a most prosperous business. In November, 1878, Mr. Peaslee sold his half-interest to Mr. Crane for four thousand dollars. B. F. Drake purchased one-third interest, and the firm became J. S. Crane & Co., and they carried on the business until July, 1884, employing as high as sixteen men, and, from a production of five thousand dollars, in 1868, the business steadily increased until it amounted to fifty thousand dollars annually. Purchasing Mr. Drake's interest at the above date, Mr. Crane has since continued manufacturing under the same name, with his son as partner. They now employ from twenty to twenty-five men, and have a yearly business of seventy-five thousand dollars. Their specialties are circular knitting-machines, for hosiery, underwear, Jersey cloth and stockinet.

About 1883, Mr. Crane became jointly interested with R. F. M. Chase in a patent knit fabric,—the "stockinet,"—which bids fair to become one of the leading features of this class of goods in the country, and to assume enormous business proportions. To

this Mr. Crane has given his whole attention, has invented and improved inventions, patented improvements, and also constructed machines for making Jersey cloth and stockinet. The machines of his manufacture are in use in all parts of the United States, but to the greatest extent in New England. He has taken orders for this class of machinery as high as fifty thousand dollars' worth at one time.

Mr. Crane married, in 1856, Clara J. Smith, of Nashua, a lady well fitted to appreciate and promote the artistic ideas of Mr. Crane and be an efficient associate of his life. Their only child is Mazellah L.

In politics, Mr. Crane is a pronounced Republican. He represented Laconia in the State Legislature of 1875, and Gilford in that of 1878. He was one of the incorporators and is now a director of Lake Village Savings-Bank, and belongs to the various Masonic bodies to the commandery.

Mr. Crane can attribute his success to persistent and indefatigable industry, to the close and concentrated action of mind and body and his quick and intelligent appreciation of men and things. His natural tastes are in harmony with artistic and cultured surroundings, and his business has enabled him to gratify his desires. He has designed and erected the handsomest residence in the town, a view of which appears on another page, and his home abounds in all the comforts that money will buy. He is a lover and owner of fine horses, intelligent dogs and a fine steam yacht, and is passionately fond of aquatic and field sports. He is a good citizen, a social companion, a strong friend, and, with his positive and energetic nature, may be truthfully called a good type of the rushing, active, impetuous and successful Americans of the nineteenth century.

MOSES SARGENT.

But little more than a quarter of a century had passed after the long and exhausting Revolutionary war, when manufactures were few and in their infancy, and our people were chiefly agriculturists and day laborers, compelled to exercise the utmost economy, and but a limited number were able to give their children the advantages of a liberal education, when Moses Sargent, son of Moses and Nancy (Morrill) Sargent, first saw the light of day, in the old town of Amesbury, Mass., December 16, 1803. His father was a ship-carpenter, wholly dependent on his daily labor, and when Moses was but a few years old Mr. Sargent met with an accident, which seriously crippled him for life, and incapacitated him from longer attending upon his vocation; so, at the age of nine years, the young lad was obliged to go out into the world of work and struggle for a living, not only for himself, but for his parents, without any of the adventitious aids of education or inherited rank, and with only his brave heart and willing hands.

He commenced work in a factory in Amesbury, which was the first broadcloth-factory erected in the United States. Being a good, honest, industrious, hard-working lad, he soon attracted the attention of his employers, and the agent of the factory gave him one term's schooling, when he was about thirteen, and he also wrote off the multiplication table for him to learn while at his work. But to the eagerly desirous and willing searcher for knowledge the way is made, opened or found in some manner, sooner or later, and at a school, which was kept on Sunday, by a Quaker gentleman and philanthropist, for the purpose of giving the factory operatives an opportunity to obtain some education, Moses learned the rudiments of mathematics, and took a peep into that realm of knowledge which he had so longed to enter. His diligence and rapid progress, and his wish for an education, so impressed his teacher, that when he was about sixteen he offered to pay the expenses of Moses' tuition at some good school, but as he was almost the sole dependence of his parents he was forced to decline this kind offer,

He remained for eight years in the broadcloth-factory, when Amos Lawrence and his brother, with others, under the firm-title of "A. & A. Lawrence & Co.," started a flannel-factory, where Moses engaged work and was employed for twelve years. About 1830 this firm purchased a broadcloth-factory a short distance up the river, for the purpose of using it for making satinets, and Mr. Sargent, who had grown up almost to manhood in the factories, and had made capable and good use of his time, and become a skilled and experienced workman, was given the superintendence of the putting in of the machinery and getting the manufactory in running order. He held this position for about three years, when he went to Byfield, leased a water privilege, and with one set of cards he started the manufacture of yarn in a small way on his own account. He continued in business here for two years, when his health failed and he was advised by his physician to leave the proximity of the salt water, and in December 1835, he came to Batchelder's Mills, N. H. (now Lake village), and leased a yarn-mill of the Lake Company, and fitted it up to make woolen yarn for domestic knitting purposes. Mr. Sargent was the pioneer manufacturer of this yarn in New Hampshire. He commenced with one set of twenty-four-inch cards and ten operatives, and for twenty-nine years he was engaged in this industry. The business steadily augmented, and the one set of cards was increased to five, and for the last two years Mr. Sargent himself manufactured the yarn into stockings; among his contracts, filling two for the United States government, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand pairs.

Shortly after the close of the Civil War Mr. Sargent disposed of his business interests to the Belknap Company, of Laconia, and for about a year was not in active business. He then went to Upper Gilmanton, bought a cotton-mill, fitting it up for



M Sargent



Joseph C Moore

making cotton stockings, and carried on this manufacture for six years, employing two hundred operatives. His factory was then purchased by "A. Lawrence & Co.," who after a few years formed a stock company; fifty shares of the stock were given to Mr. Sargent, in consideration of friendship, long acquaintance and the pleasant business relations which had always existed between them.

During his residence in Upper Gilmanton he took an interest in the affairs of the town, and it was through his influence that the name was changed to Belmont. Politically, he was a Whig, and is now a Republican, and represented Belmont in the State Legislature in 1872, and its prosperity and growth is due, in a large measure, to Mr. Sargent's enterprise. He relinquished business after the sale of his interests in Belmont, and returned to Lake village, which has since been his home.

Mr. Sargent married, first, October 27, 1824, Judith, daughter of Stephen and Esther (Reynolds) Hoyt. Their children were Mary (married H. O. Heywood, has two surviving children, and resides in Lake village.); Stephen H., who now lives in Salem, Mass.; Moses, who is agent of the Gilmanton Mills, Belmont; John, deceased; David, deceased; and Frank S., now an overseer under Moses. Mrs. Judith Sargent died July 26, 1849; and Mr. Sargent married, second, Mrs. Mary Huntington (born Seavey), in February, 1850. She died December 2, 1854, and he then married, Sarah, daughter of Gilman and Sally Thyng.

Mr. Sargent has been a resident of Lake village for many years, but his devotion to business has prevented him from being especially active in its public affairs or taking official position; yet he has always contributed generously to every worthy object, public or private. He was one of the incorporators of the Lake Village Savings-Bank, and director and vice-president from its establishment until the present time. For forty years he has been a member of the Baptist Church, and conscientiously acted according to the truths and doctrines of the same. For forty years, also, he had been a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and has taken an active part and taken all the degrees. His attention has been drawn somewhat in the direction of military organizations and at one time he was a lieutenant in the militia.

Mr. Sargent for more than three-score years has been a producer, and not a mere consumer, earning his own bread, and assisting his parents while yet a mere lad, and before attaining his majority he had provided a comfortable home for them. The patient industry that characterized his early years, when his daily bread and that of others was earned by the toil of his hands and the sweat of his brow; the persevering energy which he manifested when, starting from an humble beginning, he entered upon the special line of manufacturing through which he gained success,—all these are worthy of record; for, "men may come and men may go, but the work they do lives after them, and the industries they plant or aid in advancing go on after they are gathered to their fathers."

Mr. Sargent, mindful of early struggles, has assisted many young men to start in life, both with his counsel and means. Social, kind-hearted and cheerful, he is a pleasant friend; of sterling integrity and an enterprising man he has made a deep impress upon the industrial development of this section, and now, in his eighty-second year, honored and esteemed by a large number of acquaintances, there will be nowhere found a tongue to whisper aught against his integrity or his broad Christian charity.

JOSEPH CLIFFORD MOORE.

Hon. Joseph Clifford Moore, editor of the *Manchester Union* and the financial head of the Union Publishing Company, is a thorough representative of that valuable class known as self-made men. He is the second son of Dr. D. F. and Frances S. Moore, and was born in Loudon, N. H., August 22, 1845. His early education was limited to the common schools, and more or less shared with labor. Later in life, having made the best of such advantages as came within his reach, he pursued with success a course of medical training at New York Medical College. From this training he returned to Lake village, the business centre of the town of Gilford, which has been his home since he was ten years of age, and entered upon the practice of medicine in partnership with his father, Dr. D. F. Moore. This was in 1866, and from that time up to his joining in the newspaper enterprise at Manchester, in November, 1879, he followed his profession with untiring industry and gratifying success. His practice extended over a wide section, and involved long hours and much arduous travel. During this time he was also active in general business enterprises.

Mr. Moore began his journalistic career without the benefit of any special training whatever, but brought to the work a clear, cool head, ripe judgment and honest purpose; but it was early apparent that he possessed that rare quality, "the newspaper faculty." Careful, prudent, cautious and conservative by nature, he applied that faculty with constantly increasing shrewdness and wisdom; so that the enterprise not only developed a remarkably rapid, but a sound and healthy, growth. Exercising good business judgment and methods, he successfully maintained the financial standing of the paper, notwithstanding the excessive demands of a rapidly-growing plant. In shaping the tone and conduct of *The Union*, he has uniformly aimed to give it a character for independence, integrity and respectability, advancing it on the true line of progressive modern journalism. He is a ready editorial writer on

political and general topics, eschews the ornamental and descriptive, and goes straight at the meat of a matter in a plain and direct style. His methods are convincing as well as terse and vigorous.

Mr. Moore has always taken a warm and active interest in politics, not from the selfish motives of the office-seeker, but as an ardent believer in and stanch supporter of a sound, sterling and progressive Democracy. At the State election of 1880 he was elected a member of the State Senate from the Sixth Senatorial District, and filled the seat with credit to himself and his constituency. He introduced and was chiefly instrumental in securing the passage of the measure which created the present State Board of Health. Always under self-command, easy and agreeable in manner, he proved to be valuable in legislative work, and was invariably relied upon to release the Senatorial body when sharp conflict of opinion led it into a jangle. Since the expiration of this official trust his time has been given exclusively to business matters and the conduct of the *Union*.

In January, 1885, he was unanimously chosen president of the New Hampshire Club, an organization comprising the leading business and professional men of the State, and shortly after accompanied it on a successful excursion South. As president of this body he is broad and liberal, seeking only to develop its interests and extend its influence.

Dartmouth College, at the June commencement, 1884, conferred upon him the degree of A.M.

Mr. Moore retains his residence at Lake village, with his aged parents. He is married, but has no children. In manner he is easy and agreeable, and is favored with an excellent address and attractive personal presence. In business affairs he is careful and conservative, and at the same time enterprising. Honorable and just in his transactions, he enjoys the confidence and respect of business men. At this writing he is in the full vigor of his powers, with the promise of a useful and successful future before him.

HISTORY OF GILMANTON.

BY REV. S. S. N. GREELEY.

CHAPTER I.

THE present people and the multitudes who have gone out all over the land from the old town of Gilmanton have enjoyed opportunity to learn of the earlier history of their town from one of the most thorough and complete town histories that in its day had issued from the press. Indeed, the work was never so eagerly sought after, never so highly prized, as at the present time, though its records ended nearly forty years ago.

Personally, I have owned three or four copies together, but literary friends have "borrowed" them, litigants have desired to turn to something in "that book" which might help their case, or strangers wanted to know something about the town, or descendants of sundry ancients desired to be certain where they came from,—and so I loaned them the books, and after the passage of years can only sing in mournful cadence,—

"When shall we meet again—
Meet ne'er to sever?"

The historian of Gilmanton, Rev. Daniel Lancaster, for more than twenty years Congregational pastor in the town, very early in his ministry, seemed to hear the voice of Bildad the Shuhite sounding down the centuries, "Inquire, I pray thee, of the former age and prepare thyself for the search of their fathers: shall not they teach thee?" So from the fathers dead, from the aged living, from town records, church records, school records and transpiring events he brought out, at length, Lancaster's "History of Gilmanton," as he says in his preface, "at the cost of an amount of labor which none can estimate but those who have made similar attempts; a labor that has been continuous through nearly twenty years." But, in his modesty on the issue of the work, he suppressed almost one-half of it.

Some hundreds of copies passed through the bindery and were thrown on the market, when again, in his modesty, he concluded that as many copies were completed as ever would be called for and no more were issued. That was not the worst of it. Half a cart-load, more or less, of printed sheets were disposed of for wrapping paper!

The work sold for about seventy-five cents. Numbers of prominent citizens subscribed for ten, fifteen and twenty copies by way of encouragement, and gave them to friends and sold to others, as they had opportunity, till the stock is long since exhausted, and the call for the book from far and near is more imperious as the years move on, and never so earnest as it is to-day. Ten, twenty and thirty dollars are offered for a copy! This history of a history is an illustration of the increasing value of family, town and county annals, if not with cotemporaries, with generations yet unborn. All that makes up the world and life is ever changing, but "the past is with the past" and will ever stay there. It cannot be changed. It has already "put on immortality," and its events, like old monuments in Egypt, become but the more interesting the farther their age is pushed up the river of time.

If these statements are true, then this inference follows: that families to whom this new collection of town histories is offered should not fail to secure it, though at large first cost. While whole family libraries wax old and are neglected, local history becomes but the more valuable, as seen through the vista of years.

Gilmanton was incorporated in 1727. It was named and originally spelled Gilmantown, from the fact that among the grantees of a charter, issued by His Majesty, King George, there were twenty-four persons by the name of Gilman.

This charter opens with kingly dignity,—"George, by the grace of God and Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., Greeting."

Then he would have all people know that "wee" (with concurence of his counsel), "for the due encouragement of settling a new plantation, do give and grant, in equal shares, unto sundry of our beloved subjects that inhabit or shall inhabit within the said grant, within our province of New Hampshire, all the tract of land within the following bounds." Here follows a most liberal slice of the earth:

"From the head of Barnstead, next to the town of Chichester; thence on the N. W. line to Winipissiokee Pond, or the river that runs out of said Pond, and from the first place where it began, to run N. E. six miles; then N. W. two miles; then due N. to Winipissiokee Pond; then on said Pond and river to meet the first line; provided it do not entrench on any former legall grante."

His Majesty then proceeds with certain royal "conditions" to be fulfilled by the inhabitants of the town from that date "forever!" Evidently at the issuing of this instrument the geography of King George did not make a note of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill and another "George," whose "sir-name" was Washington!

The charter was signed on the 20th of May by His Majesty's Colonial Governor, John Wentworth.

During the French War several frontier towns had been greatly tried by the raids of hostile Indians. They had pillaged, carried away and, in sad instances, murdered the early settlers. These sufferings and exposures deterred the waiting families for Gilmanton from any speedy entrance upon their granted lands. They did not sing with any great earnestness,—

"Oh, for a lodge in this vast wilderness!"

and the settlement of Gilmanton was delayed for a series of years. In fact, there was no permanent settlement until the close of 1761. From 1727, the year the charter was granted, until 1766, a period of nearly forty years, the town-meetings were held in Exeter.

On the memorable evening of December 26, 1761, Benjamin Mudgett and his wife, from the town of Brentwood, arrived in Gilmanton, having come that day from Epsom, a distance of not less than twelve miles, on foot. Mrs. Mudgett was the first white woman who set foot on the soil of Gilmanton, and she passed the first night in town with no other woman nearer than Epsom. On the next day, December 27th, John Mudgett and wife, with great weariness, reached town. About fifteen days later, January 10th, Orlando Weed and wife joined them, and here these three families remained through a winter of terrible severity (1762). "Snows were so frequent and so deep as to prevent passing in any direction for two months, being nearly six feet on the level." So writes Mr. Benjamin Kimball, of Concord, in his journal. Mrs. Mudgett (of the first family) was the daughter of Joshua Bean, who, by two marriages, had twenty-one children. They all came at length from the home in Brentwood about 1780, and settled in Gilmanton,—a valuable accession to the population. Mrs. Mudgett lived in Gilmanton until the inhabitants had increased in number to more than five thousand. This was before Gilford was disannexed. She died in Meredith July 9, 1834, aged ninety-five years. She was mother of the first male child born in town,—Samuel Mudgett, born February 15, 1764.

The first child born in the town was Dorothy, daughter of Orlando Weed and wife, October 13, 1762. The early families were generally large, embracing, most of them, from ten to twelve, and some even fifteen children.

"Tempora mutantur."

In the course of the next season, 1762, seven families moved in. Many prospectors prepared to move their families the following season. Jeremiah Connor had cleared land and built a camp, and Captain Joseph Badger and his two sons, William and Joseph, had put in some seed and built a log house.

Captain Joseph Badger was one of the original proprietors, and from his first entrance into Gilmanton in person, seems to have won the respect and confidence of the settlers, and was never free from the occupancy of public trusts. Although here in the spring, in consequence of the sickness and death of his son, in the month of May, he did not remove his family from their home in Haverhill, Mass., until July. His was the eighteenth family, and at the raising of his barn that season, the first framed building erected in the town, he had, as he often afterwards related, every man, woman and child to take supper with him.

On August 1, 1763, the first minister moved his family into town, for a permanent residence,—the Rev. William Parsons. He became a proprietor of Gilmanton and was employed by the corporation to preach to the settlers, and for the first ten years was preacher and schoolmaster. Before any school-houses were furnished he taught in private houses. He was a very useful citizen, and a minister earnest and faithful, and did much to give a right direction to the early movements in regard to religious institutions.

In March, 1773, the Rev. Isaac Smith came into town, the second minister, and entered upon a pastorate of forty years.

This year came also William Sibley, the first merchant, together with Lieutenant Peter Folsom, Simeon Copp, Colonel Samuel Greeley, Lieutenant Ebenezer Eastman, Samuel and Nicholas Gilman and twenty others.

The next year, 1774, was memorable for the erection of two houses of worship,—one by the town for the use of the Congregationalists, and one by individuals for the use of the Baptists. A Congregational Church was organized, and the Rev. Isaac Smith was ordained over it. This year the town voted to build a school-house at Peaked Hill (Centre village).

But we hasten now from the toils and prosperous progress of those who struggled to make the wilderness bud and the desert blossom like the rose, to the times when the cloud of war darkened all the land. Gilmanton had now become the home of many distinguished men, lofty in character, wise in counsel, brave, patriotic, unswerving in devotion to their country and their God. Their names are illustrious in the annals of the town, and their descendants have been largely men and women worthy of their sires. They have been leading minds in town affairs, and occupants of public positions of wide responsibility.

At the opening of 1775 the Revolutionary War commenced, in which struggle Gilmanton bore an honorable part. She not only sent her representative, Colonel Antipas Gilman, to the deliberative convention called at Exeter, but these earnest men were ready also to take the field. Accordingly, a few days after

the battle of Lexington, twelve of the inhabitants of Gilmanton, Lieutenant Ebenezer Eastman at their head, volunteered, and marched forth to the rescue. This officer, in the absence of the captain, commanded a company at the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June. There is an interesting story current in this connection, out of which the poet, B. F. Taylor, wove his popular effusion known as "Mary Butler's Ride."

She was the young wife of Lieutenant Eastman. When he hastened to the war she was left alone with a young child. Report soon reached her of the battle of Bunker Hill, and that her husband was among the killed. She determined to know if it was but flying rumor or serious fact for her. There were no roads, no guides but spotted trees; no carriage to convey her; but, mounting her horse, with her infant child on the saddle before her, she struck out for her father's house in Brentwood, a distance at least of forty miles. When she reached her father's house the news of the battle was confirmed, but no list of the killed or wounded.

Leaving her infant child, she mounted again, and on reaching Charlestown found her husband alive and well.

"Then up rose Mary Butler, and set her wheel at rest:
She swept the puncheon floor, she washed the cottage pride—
The cottage pride of three weeks old—and dress'd him in his best.
She wound the clock that told the time his mother was a bride,
And porringer and spoon she deftly laid aside;
She strung a clean white apron across the window panes
And swung the kettle from the crane for fear of rusting rains,
Then toss'd the saddle on the bay, and donn'd her linen gown.
Full seventy miles to Cambridge town! Bring out your civic crown!
I think 'twill fit that brow of hers, who sadly smiled and said,—
'We'll know about your father, boy, and who is hurt or dead.'"

The ancient cellar over which stood the cottage of Lieutenant Eastman is a frequented spot by summer visitors, and, till lately, scattering rose-bushes opened their fragrant annual tributes to the memory of the brave.

At a late festival of the Centre Congregational Church, a granddaughter of Mary Butler, Mrs. W. C. H. Hutchinson, came upon the platform before the audience, and spun upon that identical "wheel." Afterwards a small skein was sent to the poet (Milwaukee, Wis.), bringing from him a pleasant note of thanks, which he concludes with expressions of great joy that in these days any ladies are found that can spin.

On the 1st of December of this year (1775) the town was divided by the selectmen and a Committee of Safety into two militia companies.

By order of the Provincial Congress, a second census was taken September 25, 1775, with the following showing for Gilmanton: Males under sixteen years of age, 238; males from sixteen to fifty, 151; males above fifty, 16; males absent in the army, 12; the whole number of females, 357; negroes and slaves, 4,—total population, 778.

In the month of May, 1776, a very worthy citizen died who was a lieutenant in the militia, by the name of Joseph Philbrook, leaving a widow and two children. He had been one of the selectmen; was at the time of his death one of the building committee of the meeting-house.

His was the first silent form laid in the cemetery near the First Congregational Meeting-House (known in these later times as the "Old Smith Meeting-House").

There is a full notice in "Lancaster's History," but for a long period it did not seem to be known who it was that "lay like a warrior taking his rest" in a quiet nook in the ancient burying-place. But now, after more than a hundred years, his grave is decorated with the sweet flowers of the spring-time, as comrades adorn with loving hands the graves of modern heroes who for their country died.

In July of this year sixteen soldiers were enlisted under command of Joseph Badger, Jr., in aid of the northern army. Captain John Moody enlisted twenty men and marched to New York under Washington.

At a union town-meeting of Gilmanton and Barnstead, November 22d, Joseph Badger, Esq., was chosen a representative to the Assembly to meet in Exeter in December.

In 1782, Great Britain having acknowledged the independence of the United States, there was no longer need of providing men for battle-fields. There had been enlisted in all eighty-one men.

The town of Gilmanton, after the incoming of the day when it was exultingly said "We have a Country!" made rapid strides in all the factors of municipal prosperity. It rapidly attracted immigration within its borders, and very largely immigrants of a higher order as to intelligence, culture, refinement, moral and Christian attainments.

On the 11th of March, at the annual town-meeting, the article in the warrant to bring in votes for President and representatives under the Constitution the State had now adopted, seems for the first time to have been acted upon.

March 10, 1785, a committee was chosen to divide the town into school districts. It was also voted to raise one hundred and fifty pounds for the support of schools the ensuing year. The same was voted for the following year.

In March meeting, 1778, it was "*Voted*, that ten dollars bounty be given for full-grown wolves, five dollars for whelps' heads, and £9 pr. head for catamounts, if killed within two months, and £6 if killed after that time." Colonel Joseph Badger, Jr., Colonel Joseph Greeley and John Shepard, Esqs., were appointed to ascertain the line on the northeast side of the school lot, and to lay out the broad highway near the meeting-house into house-lots, with a view to *build up a village*.

On November 29, 1790, the freemen of the town for the first time carried their votes for representatives to Congress, and for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. The vote stood: For

Representative to Congress, Thomas Cogswell, fifty-nine; for Elector, Hon. Joseph Badger, seventy-two; and they were chosen.

The town also met on the 13th of August, and appointed Thomas Cogswell, Esq., Colonel Samuel Greeley and Colonel Joseph Badger, Jr., a committee to devise a plan to detect thieves, in case there should be anything stolen.

At a meeting of the town August 8th, Colonel Thomas Cogswell was chosen a delegate to a convention, to be holden in Concord on the first Wednesday in September, to revise the Constitution. It was at this convention that the title of the chief magistrate of the State was changed from President to Governor.

In 1794, March 13th, the votes were for State and county as well as for town officers. From citizens of Gilmanton the voice of the town was for Hon. Joseph Badger, on the Governor's Council, and for representatives to the General Court, Joseph Badger, Jr., and Colonel Samuel Greeley.

It was by the zealous interest and efforts of these representatives that, on the 20th of June, the charter of the Academy was issued by the Legislature.

Passing the regular routine of business and the annual increase of population in a town now widely known and prosperous, we come to the first act of cutting up or cutting off a valued section of the town. At the town-meeting in 1792 the Upper Parish (Gunstock) presented a petition to be set off into another town. Referred to a committee of twelve.[1] In 1811, a disinterested committee was appointed to describe the boundary lines of Gunstock (so called) to be set off as a new town. This committee reported boundaries on the 31st of May. March 12th, on the petition to have the town consent by vote to set off Gunstock Parish into a separate town, the petition failed of being carried. But, on the article to see whether the town would oppose in the Legislature the application about to be made by citizens of Gunstock Parish for an act of incorporation, it was voted in the negative. The application, therefore, was successful, and, on June 16th, that part of Gilmanton known as Gunstock was disannexed, and, by act of the Legislature, erected into a separate town called Gilford.

Following thus for half a century the progress of affairs, we come to the times and doings that were within the memories of recent fathers and mothers, and in which they were actors. Minute detail from year to year is unnecessary and quite beyond the limits allowable to this sketch. Diminished by the sundering of pleasant farms and many pleasant families, there were yet left more than the constitutional "six miles square" of our newer western States. Gilmanton yet remained a grand old town, and Gilford opened new doors for new officials to fill new offices.

Gilmanton has always been and still is a "high old town!" Lifted toward heaven to an elevation surpassed only by Bethlehem, under the shadow of the White Mountains, it has an atmosphere so pure that every breath is vital. It has beautiful ponds, flowing rivers, meadow brooks and bubbling springs, into some of which nature has dropped a few "drugs" for special invalids: so that for healthfulness it is unsurpassed. Its up-building force for debilitated ones is increasingly appreciated, and for the seekers of rest and quiet from the hard taxation of extended business, and for retirement from literary toils on the one hand, or on the other, for the prosecution of literary labor with every outside inspiration, the denizens of the cities are finding here in annual visits the fulness of the desirable qualities "restful" and "helpful."

The natural surroundings of Gilmanton are wonderfully beautiful. With its own high altitude it has mountain-peaks from whose summits the entire circle of the horizon seems one vast amphitheatre of grandeur and beauty. Mountains stand like mighty buttresses in endless variety of contour and elevation, and, far as the eye can see, wide valleys with cultured farms, hamlets and villages, dim woods and glistening streams and templed hills stretch away into a landscape that is indeed a "study" for the artist. An intelligent visitor (one of the most distinguished editors of our State) said recently, "As I ride in various directions from day to day, I am struck with the fact that while the views are ever changing and new vistas constantly opening, there is not a *tame* one among them."

Gilmanton again Territorially Diminished.—By an act of the Legislature, approved by His Excellency, Ichabod Goodwin, Governor, June 28, 1859, the town of Gilmanton parted company with many valuable and esteemed fellow-citizens, and with the "Upper Village" or "Factory Village," one of the three grand points of interest in the original town. They parted with many regrets on both sides. The historian of what is now "Belmont" can tell the story—while the writer hereof knows but little about it, having lived out of Gilmanton and out of New Hampshire nearly the whole of his professional life. He has never conversed, however, with any citizen in either town who did not deprecate the division. The result has proved advantageous to "Upper Gilmanton" (afterwards named "Belmont"), while the ancient and honorable Centre village, or "The Corner," finds itself on the corner quite too literally.

In the bill enacting the division it was stated that the first town-meeting in Gilmanton (diminished) should be called by a committee consisting of Moses Price, Cyrus Gilman and Isaac E. Smith, who, on the 13th of July, 1859, were duly sworn before Levi H. Mudgett, Esq., justice of the peace.

On the 14th of July this committee issued their

[1] In 1808, at the annual meeting, March 8th, a petition was presented to have the Upper Parish set off, to be united with part of Meredith. The town voted that it was not expedient to set off the Upper Parish as a town to be annexed to a part of Meredith.

"warrant," calling the first town-meeting in Gilmanton at Academy Hall, on Saturday, the 6th day of August," prox., "at nine of the clock in the forenoon." Agreeably to the call, the legal voters of Gilmanton (diminished) assembled in town-meeting and chose John L. Kelley moderator, Levi W. Sanborn town clerk, and proceeded to fill all the required offices and appointments until the regular town-meeting in the following March.

Up to the time of the constitutional reconstruction the town had sent two representatives to the General Court; since that change, diminishing the House and enlarging the Senate, the town is allowed but one representative. The following is the list of representatives since the division of the town and incorporation of Belmont:

March 30, 1860, first March meeting, Cyrus Gilman and John K. Woodman were chosen representatives.
1861.—The same.
1862.—Isaac E. Smith and Reuben W. Page.
1863.—The same.
1864.—Jonathan Brown and John L. Kelley.
1865.—John L. Kelley and Burleigh F. Parsons.
1866.—Joseph S. Kimball and Burleigh F. Parsons.
1867.—Joseph S. Kimball and Ezra Ham.
1868.—Ezra Ham and Rufus E. Gale.
1869.—Rufus E. Gale and George W. Sanborn.
1870.—Henry E. Marsh and George W. Sanborn.
1871.—John S. Page and Thomas Cogswell.
1872.—The same.
1873.—Enos T. Gilman and Joseph B. Durrell.
1874.—The same.
1875.—Levi C. Grant and Jeremiah W. Sanborn.
1876.—The same.
1877.—Joseph W. Marsh and William B. Thompson.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS.

1879–80.—Stephen S. N. Greeley.
1881–82.—Lewis E. Jenkins.
1883–84.—Henry E. Marsh.
1885–86.—John Connell.

Gilmanton in the War of the Rebellion.—The guns at Fort Sumter finally awoke startling echoes among these distant hills, and the children of patriot sires began to bestir themselves for the defense of their country. The Rebellion that had been widely spoken of as a mad uprising that "would soon shame itself to death," or "be crushed down in six months," was showing itself a more formidable outbreak than the wisest statesmen had apprehended at the beginning. The call had gone forth for men, strong and true, to turn from the peaceful fields of culture and the walks of industry to fields of battle. Gilmanton had strong men, for whom the bugle-blast was sounding, but, in such an unanticipated exigency, who should care for the loved ones left in the home?

At a legal town-meeting, by special warrant convened on the 11th of May, 1861 (John L. Kelley, moderator), David Hatch, Jonathan P. Hill, Thomas Cogswell, John K. Woodman, George W. Sanborn, Stephen Gale, Stephen L. Greeley, Samuel Parsons and Nahum Wight, were appointed a committee to consider a resolution submitted to the meeting by Jonathan P. Hill, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the selectmen be authorized to hire for and in behalf of the town such sum or sums of money as they may think proper, not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be expended for the benefit of the family or families of such person or persons as may serve as volunteers in the State or United States' service from the town of Gilmanton; and to be left, at the discretion of the selectmen, to apply the same in such case or cases as they may think that humanity and the best good of our common country may require."

This was but the beginning of the contribution of money for the country's sake, and evidence of the little apprehension at the time of what the Rebellion would yet cost the people.

At a special meeting of the town, December 5, 1861 (Thomas Cogswell, Moderator), "*Voted*, that the chair appoint a committee of three to draft a resolution." The chair appointed John L. Kelley, John M. Durgin and Jonathan P. Hill, who reported a resolution similar to the foregoing, but setting the limit of provision at fifteen hundred dollars.

At the regular annual meeting, holden March 11, 1862 (George W. Sanborn, moderator), the following resolution presented by Hon. Thomas Cogswell passed:

"*Resolved*, That the legal voters of Gilmanton, in town-meeting assembled, do approve of President Lincoln's message of March 6th, and respectfully request our Senators and representatives in Congress to vote in favor of the resolution therein recommended by the President.

"And further, *Resolved*, That the town clerk send copies of the foregoing resolution to each of our delegation in Congress."

August 9, 1862, at a legal meeting called by petition of Thomas Cogswell and thirty-seven others (Henry W. Dudley, moderator), Thomas Cogswell presented the following resolution, which was passed:

"*Whereas*, The President of the United States has called for three hundred thousand men to enlist for three years, or during the war;

"Be it *Resolved*, by the legal voters of Gilmanton, in town-meeting assembled, that the selectmen of said town be authorized to pay to each able-bodied man, resident of said Gilmanton, who shall enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States for three years, or during war, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars until October 1, 1862.

"And it is further *Resolved*, That the selectmen be authorized to hire for, and on the credit of, s[d] town of Gilmanton, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be applied as herein directed, or so much of said sum as may be needed."

By an order of the President of the United States August 4, 1862, the Governor of New Hampshire was required to furnish five thousand and fifty-three men to be *drafted* from the enrolled militia of the State for the term of nine months' service. Immediately the Governor authorized the selectmen of the towns to accept volunteers in lieu of drafted men; whereupon, at a legal town-meeting September 2, 1862 (Thomas Cogswell, moderator), the following resolution, by C. S. P. Sanderson, was adopted:

"*Whereas*, it is desirable to raise the quota of this town without resorting to a draft, therefore be it *Resolved*, etc., that the selectmen of the town of Gilmanton be authorized and instructed to pay to each able-bodied man, resident in said town, who may volunteer to take the place of those who might otherwise be drafted from said town and then be mustered into the military service of the United States for the term of nine months, unless sooner discharged, the sum of one hundred dollars when mustered into the United States service, and when ordered out of the State the additional sum of one hundred dollars—pro-

vided that the above sums shall not be paid to more than a sufficient number of men to complete the quota of the town.

"And be it further *Resolved*, That the selectmen be hereby authorized to hire, on the credit of the town, the sum of ten thousand dollars, or such part of said sum as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid."

At a legal meeting of the town on Saturday, October 3, 1863 (Jonathan P. Hill, moderator), a resolution was passed that,—

"*Whereas*, forty-five men of the enrolled militia of this town have been drafted under the conscription law:

"And *Whereas* the Legislature, at the late June session, authorized towns and cities to appropriate to drafted men or their substitutes the sum of three hundred dollars each, as a bounty, therefore *Resolved*, That the town of Gilmanton pay the sum aforesaid to each drafted man or substitute, or order, ten days after being mustered into the service of the United States. It was also further voted that the town hire the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be appropriated to this purpose so far as needed."

At a legal meeting of the town on Tuesday, December 1, 1863, on petition of Charles S. P. Sanderson and others (George W. Sanborn, moderator), Thomas Cogswell submitted a resolution in substance, that,—

"*Whereas*, on the 17th of October, 1863, the President of the United States issued a proclamation calling upon the Governors of the loyal States for 300,000 volunteers to serve in the army for three years, and if not raised voluntarily, must be raised by draft, after the fifth of January next; and *Whereas* the Government of the United States offer a bounty of four hundred and two dollars—to be paid in instalments—to veteran volunteers, and three hundred and two dollars to new recruits; and *Whereas* the Governor of New Hampshire has, by his Proclamation of 4th November, called on the cities and towns of the State to take immediate measures to raise their quota of men, and has offered a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer in addition; the quota of Gilmanton at this time being twenty-one men. Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that the selectmen be and are hereby authorized to pay to each volunteer the whole amount offered by the general and State Governments, and further, that the selectmen are authorized to offer and to pay to each volunteer a yet additional sum, when mustered into the service of the United States, necessary to obtain said volunteers to fill the town's quota of twenty-one men. Also *Resolved*, that the selectmen hire, on the credit of the town, the sum of thirteen thousand dollars before the 5th day of January next, or so much as may be needed to the carrying out of this resolution."

At a called meeting of the town on the 20th of February, 1864 (Stephen L. Greeley, moderator), voted to pass resolutions presented by C. S. P. Sanderson. These were, first, "to pay each veteran soldier belonging to this town who has re-enlisted to make up the quota of this town under the recent call of the President of the United States for 'five hundred thousand more,' the sum of two hundred dollars. Also, that the town hire two thousand dollars, or what portion thereof may be needed." At a legal meeting of the town, March 29, 1864 (Stephen L. Greeley, moderator),—

"*Voted*, to accept and adopt resolutions presented by Thomas Cogswell, in view of the call of the President for two hundred thousand men for three years, or the war, to wit: That the selectmen of the town of Gilmanton be authorized to pay to each citizen who shall volunteer, agreeably to the call of the President, till the town's quota be filled, the sum of two hundred dollars when mustered in. And, that the selectmen hire thirty-two hundred dollars to pay said volunteers."

August 13, 1864, at a legal town-meeting (George W. Sanborn, moderator), the following resolution was presented by Thomas Cogswell: That

"*Whereas*, the President of the United States called, on July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand men, the town of Gilmanton will pay a bounty of three hundred dollars to each man who will volunteer for the term of three years to act as a substitute for any man subject to draft who may wish to put in a substitute in advance of impending or future drafts.

"Also the town will pay one hundred dollars, two hundred dollars and three hundred dollars, respectively, to each man who will volunteer for the terms of one year, two years and three years, respectively; to be credited on the quota of the town for the impending and future drafts.

"Also, the selectmen are authorized to hire thirty thousand dollars, by sale of town orders on the best terms, or such part of said sum as may be necessary for the above purposes."

At a legal town-meeting August 30, 1864 (George W. Sanborn, moderator), accepted and adopted a resolution by C. S. P. Sanderson,—

"That the town will pay to each drafted man at his muster in the sum of two hundred dollars in addition to the State bounty, and to each substitute who will take the place of the drafted, one hundred dollars for one year, two hundred dollars for two years and three hundred dollars for three years, respectively, in addition to the State bounty.

"Also that the selectmen be authorized to hire or raise, by the sale of town orders, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or what may be needed for these payments."

At a legal meeting September 6, 1864 (George W. Sanborn, moderator), it was voted to adopt resolutions presented by Thomas Cogswell,—

"I. There shall be paid by town orders, to each citizen that has volunteered into the service of the United States, since the 30th day of last August up to this sixth day of September, instant, when fully mustered in and placed on this town's quota, under the last call of the President, five hundred dollars for one year's men, ten hundred dollars for two years' men and fifteen hundred dollars for three years' men, including what was voted on the 13th day of August last, to one, two and three years' men, who might volunteer to fill the quota of the town of Gilmanton.

"II. That the selectmen be authorized and directed to pay, by town orders, to each inhabitant of said town who shall volunteer for one year to fill the balance of said town's quota the sum of eight hundred dollars."

At this meeting it was voted also to accept and adopt a resolution by C. S. P. Sanderson "that the selectmen hire, on the credit of the town, the sum of forty thousand dollars, or such sum as may be necessary to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect." At this time the indications were that the war was near its end. It was so contended by Hon. Thomas Cogswell and others before the Assembly. Whether the town actually hired, after all that had been devoted, "the sum of forty thousand dollars" is best known to the men who were at that time its citizens; but it looks at this late day that if that was so, and if there were men who enlisted for three years when almost "the fight was done," with town bounty and State bounty and government bounty, they found a bonanza!

We who went to the front in the early days had no bounties. The fighting thousands in the field had soldiers' wages and hard struggle and hard-tack and were volunteers.

As with our towns generally, the war laid upon Gilmanton a heavy burden. But it is being nobly lifted, —taxes are every year less, while the debt is rapidly diminishing.

"The morning light is breaking."

According to the most accurate estimates of town

officials, Gilmanton raised for war purposes about seventy-five thousand dollars. She furnished for the army more than two hundred men. Died, from the effects of war and lying within the town, forty.

Gilmanton Academy.—Judge Tourgée, in his "Fool's Errand," says, tersely and forcibly: "The remedy for darkness is light; for ignorance, knowledge; for wrong, righteousness. Educate the voter, because the nation cannot afford that he should be ignorant." President Hayes said, in a speech in Canton, Ohio: "Ignorant voters are powder and balls for the demagogue." The New England fathers believed devoutly in great truths for the popular weal, which are accepted to-day and are a power for good. They saw that, especially in republics, popular ignorance is popular peril. But they saw, still further, that education must be more than simply of the intellect. Science is not virtue. There must be the pervasive influence of that religion which sanctifies the power of knowledge, and teaches the freeman what is true liberty; which puts the eternal Potentate on the throne, and writes His Law on the great popular heart.

In the settlement of New England towns the fathers gave these matters early attention. After the pattern of the Pilgrims landing on the bleak coast of Plymouth, "they built a shelter for their heads with rapid industry, then built a house for God, and built the school-house beneath its shadow." They put the Bible there, with the intent that it should stay there. The founders of Gilmanton took early measures to provide for the education of the young. In the seventh year of the settlement, 1769, they voted to hire a teacher eight months the ensuing year, and to build two school-houses. The following year, 1770, they voted a tax of twenty pounds for the schools. In the time of the Revolutionary War Rev. Mr. Parsons was paid three hundred and eighty-nine pounds and Dr. William Smith ninety pounds for teaching schools. After the war Eliphalet Wood was a celebrated teacher, and opened a private school near "Smith Meeting-House," which was quite largely attended. Afterwards Rev. Samuel Hidden (Father Hidden) taught with great celebrity; and at a later period Dudley Leavitt taught with success and honors.

Soon the districts employed and paid their own teachers, and their transactions ceased to be matters of town record.

There were now many leading citizens who desired the establishment of an institution of higher order and broader reach than the common schools. After due consultation, a petition was presented, and Gilmanton Academy was incorporated by the Legislature in 1794.

A commodious building was rapidly pushed forward, and the school opened under the instruction of Peter L. Folsom, A.B., a graduate from Dartmouth College, who continued as principal during the following six years. At the opening of the school a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Smith. From that date to the present the school has lived, while many kindred institutions have passed away. It has never lost a term in the ninety-one years. What is on record of its early history must be gathered from the careful chronicles of Rev. Mr. Lancaster; for in an unfortunate fire on the night of September 25, 1872, all the records, with the miscellaneous papers, were burned. The records had been carefully kept by Stephen L. Greeley, Esq., who held the office of secretary of the board of trustees for fifty successive years.

In 1796 a fund had been raised of five thousand five hundred dollars. On October 1, 1799, Stephen Moody, Esq., was elected to the board and to the office of treasurer, which office he held for thirty-five years.

Matters went on very pleasantly and prosperously till, in 1808, a sad trial came, through the entire destruction of the academy building by fire, on the night of the 22d of January, and through the careless deposit of ashes in a barrel. But the fathers were men of might and indomitable purpose. On the 24th of February, just four weeks and four days after the fire, the frame of the present building was erected. The town voted to contribute two hundred and fifty dollars toward completing the building, and the trustees granted the future right to hold in the hall its meetings for town business.

As Gilmanton Academy is one of the three academies first founded in the State, so it has maintained its integrity through all vicissitudes. Its children are a multitude, widely scattered abroad, and it is here suggested that many of them, who have attained not only to fame but to fortune, would remember their *Alma Mater* with some generous donations. She is now venerable for age and good works. Her "bow abides in strength," but she greatly needs pecuniary aid, in order to enlarge her usefulness.

Through the opportune publication of the town history by Rev. Mr. Lancaster, the names are preserved of all who had care of this institution from the beginning,—men who were zealous for popular education, and, so far as citizens of Gilmanton, men who did much for the prosperity and honor of the town. The reading of the roll awakens emotions of gratitude and of sadness. Not one of these men is to-day among the living.

> "Man being in honor continueth not,"

but, departing late or early,

> "The good man cannot die before his time,
> The Lord's appointment is the servant's hour."

Beginning with names of the first curators, appointed at the issuing of the charter, in 1794, they stand as follows: Hon. Joseph Badger, Rev. Isaac Smith, A.M., Rev. Joseph Woodman, A.M., Rev. Jedediah Tucker, A.M., Rev. Simon Finley Williams, A.M., Hon. Joseph Badger, Jr., Samuel Greeley, Esq., Hon. Ebenezer Smith, Hon. Thomas Cogswell, Joseph

Parsons, Esq., Stephen Moody, Esq., Enoch Wood, Esq., His Excellency William Badger, John Ham, A.M., Thomas Burns, Esq., Daniel Smith, Esq., Peter L. Folsom, A.M., Rev. Abraham Bodwell, A.M., Rev. William Patrick, A.M., Rev. Luke Ainsworth Spofford, A.M., Rev. Enoch Corser, A.M., Stephen Leavitt Greeley, Esq., Francis Cogswell, Esq., A.M., Jeremiah Wilson, Esq., Rev. Heman Rood, A.M., Rev. Daniel Lancaster, A.M., Andrew Mack, A.M., Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D.D., Rev. Nathan Lord, D.D., Stephen C. Lyford, A.M., Rev. Jonathan Clement, A.M., Hon. Thomas Cogswell, Jonathan Clarke, Esq., Rev. William Cogswell, D.D., Nahum White, M.D., Hon. Ira A. Eastman, A.M., Rev. John K. Young, A.M., Hon. William C. Clarke, A.M., Asa McFarland, A.M., Rev. Joseph Blake, D.D. With the one exception of Rev. Joseph Blake, all the foregoing have passed away.

At this present time (July, 1885), the official board is as follows: Trustees,—Colonel Thomas Cogswell, A.M., president and treasurer; Rev. S. S. N. Greeley, secretary; Colonel Joseph Badger, A.M., Rev. Moses T. Runnels, A.M., William Pitt Eastman, Esq., John B. B. Batchelder, Esq., Stephen H. Dearborn, Daniel S. Ayer, Stephen G. Clarke, Esq. Instructors,—Samuel W. Robertson, A.B., teacher of Latin, Greek and natural science; Mrs. Grace K. Robertson, teacher of mathematics and English; Mrs. Emma P. Dearborn, teacher of music (instrumental and vocal); James W. McMurphy, librarian; William M. Dearborn, librarian in long summer vacation.

Some notice may be proper here of trustees of the academy who, living for years in the town, and having more immediate care of the institution, have deceased since the issue of any town history.

Ex-Governor William Badger. (See Belmont.)

Jeremiah Wilson, Esq.—Thomas Wilson came to this country from Scotland in 1633. He was admitted a freeman in Massachusetts in 1634. He soon removed beyond the limits of Massachusetts, and was one of a party that left Boston on account of the Arminian controversy, and began a plantation at Squamset Falls, which they called Exeter. In 1638 they combined into a separate body politic, which has been known as the "Wheelright Compact," so called from John Wheelright, a preacher at Braintree (then a part of Boston), a man of piety, learning and zeal. This combination lasted three years. Their laws were made in a popular Assembly, and formally assented to by the rulers, who were Isaac Grosse, Nicholas Needham and Thomas Wilson.

He had a son, Humphrey Wilson, who had a son, Thomas Wilson, born May 30, 1677, and married Mary Light, October 16, 1698. He was one of the original proprietors of Gilmanton. They also had a son Humphrey, who was born December 9, 1699; married Mary Leavitt. He was an original proprietor. Captain Nathaniel Wilson was their son, born June 24, 1739; married Elizabeth Barber, March 15, 1762. He came to Gilmanton from Epping in March, 1769, and settled on what has since been well known as "Wilson Hill." He was one of the original five members organized into the "First Congregational Church," November 30, 1774, that worshiped so many years in the "Old Smith Meeting-House," under the pastor they settled, the Rev. Isaac Smith. He was one of the selectmen in 1770, and one of a "Committee of Safety" chosen by the town in 1777. He was commander of a company of thirty-five men called into military service from Gilmanton and vicinity. They joined Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment of General John Stark's brigade, in defense of the western frontier from the ravages of Burgoyne's army. They fell in with the enemy August 15th, at Bennington, and occupied the right wing in that well-fought battle, which turned the fortunes of the British commander, and led the way to the speedy surrender of his whole army to the American forces. This service won great honor for the town. They were out two months and one day. Captain Wilson was a good farmer and mechanic, an energetic and industrious man, a very worthy citizen and an exemplary Christian.

Jeremiah Wilson, son of Captain Nathaniel Wilson and Elizabeth Barber, was the youngest of nine sons. He was born October 14, 1781; married Abigail Prescott Sanborn, daughter of Deacon Abraham Sanborn, May 23, 1803. He succeeded his father in possession of the Wilson farm, which he much improved and enlarged by purchase. He obtained, mostly by his own exertions, a good common school education; engaged early in trade, which he pursued about thirty years, at the same time conducting agricultural operations rather extensively. In the later years of his life he turned his attention to the mountain lands in the north part of Gilmanton and adjoining towns, of which he purchased several thousand acres, cleared up extensively from the original forests, and valuable for grazing.

He was for several years one of the selectmen; five sessions he was a member of the Legislature, and for many years the candidate of his party for councilor. He was a leading citizen, watchful of the public interests, much engaged in business for others, active and energetic to accomplish whatever he undertook. He was a zealous supporter of public worship and a promoter of reforms. He was esteemed for integrity of character and a sound judgment. At the annual meeting in 1827 he was elected to the board of trustees of Gilmanton Academy. He was an earnest friend of education for the people and desirous that facilities for broader culture than he had himself enjoyed should be zealously maintained and perpetuated. After the lapse of ten years, with pressing cares upon him, he tendered his resignation, in 1837. He died suddenly and alone in his pasture at the mountains, supposed of apoplexy, August 15, 1846. His wife died June 12, 1854. They left no children.



Thomas Cogswell.

HON. THOMAS COGSWELL, SR.—In the artistic, interesting and instructive volume issued by Colonel John B. Clarke (Manchester, 1882), "Sketches of Successful New Hampshire Men," there is a finely-drawn portraiture of the subject of this notice,—so truthful, just and worthy of a good and honored man, that nothing better can be done than to crave permission to transfer that article largely to this new volume.

The town of Gilmanton, says this anonymous writer, has always been distinguished for its strong and able men, who have exercised a powerful influence in the affairs of their town and State. It has furnished men to fill nearly every position of trust and honor within the gift of the people of our State; and it has ever been proud of its illustrious sons. Among the very strong men of this old town stood Hon. Thomas Cogswell, who, in the year 1820, at the age of twenty-one, moved hither from Atkinson, N. H., where he was born December 7, 1798. He was one of a family of nine children of William and Judith (Badger) Cogswell, eight of whom lived to years of maturity. He settled on the farm formerly occupied by his grandfather, the Hon. Joseph Badger, and, with strong hands and indomitable courage, commenced gaining a livelihood for himself and young wife, Mary Noyes, whom he married just before moving here.

Among the older settlers he soon became a leading man of the town, and ever afterward took an active part in all its local affairs, and for the whole period of his life was honored and respected by his neighbors and townsmen, and received at their hands every office in their gift. There is no position that more truly shows the strength and power of a man than that of moderator of a New Hampshire town-meeting; but for many successive years he was chosen to preside over the deliberations of the annual and other meetings of this then large town; and always did so with great dignity, and to the perfect satisfaction of all. He was also chosen one of the Board of Selectmen, and represented the town in the Legislature, and while a member of that body introduced and supported a bill to repeal the law authorizing imprisonment for debt. For ten years he was a deputy sheriff of the old county of Strafford, and during all this time was actively engaged in the duties of the office. For years he was county treasurer. In 1841 he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the new county of Belknap, and held that position till the change in the judiciary system of the State, in 1855. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Governor's Council from District Number Three. For over forty years he was a justice of the peace. He was an officer in the New Hampshire militia, and attained the rank of captain. He was of Revolutionary stock, his father and seven uncles having served in that war, and performed, in the aggregate, thirty-eight years of service.

For seven years in succession he taught the winter school of his district, and attended to all the affairs of his farm in their season. During his whole life he was interested in and a promoter of education. Gilmanton Academy, established by the efforts of his grandfather, General Joseph Badger, and his uncle, Hon. Thos Cogswell, with the assistance of other strong and good men, early received his aid and co-operation, and he was one of its board of trustees twenty-eight years (1840–68).

Notwithstanding the burdens of almost continuous public service for so many years, Mr. Cogswell was a large and successful farmer, adding year after year by his own exertions to his original farm, so that at his death he owned in one tract nearly one thousand acres of valuable land,—"Does farming pay?" Mr. Cogswell loved the soil, studied its cultivation by the best methods, loved agriculture as a science and a great art, to be prosecuted not only diligently, but intelligently,—the foundation of the wealth and prosperity of the whole country,—and so with him, "Farming *paid!*"

In early life he became a member of the Congregational Church at Gilmanton Iron-Works, and was deacon of the same from March 1, 1839, through many years of active service and usefulness. He always gave freely of his means for the advancement of the cause of the Christian religion.

He possessed to an uncommon degree strong natural powers of mind, and was capable of grasping difficult questions and giving a good legal opinion. His mind was essentially judicial, and, had he devoted himself to the study and practice of law, would undoubtedly have been a leading mind in that profession. For many years he was consulted by his neighbors and townsmen upon the troubles that frequently rose between them, and, to his credit, by his clear and practical judgment saved, frequently, long and expensive litigation. He was true to every trust committed to him, and was scrupulously honest and exact in all his dealings.

In politics, Thomas Cogswell was a Democrat to the end of his life. During the War of the Rebellion he was a strong supporter of the government, and a friend and well-wisher of every soldier in the field.

He saw clearly and plainly that his duty as an American citizen was to render all the aid in his power to help carry on and bring to a successful close the terrible struggle then going on. He was a lover of his country, and delighted in its free institutions, and, though strong in his political convictions, was never a partisan.

Mr. Cogswell was noted for his energy and force of character, and when he once made up his mind as to a certain course to pursue, he never changed it until he was thoroughly satisfied that he was wrong. He was a natural leader among men, and possessed the characteristics of a great general.

He was a ready and fluent public speaker, and few

men could better entertain an audience. He excelled in strong common-sense, and could state exactly his position on any subject that interested him. He was always well informed, particularly on the history of his country and its many political changes. He was of commanding appearance and was a noticeable person in an assembly. He was of an affectionate disposition and sympathized in the afflictions of others. He died August 8, 1868, and was buried in the old historic burying-ground in Gilmanton, near the dust of his illustrious ancestors; and in his death the town lost a wise counselor, the poor a generous friend and the community at large an honest and upright man.

There are four surviving children,—Mary C. Burgess, wife of the late Dr. Burgess, now living in Boston, Mass.; Martha B. Batchelder, wife of the late Dr. Batchelder, also residing in Boston; James W. Cogswell, sheriff of Belknap County; and Thomas Cogswell, a lawyer, residing on the old homestead at Gilmanton.

Stephen L. Greeley, Esq., was born in Gilmanton, and passed most of his life of nearly eighty-seven years in his native town. He was son of Colonel Samuel Greeley, who came to Gilmanton from Brentwood, and commenced working on his land in 1771, and erected his buildings and a saw-mill when his nearest neighbor on the west was six miles distant, and when no road was laid out within two miles of his farm. He married, June 12, 1773, Mary Leavitt, of Brentwood, then in her sixteenth year, and came immediately to Gilmanton. Colonel Greeley had early a prominent part in the affairs of the town, and became a man of property and wide influence. He was a magistrate for many years; was on the Board of Selectmen at the age of thirty-two; was repeatedly representative; was from the beginning a trustee of the academy, and one of the original actors in securing the grant of its charter by the Legislature. There has recently died at Gilmanton Iron-Works an esteemed citizen, Moses P. Page, Esq., nearly ninety years of age, who said to me in a familiar chat, not long ago: "I voted representative ticket for Colonel Samuel Greeley, your grandfather, and we sent him. I voted for Stephen L. Greeley, your father, and we sent him. I voted for Stephen S. N. Greeley, and we sent him,"—three generations in one family.

While in the Legislature, in 1809, Colonel Greeley procured a donation of land for the academy in the township of Bethlehem, which was afterwards sold for four thousand five hundred dollars,—a sad mistake, and which some of the trustees earnestly opposed. Mr. Beecher once said: "Men's hindsight is vastly better than their foresight!" Colonel Greeley procured also five hundred dollars towards finishing the court-room, after the destruction of the first building by fire. He died June 14, 1824, in his seventy-seventh year. His wife died August 25, 1835, aged seventy-eight. They left nine children.

Stephen Leavitt, the eighth of these children, was born September 30, 1788; married Nancy Norton, May 17, 1810, who was born August 17, 1786. She died April 3, 1813, at the age of twenty-seven. She was daughter of Dr. Bishop Norton, of Newburyport, a widely-known and extensive druggist in the palmy days of that ancient town. It was in his former pleasant home on School Street that George Whitefield died. Mrs. Greeley left two children,—Anne Maria, who married Hon. William C. Clarke, formerly Attorney-General of New Hampshire, and Stephen Sewall Norton. After the death of his wife, though a young man, with two young children on his hands, Mr. Greeley did not marry a second time. Two head-stones in the cemetery he gave the village read rather singularly: "A husband—died at the age of 86 years and six months; the wife by his side, aged 23,—all those long years between, with their varied histories!" Mr. Greeley engaged early in mercantile pursuits, and was a merchant in Gilmanton Centre village, and almost on the same spot, for more than sixty years, and at his death was reported the oldest merchant in the State. As a matter of course, he formed a wide and ever-widening acquaintance with business men. He stood in the highest esteem and confidence of a multitude of the old prominent merchants of Boston and their sons after them. He was a man of courtly and refined manners, scrupulously neat in dress, wearing black broad-cloth suit, with snowy white cravat, so that when they traveled together, strangers very naturally supposed that he was the minister, and the son the merchant! Four times a year he went, by the old stage-coach, to make his purchases in Boston, taking two days to go and two to return, and the almost endless variety of the stock in trade his wide custom required him to carry and to handle was a curiosity. Gilmanton, in the long years of the stage-coach, had four and five stores, and was alive with industries in quite varied departments. His business moved steadily on, whatever the spirit of the times, and was always conducted with honesty and strict integrity towards all men.

He was three years town clerk, three years representative in the State Legislature, for many years a magistrate, three times was moderator in meetings of the town, and, in 1824, was elected a trustee of Gilmanton Academy, and, November 3, 1825, was made secretary of the board, which office he held continuously for fifty years.

Though holding no membership in any church, he honored every Christian institution, believed in public worship and the preaching of the gospel as the very palladium of popular liberty and the prosperity and safety of every community. So at church his attendance was constant, and to her support and to every good enterprise he gave with a liberal hand.

He had an exalted idea of the true Christian character, and through a deep conviction of personal unworthiness, could never feel willing personally to

profess it. But, in the waning years of life, the great things of the hereafter seemed more and more to stir his thought, and to become themes of ready conversation, and when at last, as a lone pilgrim, his young wife so many years gone before, and his children out in the battle of life, he came gently down to "the inevitable hour," there was no fear in death, nor darkness in the valley of shadows. He died in the home he had occupied for seventy years, June 1, 1875.

ANDREW MACK, ESQ.—Among Gilmanton's prominent and useful citizens through many years must be mentioned Andrew Mack. He was born in Londonderry, N. H., January 19, 1786. His grandfather, John Mack, married Isabella Brown, daughter of the Lord of Londonderry, came to this country and settled in Londonderry, N. H. They had eight children. Of these, Andrew married Elizabeth Clark, daughter of Robert Clark of Londonderry, N. H., and they also, had eight children, the seventh of whom was Andrew, of Gilmanton. He fitted for college at the Pinkerton Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1808. He taught in Gilmanton Academy two years, was tutor at Dartmouth College one year, taught one year at Hampton Academy, and, returning to Gilmanton, was preceptor of the academy nine years more,—making in all eleven years. In the autumn of 1821 he removed to Haverhill, took charge of the academy, and in the autumn of 1831 returned to Gilmanton for a permanent home.

He was soon made a magistrate and treasurer of the town. In 1833 he was elected a trustee of Gilmanton Academy, which office he held to June, 1875, forty-two years. August 19, 1834, he was elected treasurer of the board and held that office thirty-six years. Scholarly, cultured in taste, keeping himself informed of the march of science and improvements in the methods of education, he was just the man out of his quiet and retired life to exert a quickening and healthful influence upon the school and all that pertained to it. He was methodical, accurate, prompt, conscientious in all business details, and while treasurer and manager of the academy's funds for thirty-six years, would accept no compensation.

On the 4th of January 1835, he united by profession with the Centre Congregational Church, and December 16, 1836, was elected to the office of deacon, which office he held till his death,—nearly thirty-nine years. He was, as a church officer, and as a man, as nearly up to the apostolic requisition as can ordinarily be found, "holding the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience, not double-tongued, not given to much wine, grave (yet always cheerful), the husband of one wife," who was in every sense a help-meet for him.

Deacon Mack was married, January 13, 1824, to Maria L. Burns, daughter of Thomas Burns, Esq. They had four children. One son, a promising and beloved young man, sickened and died while pursuing his studies in Dartmouth College. Two daughters were married and died young, leaving only one surviving son, Dr. William Andrew Mack, of Pittsfield. The care and caution of Deacon Mack, which was conspicuous in his business life, was also evident in relation to the higher spiritual concerns, more important than all. As he was coming very near to the deep shadow of death, I was sitting on the side of the bed with him, when he said: "I have been recently very carefully examining the evidences of my hope and faith, and my preparedness for 'the better country,' and I think they are more and more clear, abiding and sure." A happy consciousness! And in that strong confidence he soon passed away;—heaven's gain, but a sad loss to a little church, in which he was as a pillar of strength.

Deacon Mack died at his home in Gilmanton, June 16, 1875.

REV. DANIEL LANCASTER was born in Acworth, N. H., November 30, 1796; graduated from Dartmouth in 1821, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1824; licensed to preach in the latter year by the Haverhill (Mass.) Congregational Association; and he was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church in Gilmanton, N. H., in 1825. Seven years later he was called by the Centre Church in Gilmanton, with which he retained his connection until 1852, making a continuous ministry in the town of twenty-seven years.

Mr. Lancaster held a prominent position among the ministers of New Hampshire, and in ecclesiastical affairs. For twelve years he was secretary of the New Hampshire Bible Society, and for nine years scribe of the Deerfield Congregational Association. For seven years he was secretary of the Strafford County Conference, and for six years its moderator. For many years also he was a trustee of the New Hampshire Missionary Society. In 1831 he was elected a trustee of Gilmanton Academy, and subsequently was the moving power in opening a department of theology which was contemplated at some date in the original charter. He was an officer in several other religious and educational institutions.

With all his cares upon him, he was an unwearied writer for the religious press, at the same time, in his pastoral visits and explorations in the length and breadth of the town, seeking out facts of interest with the marked taste of an antiquarian. In 1845 he published the "History of Gilmanton," already spoken of. After his dismission from his long-loved church in Gilmanton (which the church never should have permitted), Mr. Lancaster removed to Concord, where he served one session as chaplain of the Legislature, and was for three years chaplain of the New Hampshire Insane Asylum. He also preached three years at Fisherville, being at the same time principal of a school for young ladies in Concord, and the editor of a weekly temperance journal. In 1855 he accepted a call from the Congregational Church in Middletown, N. Y., where he remained in the pas-

torate for five years. In 1860 he, with his family, removed to New York City, which was his home until his death. He did not assume the further cares of any "parish," but preaching frequently and most acceptably till about ten years before he retired from public labor. About this time he had the sad affliction of the failure of sight, which gradually increased almost to blindness. In an obituary notice in the *New York Evening Post*, by Greenleaf Clarke, Esq., speaking of this and of the recent dead, he says,—

"He bore this hardship like all other trials in life—with a degree of cheerful Christian resignation which is rarely witnessed. His kindness of heart was unfailing; and while rigorous in his sense of duty, he was always tolerant of all minor failings in others. Of dignified bearing, and in appearance the type of an old-school clergyman, he was without a tinge of austerity, and possessed a vein of quiet humor that gave a charm to his conversation. To the last he preserved a youthful freshness of mind and an interest in all passing events that are unusual in a man of his advanced years and retired habits."

Rev. Lyman Abbott, of the *New York Christian Union*, said of him,—

"I had an active acquaintance with Mr. Lancaster for about three years previous to his,— death an acquaintance which, on my part, was one of uniform affection and esteem. The garrulity of old soldiers is proverbial. Mr. Lancaster was an exception to the proverb. He was already an old man then, retired without a pension from the army in which he had served faithfully and long. He was then seventy years of age. But, intimately as I knew him, it was not till after his death that I learned from others the brief story of his life and the positions of honor and influence he had occupied."

Mr. Lancaster, to the close of life, maintained the warmest interest and love for the college from which he was graduated, and in the autumn of 1863 he formed the idea that its welfare might be advanced by the formation of an Alumni Association in New York City. By personally visiting many of the graduates of Dartmouth, and expending much time and labor, he succeeded in inspiring them with his own enthusiasm in the project, and the result was the speedy formation of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association,—the pioneer of all the organizations of the kind in the city of New York. Until the last three years of life Mr. Lancaster attended regularly the annual dinners of the association as an honored guest. He was the last survivor of the Dartmouth class of 1821.

Mr. Lancaster was twice married,—the first wife, Anne E. Lemist, daughter of John Lemist, of Dorchester, Mass.; he married August 29, 1827; she died August 27, 1829, aged twenty-eight years. He married, in Gilmanton, Eliza Gibbs Greeley, daughter of Daniel Greeley, Esq., of Foxcroft, Me., February 14, 1831. There were five children, two only of whom survive, and, with the mother, are highly esteemed and useful citizens in the great metropolis to-day. Rev. Mr. Lancaster died May 28, 1880.

Hon. Ira Allen Eastman, son of Stephen and grandson of Lieutenant Ebenezer Eastman, was born in Gilmanton January 1, 1809; fitted for college principally at Gilmanton Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1829. He read law in Troy and Albany, N. Y., and was admitted in the city of New York to the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery in May 1832. He commenced practice in Troy, and was married to Jane, daughter of John N. Quackenbush, Esq., of Albany, February 20, 1833. He returned to Gilmanton in the spring of 1834, and began his official career as clerk of the State Senate in 1835; he represented Gilmanton in the Legislature in 1836, 1837 and 1838, filling the Speaker's chair during the two latter years. He was register of Probate for Strafford County from 1836 to 1839, when (1839) he was elected to Congress for two years, and re-elected in March, 1841, for two years more, and, September 26, 1844, was appointed circuit judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the State of New Hampshire, which office he held until 1859. In 1863 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, making a remarkable run and very narrowly *escaping* election. In 1851 he was elected a trustee of Gilmanton Academy, and from 1875 to 1879 was president of the board. In 1857 he was chosen a trustee of Dartmouth College, a position he held to the time of his death.

He ever retained a deep interest in his native town and the academy, and was seldom absent at the meetings of its trustees, and equally so after he had removed from the town and built his pleasant home in Manchester.

His death was after a very brief illness, and an obituary in one of the city papers said: "In the death of Hon. Ira A. Eastman the State has lost one of its most widely-known and honored citizens. Retiring from many years of public service, discharged with diligence for the past ten years, he has found sufficient employment in the management of his private affairs. He died at his home in Manchester March 21, 1881."

Rev. Heman Rood, D.D., was born in Jericho, Vt., January 29, 1795. He was one of eleven children of Thomas D. and Sarah (Bradley) Rood. His grandfather came from Scotland and settled in Lanesborough, Mass., about the year 1730, where he lived until his removal to Jericho, some five or six years before the Revolutionary War. He was the first Christian, and his the third family that settled in that town. Having received a thorough common-school education, at the age of fifteen Heman Rood commenced teaching. In the spring of 1814 he began fitting for college at Shoreham Academy. At twenty years of age he entered Middlebury College, graduating in 1819. Subsequently he was for two years principal of Montpelier Academy, and was then appointed for one year tutor at Middlebury. In 1822 he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover. Completing the three years' course, he was licensed to preach by the Suffolk Association June, 1825. While in the seminary he received an invitation to preach at Gilmanton (N. H.) Centre village. Hitherto the people of that section had worshiped at "the Old Smith Meeting-House," three miles distant, and with the original "First Congregational Church" of

the fathers. Mr. Rood commenced his labors at the Academy or Centre village, Sabbath, October 22, 1825. A church was soon formed and a house of worship erected. He was ordained and installed over this new church July 12, 1826. Dr. Justin Edwards preached the sermon from 1st Timothy iii. 15: "That thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God," etc. During the ministry of Mr. Rood, of about four and a half years, there was one very interesting time of revival, in which over twenty prominent citizens were brought into the church. Receiving an unexpected call from New Milford, Conn., he was dismissed from his first pastorate March 3, 1830, and installed over the Congregational Church in New Milford April 21, 1830. In later life he considered that his most important work was performed at this place. In the spring and summer of 1832 there was a very general religious interest in the town resulting in the addition to the church of one hundred and twenty persons, ninety-nine of whom were received together, on the first Sabbath of 1833. On July 28, 1835, he was dismissed from this pastorate, and on September 9th accepted the appointment of professor of Hebrew and Biblical Literature in a new Theological Seminary at Gilmanton, N. H., the field of his first public labors. He held that position a little more than eight years, when, on account of the general moneyed stringency and the decrease of students, he and Professor Aaron Warner tendered their resignations, November 22, 1843. The three following years he was principal of a High School in Haverhill, N. H., and was afterwards for five years acting pastor at Quebec, Vt., and for six following years at Hartland, Vt. At the age of seventy he gave up his regular work in the ministry and removed to Hanover, N. H., and there engaged in a private study of the Bible. As a result of that study, several interesting articles have appeared in religious periodicals. It has been understood also that he was preparing a critical and labored commentary on the Psalms. Mr. Rood married Frances Susan Moody, daughter of Stephen Moody, Esq., of Gilmanton, November 29, 1827. A few years ago Middlebury College gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He spent his last few years with his children, and after a gradual coming down to the close of life and labors—strong in faith and joyously confident in the truths he had preached for many years—at the home of a daughter in Westfield, N. Y., he died June 8, 1882. His remains were brought to Hanover and interred beside his wife, who had preceded him some seven years to "the better country."

NAHUM WIGHT, M. D[1]., died at his home in Gilmanton on May 12, 1884. Born in Gilead, Me., November 20, 1807; the eldest of a family of fifteen children; acquired his education mainly by his own efforts; placed himself for medical instruction under the charge of Dr. John Grover, of Bethel, Me., father of United States Senator Grover, of Oregon, the latter being for a time a pupil of Dr. Wight; graduated from the medical school at Bowdoin College in the spring of 1832 and in November of the same year settled at the Academy village, in Gilmanton, succeeding Dr. William Prescott, a man distinguished as a medical man and scientist. His competitors, when he entered this field, were Dr. Dixie Crosby and Dr. John C. Page. After a few years Dr. Crosby was called to a professorship at the Dartmouth Medical College, and Dr. Page entered the ministry, leaving to Dr. Wight the entire practice without competition.

Gilmanton village, though small, was at this time, in many respects, important. It was the business centre of a large and thrifty farming community in a town of nearly four thousand inhabitants. Here the highest court in New Hampshire held its stated sessions; here, also, was one of the oldest and most flourishing academies in the State; and here was the seat of a theological seminary, conducted by professors eminent for learning and piety. The society of the place was noted for morality, intelligence and refinement. Into such a community the young physician entered, and rapidly won respect, confidence and patronage.

Dr. Wight began early to take charge of medical students, and did so till near the close of his life More than forty young men were under his direction during the whole or a part of their course of professional study. For several years he maintained a dissecting-room, from which some dry preparations are still preserved, that for perfection of execution are not surpassed in any medical museum.

Dr. Wight continued earnest in his extending practice and in teaching, studious and growing in knowledge and reputation, till, in 1846, he determined to go abroad for medical improvement. He was in Europe nearly twelve months, visiting the medical centres, studying and observing. He made the utmost of his opportunities. Having gained much practical knowledge and obtained a supply of excellent instruments, he returned to his professional work with renewed zeal. His letters from abroad were much enjoyed by such a scholar as the late Professor E. R. Peaslee, and his lectures after his return were received with great favor. This foreign travel and study from the savings of a moderate income was quite a bold undertaking for a country doctor forty years ago. Dr. Wight attained eminence in his profession. His practice was distinguished for definiteness in diagnosis, in which he early began to excel. His faith in the use of drugs was reasonable, but limited. He was a good surgeon, often called by other physicians

[1] In the above notice I draw largely from the excellent tribute read before the New Hampshire Medical Society by Dr. John Wheeler, of Pittsfield, president of the society, at an annual meeting, June 18, 1884; also from the sermon preached at the funeral of Dr. Wight, May 15, 1884.

for consultation and operations; and by medical brethren and the people, in a wide field, his medical services and opinions were held in high estimation. Many difficult surgical operations were performed by him successfully. He loved the profession of his choice and strove to elevate it. Having been for many years a member of the Centre District Medical Society, in 1839 he was received a Fellow of the State organization. He took occasional part in its discussions, read papers before it and in 1874 was elected its president.

It has been a remarkable and unusual life,—fifty-two years of medical practice in one town, by night and day, in heat and cold, in sunshine and storm, in strength and in weariness.

In the civil and educational affairs of the town Dr. Wight has been called to fill important and honorable positions. In three successive years—1841, '42, '43—he was representative. In 1851 he was elected a trustee of the academy and held the office till his death,—thirty-three years. November 10, 1870, he was elected treasurer, which office he held nearly fourteen years.

Dr. Wight, though not in membership, was a warm and generous friend of the Congregational Church and a constant attendant on public worship, so far as professional services made it possible.

Dr. Wight was married, September 3, 1833, to Mary Ann Straw, daughter of Lieutenant Gideon Straw, a widely-known citizen of Newfield, Me. She was an excellent woman, wife and mother. Neither ostentatious nor spasmodic, the sincerity of her piety shone in her daily life.

Dr. Wight survived his wife and five of his eight children. It was his fate to meet with much affliction.

His first-born, a son who much resembled his father, and in whom his ambition and dearest hopes centred, with trunk packed for the journey to enter college, suddenly sickened and died. The father's grief at this loss was terrible. Its dark shadow rested on all his after life. He performed two surgical operations, of a severe and hazardous character, upon his wife, by her requirement. The writer was called once to assist. An anæsthetic made the patient calm and comfortable—the surgeon suffered. The operation was well performed, and death was averted several years.

On the fiftieth anniversary of his coming to Gilmanton a large number of his friends gathered at his home and commemorated the event in an impressive and happy manner. A few weeks after this occasion he was warned suddenly by a mild apoplectic attack. From this he nearly recovered, till about two weeks before his death, when he was found in bed helpless, with signs of cerebral hemorrhage. Although he rallied for a little time, he gradually sank, and calmly passed away. At his funeral the church was filled by neighbors, patrons, physicians, clergymen and representatives of the bar and bench, many of whom came from a distance, all friends of the good old physician. The religious services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. S. S. N. Greeley, who uttered an eloquent and tender eulogy on the pleasant acquaintance of his early life and the intimate friend of recent years. The remains were borne to the village cemetery, beautiful by nature. Physicians and chosen friends sadly and thoughtfully, with careful hands, lowered to his last resting-place all that was mortal of Nahum Wight. For more than half a century he honored our profession, and was a benefactor to his race.

Gilmanton Theological Seminary.—Some mention should be made of this institution, though its brief but useful history is widely known. It was contemplated by the fathers, and provided for by the terms of the original charter of Gilmanton Academy (as Andover Seminary rests back to-day on the charter of Phillips Academy), and after many years a theological class was received. There were circumstances that led good men to believe that the time had at length come to open a department of theology. After the great revivals of religion in the years 1832–33 there was an unusual call for preachers, especially for home missionary parishes and the sparse settlements of Northern New England, and the existing seminaries were unable to supply the demand. In the State of New Hampshire alone there were more than a hundred towns without any Congregational minister, and over fifty Congregational Churches without a pastor.

At the same time, as another consequence of these revivals, there was quite a large class of men, partly educated, who earnestly desired to study for the ministry without a previous college course, on account of their age or pecuniary inability, but men who, by practical knowledge of the world, by energy, physical strength and talents, were admirably adapted for these waiting fields. There were, however, even at the first, several graduates of colleges who studied at Gilmanton with much pleasure and profit; and it is worthy of note that in late years the theological seminaries at Andover and Chicago have made separate provision, by the endowments of professorships and special courses of instruction for just this class of men for whom the seminary at Gilmanton was first opened.

It was on August 15, 1835, at their annual meeting, having been maturing plans for two years, that the trustees of Gilmanton Academy called the Rev. Heman Rood, from New Milford, Conn., to open and conduct a department of theology. He accepted the appointment and was inaugurated professor of theology and Biblical literature on the 9th of September. The seminary commenced operations the following month, October, 1835. The course of instruction began with seven students.

Very soon, by the advice of men in whom the board had confidence (says the historian of Gilmanton, p. 170), both in New Hampshire and in Massachusetts, the plan of the department was enlarged so as

to include a more complete course of training for the ministry, and Rev. Aaron Warner, D.D., was appointed professor of sacred rhetoric. He was inaugurated on the first anniversary, August 25, 1836. There has been printed for the family and personal friends a very interesting life-sketch of Professor Warner, by Professor Crowell, of Amherst College (a son-in-law), in which, speaking of this appointment, he says: "Professor Warner was in full sympathy with the object for which the seminary was established. During the seven years and a half of his connection with it he untiringly devoted all his energies to its interests, and especially to the work of his own department,—the training of students in the art of pulpit discourse,—and, according to the testimony of competent observers, and particularly of his pupils, with a large measure of success." Says his colleague, Rev. Heman Rood, D.D.: "Professor Warner was very useful and popular as a teacher in the seminary. The classes were well and thoroughly trained in his department. They learned to write correctly and to speak and preach impressively. He once afterwards said to me that he regarded the years spent in the seminary as the happiest and most useful years of his life." After closing these years of usefulness Professor Warner was appointed to the chair of rhetoric, oratory and English literature in Amherst College, upon the duties of which he entered in January, 1845. The college at that time was in circumstances that necessitated the performance of labor sufficient for three men.

It gradually undermined his strength, and a weakness of the eyes, which had long been a trial to him, increased almost to blindness, so that he resigned his severe toils in the autumn of 1853, having held his professorship through a term equaled at that date by only three out of seven instructors who had preceded him in that position. Professor Warner continued to reside in Amherst the years that were left him, till, in the full assurance of hope, he died May 14, 1876, in the middle of his eighty-second year.

In September, 1839, the institution, that had now taken on the form and offices of a distinct theological seminary, was increased in facilities by the call to a professorship of the Rev. Isaac Bird, late of the Syrian Mission of the A. B. C. F. M. Mr. Bird was admitted to be one of the finest linguists in his day, among the entire regiment of the board's missionaries. Lancaster ("History," p. 221) says of him: "He sailed as a missionary to Syria in December, 1822; resided at Beyroot the greater part of ten years, besides short residences in different villages in Mount Lebanon, at Jerusalem, Malta and Smyrna, four years more. He was in the constant conversational use of the Italian and Arabic languages for twelve years, and acquired a ready reading knowledge of the Syriac, French, Spanish and German, besides some acquaintance with the Turkish and Persian. He returned to this country at the close of 1836, and was an instructor at Gilmanton in the department of theology from September, 1839, to December, 1843, and from that time was instructor in sacred literature, to which department he was elected professor July 9, 1844, and was inaugurated on the 11th of the same month."

In 1838, Dr. Dixie Crosby was appointed lecturer on anatomy, physiology and health, succeeded by Dr. Nahum Wight in 1844.

On the 23d of April, 1839, the ground was broken for the erection of a new building for the use of the seminary, of brick, eighty-eight feet long, fifty feet wide and three stories high above the basement. The plan of this building was drawn by Ami B. Young, Esq., architect of the custom-house in Boston, and was one of the most admirably adapted to the purposes intended of any college or seminary hall then known in the country. In November of 1839 the walls were up and covered by a roof. "Its location," says Professor Crowell ("Memorial of Professor Warner," p. 40), "is on an elevation commanding a beautiful prospect, secured in 1837, and money to defray the cost of its erection gradually obtained, and on August 18, 1841, the completed building was dedicated with public services, Professor Warner delivering the dedicatory address."

At this time there had been donated by a multitude of friends and publishers in Boston, and more largely in New York, a library of nearly four thousand volumes. With its able teachers, the seminary greatly prospered, and visiting clergymen and friends from far and near gave their testimony that they found everything about it and pertaining to it on a vastly higher plane than they had anticipated.

Within three years from the first anniversary twenty-two of its graduates were settled in the pastorates of churches, most of them in New Hampshire, and for the first seven years the number of graduates averaged, yearly, ten. Each man was spoken for before his term of study was completed. To meet the current expenses of the institution, it was obliged to rely chiefly on yearly donations. The embarrassed state of mercantile affairs throughout the country in the years 1841 and 1842 prevented the continuance of these gifts, and caused such a pressure in the financial condition of the seminary that by the next year the support of the professors almost entirely failed, and there seemed to be no alternative but withdrawal. Accordingly, on the 22d of November, 1843, Professor Warner and Professor Rood both resigned.

At the same date Rev. William Cogswell, D.D., professor of history and national education in Dartmouth College, was appointed president and professor of Christian theology in the seminary. There is little need to speak him particularly here, as he was a man of national reputation. The appointment, and his coming at this time of trial, simply show how highly the seminary was prized by scholars and public officials in the Christian Church, and their readiness to sacrifice, if in any way possible, to save it. Dr. Cogswell accepted the office January 11, 1844,

entered at once on its duties and was inaugurated February 7th the same year. At the same time Mr. Charles Tenney, a very popular principal of the academy (Dartmouth, 1835), was ordained an evangelist, and was appointed instructor of sacred rhetoric in the seminary. By new special gifts from benevolent friends, and by severe sacrifices from residents in the village, the seminary struggled on till the census shows over fifty men that passed through and out of it, publicly to toil in the world's great field of whitened harvest. At this date quite a large number of them have ceased from their labors, having heard a voice saying, "Come up higher;" others are enfeebled through age and toil, and others growing old are yet young, and working "while the day lasts." One of the number, nigh upon the period that is reached only "by reason of strength," several years ago received "extreme unction" in a doctorate of divinity, and still lives, while the rest have been enabled to *dodge* it hitherto.

Under all the difficulties and discouragements Dr. Cogswell struggled manfully to sustain the institution, but not only was there stringency in pecuniary matters all abroad, but the young men were few who turned their thoughts toward the ministry. Of course, then the regular routine of the past had to be suspended; but the trustees offered the free use of rooms and furniture in the building, use of the library and what of instruction they might obtain to any and all students who would like to repair to the seminary for a season.

The great hall is the property of the academy, and is used for summer boarders in the long vacation, and by students of the academy in term-time.

The Churches.—The churches of Gilmanton, like the population of the town, have decreased in membership and pecuniary ability. The fathers and the mothers in Israel are mostly numbered with the dead, while the warm young blood of the children flows in the life of churches in the larger towns and cities. It is so all abroad through our New Hampshire. And yet, worthy of all honor and needed help are these little churches scattered over the hills and valleys. They have impoverished themselves by giving to others. They have not much ability to "go down to the battle," but they are "sticking by the stuff;" they are holding back the tide of iniquity, and are shedding quietly and beautifully that hallowed light without which large sections of our State would be speedily in moral darkness.

Since the publication of Lancaster's "History of Gilmanton," the old First Church at the "Smith Meeting-House" has become virtually extinct, and for several years has not been reported in the minutes of the General Association.

According to Rev. Mr. Lancaster ("History," page 192), its first pastor, Rev. Isaac Smith, preached forty-three years, and, after a short illness, died among his people, March 25, 1817, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was succeeded by Rev. Luke Ainsworth Spofford, who was ordained on June 9, 1819. His pastorate was about six years, during which time thirty were added to the church. On account of insufficient health for so large a field of labor, he asked release, and was dismissed on the 9th of June, 1825.

On the 21st September, 1825, the Rev. Daniel Lancaster was settled, having received two calls from the church.

On the 26th February, 1826, letters of dismission and recommendation were voted to twenty-five members of the church to form a new church at the Centre village (Academy), and on the 12th October, 1830, thirteen individuals were dismissed to form a church at Gilmanton Iron-Works.

These two special periods of emigration diminished the church by thirty-eight members. On the other hand, there were two special revival seasons, in the winter of 1846–47 and in 1831, which brought into the church seventy-five new members. Thus the number was more than restored, but the pecuniary ability of the church was not restored, and on July 25, 1832, Rev. Mr. Lancaster was dismissed for want of support. During his ministry of six years eighty-five were added to the church; there were one hundred and eighteen baptisms and over one hundred burials of the dead.

After this removal of their pastor the church secured supplies as they had opportunity, till, in 1834, they had the Rev. Francis P. Smith, son of the first minister, as acting pastor through the entire year. A revival season was enjoyed during this year, and twenty were added to the church. At the close of Mr. Smith's engagement the Rev. Josiah Carpenter was secured for a year, under whose ministry twelve were added to the church. Subsequently students from the seminary preached as Sabbath supplies, till Mr. Horace Wood, a licensed graduate, engaged with them for a considerable period; but in the recent years there has been in the meeting-house no regular service. Occasionally neighboring pastors preach an afternoon or evening sermon; otherwise the house is closed, and silence reigns. The families surrounding have greatly changed. Some have become extinct, others removed, and others, who in these days go to church anywhere, go to the village, or to the Iron-Works or to the church at Lower Gilmanton; and yet, there is the spirit of beauty and of sacredness lingering about the old spot. Near at hand is the burying-ground, "where the forefathers of the hamlet sleep," and numbers of the patriot dead are gathered here, whose graves are decorated by loving hands at the appointed seasons. A few years since, John B. Batchelder, Esq., in early life a resident, and educated in the town, awakened a lively interest in an enlargement and beautifying of this ancient cemetery, and a wonderful change was effected. It is now a pleasant and ample inclosure, adorned with trees and blooming with flowers, while new care and taste and

generous expenditure are at once observable in the erection of monuments for the dead.

Here, also, at the "Old Smith Meeting-House," are held the public services of the soldiers' "Memorial Day," when there is a general gathering of the people of the town.

THE CENTRE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The twenty-five persons from the old First Church were organized into a new church by an invited council on the 8th of March, 1826. Rev. Heman Rood, the first pastor, was ordained July 12, 1826. A new house of worship was built at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars, and dedicated September 30, 1827. Mr. Rood continued with the church three and a half years from his ordination.

In 1835, December 16th, Rev. Daniel Lancaster, who had removed from the old First Church, was installed pastor. He finished a laborious and most successful ministry January 25, 1852, having done service in the town more than twenty-seven years. In the following spring, April 22, 1852, the Rev. Roger M. Sargent was installed pastor, who continued with the church till January 31, 1860, when he was dismissed, and accepted a call from Farmington, N. H. June 13, 1860, the Rev. Joseph Blake, D.D., was installed, and, finding his health failing, was dismissed February 14, 1871. But on October 25th, having been recalled by the church, he was reinstalled, and continued pastor till his final dismission, June 3, 1879, though he had removed from the town two months before. His ministry was more than eighteen years. Immediately on his leaving, the parish applied to Rev. S. S. N. Greeley, a townsman, who had returned after three years in the army and eight years ministry in the city of Oswego, N. Y., to recruit in health in the wonderful air of the mountains. He told the committee he did not come back to New Hampshire to take churches, nor to remain in his childhood's home; but, in the destitution of the people and church of the fathers, he would give them a few Sabbaths till they could look round. It is sufficient to remark that the "coming man" has not come yet, and it has now been more than seven years.

IRON-WORKS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was constituted by an ecclesiastical council, October 20, 1830. On the 12th of September the church extended a call to Mr. Charles G. Safford, a recent graduate from Andover, who was ordained pastor September 28, 1831. On the 12th of June, 1836, Rev. Mr. Safford was dismissed on account of failing health. There had been two seasons of revival during his ministry of four years and nine months, and fifty-six new members had come into the church.

Early in the year 1838 a revival commenced under the labors of Rev. Jeremiah Blake, M.D., a student in Gilmanton Theological Seminary, more powerful than any yet witnessed, which resulted in the addition of sixty-two to the church, fifty-five in one day by profession. On January 31, 1839, Rev. Stephen S. N. Greeley was ordained pastor of the church, (graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835; studied one year at Andover and two years at Gilmanton Theological Seminary). After nearly four years' pleasant labor among his townsmen, Mr. Greeley received an earnest call to the Congregational Church in New Market (Lamprey River). The church there was in great trial at the time from outside pressure, but was "fighting a good fight"—and the field was an important one. It was to be made manifest that the Christian Churches did not desire to "bind the fetters on the slave!" Mr. Greeley requested dismission from the church at Gilmanton Iron-Works, which was approved by council October 19, 1842, had a lively time in his new field the first few months, with five years pleasant labor following, till called to the then Seventh Church in Springfield, Mass. (Chicopee Falls). On the 6th of November, 1844, the church at the Iron Works received another pastor in the ordination of the Rev. Rufus Childs. He was pastor at the time "Lancaster's History" was issued; but in the church records there appears no statement of the date of his dismission. It must have been near the close of 1855, for on the first Sabbath in 1856 (January 3d) it is stated that the pulpit was occupied by Rev. Jairus Ordway. Subsequently Mr. Ordway was engaged as acting pastor, and remained with the church till March 1, 1861. December 1, 1870, Rev. N. S. Moore commenced labor as acting pastor, and closed his labors of three years' continuance, December 28, 1873. July 22, 1875, Rev. George Rogers (from England) was ordained pastor, and in failing health was dismissed by Council February 22, 1877. He soon died. August 30, 1877, Mr. Charles L. Tomblin succeeded; supplied till June 1, 1878, and was followed by Mr. Cassander C. Sampson in one year's service.

January 1, 1880, Rev. E. J. Roke (also from England) commenced a year's service, and closed his labors April 1, 1881.

On the 12th of December, 1882, the church extended a unanimous call to Rev. Lyman White, for some years pastor in Deerfield, but had been supplying the Iron-Works pulpit for a season. He is still with the church as acting pastor, strong in the confidence of his people, and, as a minister, able, faithful and useful.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, GILMANTON IRON WORKS.[1]—The Free-Will Baptist Church at Gilmanton Iron-Works was organized between the years 1785 and 1790. The denomination was in its infancy, with but few ministers of the gospel; therefore, only a few of the churches had a settled pastor for the first thirty or forty years. These servants of the Lord "had a mind to work;" so they frequently visited and encouraged the destitute churches. This church had a few stated supplies by such men as Elders Abel Glid-

[1] The above is kindly furnished by Harlan Page, Esq., clerk of the church.

den, Thomas Flanders and Ezra Ham, until about 1835 when Elder Hezekiah Buzziel was settled as pastor of the church, and continued with them some five years. After his retirement the church has had the following succession of pastors, in their order, down to the present time: Rev. Samuel P. Fernald, from 1840–49; Benjamin McMurphy, 1849–52; Ichabod R. Cook, 1852–55; Thomas Keniston, 1855–60; John M. Durgin, 1860–62; Moses Quimby, 1862–65; Gilman Sanborn, 1866–68; John C. Osgood, 1868-73; John M. Durgin, 1873–75; John B. Leighton, 1875–77; Wallace W. Brown, 1877–79; George W. Price, 1879–81; Moses Quimby, 1881–83; Orrin Pitts, 1883–85; James C. Nelson, 1885, present pastor. In quite recent years the congregation has rejoiced in the possession of a commodious and tasteful house of worship, and two years since received from Samuel Goodwin, Esq., a native, but a successful business man in New York City, the very desirable gift of a tower-clock and bell.

The Free-Will Baptist Church, Lower Gilmanton.—Rev. H. B. Huntoon, present pastor of this church furnishes the following report after diligent search for facts for this history, saying, "It is very imperfect, but the best I could do with the little material I have at command."

The Free-Will Baptist Church was organized at Lower Gilmanton January 8, 1860, and enrolls the following pastors, with periods of labor: Moses Folsom, two years; John Malvern, one; J. C. Osgood, one; C. B. Griffin, two; J. G. Munsey, four; D. L. Edgerly, two; John M. Durgin, one; C. L. Plummer, two; John Chamberlain, one; L. E. Hall, two and a half; H. B. Huntoon, present pastor.

For many years the church at Lower Gilmanton was Calvinistic Baptist. Lancaster's "History" (p. 199) states that it was organized November 16, 1773, and on the 14th of June, 1786, settled as pastor Elder Walter Powers, who continued with them about twenty years. He was succeeded by Elder Phinehas Richardson, who resigned his care of the church after a ministry of eighteen years. It was with deep regret that the church parted with him. The greatest harmony had existed, and one hundred and sixteen new members had been brought into the church.

At two different periods after the retirement of Elder Richardson the church was supplied by Elder Hiram D. Hodge, an unusually interesting preacher —scholarly, logical, clear and convincing. There were several pastors or supplies after he left; but as time went on, emigration and death had reduced the church to the degree that they finally ceased to maintain a distinct organization, and the very few that are yet living unite in service with the Free-Will Baptists, who occupy the house of worship on the old location, but reconstructed from the old timber, neat, tasteful, a smaller house with a larger liberty!

In the by-gone years Lower Gilmanton was a live and prosperous section of the town, and many were the travelers by the rattling stage-coach, and many the wearied teams with their drivers, who found rest and abundant supply for all pressing needs at the well-filled barns and loaded tables of "Major Parish." He was a landlord of the old school; genial, witty, attentive to his customers, and, in business matters, one that "knew how to keep a hotel." Here were the law-offices of Benjamin Emerson and John Ham, Esqs., with their pleasant and spacious residences, and here were stores and varied industries that were pursued with profit. But in these latter days business is not rushing. As with many hopeful localities in earlier times, a change has become strikingly evident; from every direction roundabout the remaining people the voice of the steam-engine is heard in the land, but it steers quite clear of this section.

The Society of Friends.—Lancaster ("History," p. 204), in a brief paragraph, states that "A Society of Friends was organized in Gilmanton about the year 1780." Well do citizens remember the quiet, happy old age of some of these early founders. They were industrious, self-controlled, honest, truthful, and, as citizens, always interested in the prosperity of the town, and numbers of them long occupied official positions. They are all dead, but the church or society still lives. A little group of the children of the early sires still keep up the organization, hold regular meetings, stir up one another's pure minds by way of remembrance, or devoutly "meditate." They are notable examples of the perseverance of the saints. Some five years ago they took down the old house where their fathers worshiped, and on the old site in the Academy village erected as commodious, well-planned, thoroughly-finished and pleasant a Sabbath home as any people need desire, and while their children are, in numbers of instances, by marriage or removal, absorbed into other congregations, still they are determined that a remnant shall remain.

The Methodist Church.—Two Methodist classes (1807–1818) were established here, connected with the Northfield Circuit, and had only occasional preaching. In 1826–7 a brick meeting-house was built, at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars, which was dedicated in 1827. Elder George Storrs preached the sermon. He was on the circuit two years (1828–29) and was a strong man. He became famous in the early days of anti-slavery as a bold and convincing lecturer. He was the man who was arrested while on his knees in prayer in the Congregational pulpit in Pittsfield, where the pastor, Rev. Jonathan Curtis, had invited him to lecture.

Lancaster's "History" records, through quite a series of years, the succession of ministers in the Methodist Church, but at this date it is a lengthy roll, and mostly a very worthy one, for which there is neither space nor necessity for record here. The wheel turns round, and each man jumps off at the appointed locality only for a season. The church has experienced trying losses by removals and deaths of efficient members,

and lives to-day only by severe sacrifices. But it has held on its way perseveringly and usefully, and has the best wishes of the entire community that it may continue long and prosper.

The Villages.—GILMANTON IRON-WORKS.—We have spoken of the settlement at Lower Gilmanton, past and present, and of the quiet section full of tender memories, where, by the old Smith Meeting-House, the sod was early opened to receive the dead. A few words concerning the Iron-Works village may be due in this connection. There are not smelting furnaces, nor heavy castings and wondrous mouldings of glowing metal in these days, as strangers suppose, at Gilmanton Iron-Works. But in the early settlement of the place there were discovered here and there, and especially in the neighboring Suncook or Lougee Pond, deposits of iron ore. Yankee contrivance lifted this ore from its bed twenty feet under water and established "works," and for a time prosecuted the making of iron for the market. But it was found ere long that the obtaining the ore under difficulties and the limited supply, so far as then known, would forbid continuance of the undertaking as a paying investment. But it gave name to "Avery town," as the first designation was, and from the early day it has been known as "Gilmanton Iron-Works."

It has a fine water-power, furnishing opportunity for a large amount of machinery and manufactures. This power has long been utilized to considerable extent, and the village is a stirring business point, beyond any other locality in the town. There are signs of thrift and neatness about the homes of the people, and the village has improved every way in the recent years. There is evidence in stores and shops of lucrative business and in the professional walks,—three or more clergymen guard their spiritual folds, four or more physicians have care for the health of the people, and, that the right may prevail, the genial and watchful Colonel Thomas Cogswell pays honor due to "the Majesty of Law;" has a busy life in adjusting the claims of law and equity between man and man,—"*Fiat Justitia*," etc. ("Let justice be done though the heavens fall)."

Gilmanton Iron-Works within the past year has established a new industry in the erection of a large shoe-factory. "It is in successful operation," writes one of the principal owners, "and gives employment to about seventy-five persons. We have a good location and a fine building." Among other manufacturing is the sash and blind-shop of Reuben Giles, the grist and saw-mill of Danford Cook, the plow-shop and rake-factory of the Marsh Brothers. All these are cheeringly prosperous.

The village of the Iron-Works, lying low under surrounding hills, at the water-level, would not be judged as healthful as other portions of the town. But large is the number who have, at a very advanced age, reached the bounds that were set that no man can pass.

On the 21st of August, 1885, a prominent citizen, Moses P. Page, died, a citizen aged and so prominent as to challenge some special notice. He lived to within two months of ninety years, being eighty-nine years and ten months. He was born in Gilmanton October 30, 1795, and, with the exception of a single year, passed his whole life in town. He was educated in the town school and Gilmanton Academy, and commenced mercantile life in Lower Gilmanton; then at Gilmanton Iron-Works in 1818; opening a store, he continued a successful merchant fifty years. Mr. Page was one of the thirteen who formed the Congregational Church in Gilmanton Iron-Works. He was a constant attendant upon public worship and a daily reader of the Scriptures. He also kept himself informed in relation to the doings of the various benevolent societies. While living he made the following donations: To the American Home Missionary Society, $2500; to the New Hampshire Bible Society, $2500; to the American Board for Foreign Missions, $2500; to the New Hampshire Missionary Society, $2500; to the American Missionary Association for Educating the Colored People at the South, $10,000; to the Gilmanton Iron-Works Congregational Church, $3333; also his pew in the meeting-house for the minister and his family; and to said society, by his will, he gave his dwelling-house for a parsonage. His gifts in all amounted to about $25,000.

THE CENTRE VILLAGE.—The Centre village, Academy village, (or, vulgarly, Gilmanton Corner), needs but brief mention; for, though greatly changed in many respects, it is as pleasant to the eye as it ever was. It is reduced in population and wealth, yet has many visitors from near and far, who come and go. The mountains hold fast their old positions, "as the mountains were round about Jerusalem; the little hills rejoice on every side," and rising suns and evening sunsets are glorious to the vision. "Do you keep painted up, and the village neat and tidy, as when I went to school at the academy?" asked the worthy president of the New Hampshire Medical Society. Generally so, and a little more so, though the ability to gratify taste is far less than the desire. The attractions for business men and money-making are not strong. There are no facilities for manufactures nor the convenience of railroad stations, and yet every day the sharp whistle of engines, and often the rumble of wheels, are distinctly heard from the four cardinal points; but, to the waiting traveler, eight, ten or twelve miles of outstretched country must be first passed over ere the eye sees what seemed so nigh at hand. It is most forcibly suggestive of the love-song in one of the operas, "Thou art so near and yet so far!" But, if not pressed by urgent business, these stage and carriage-rides are highly enjoyable, and, to the worn and weary under the cares of life, seeking for quiet, there is a feeling of positive relief in deliverance from smoke and noise and the endless excitements of large towns and cities. Gilmanton

has some very pleasant residences, with tasteful surroundings, as, for instance, the country-seat of Z. S. Kitchen, Esq., of New York, built with all modern improvements but a few years since; then, nearly opposite, the massive old homestead of Major Ebenezer Eastman, once the home of Mary Butler, now improved, owned and occupied in the summer months by Dr. J. M. W. Kitchen, of New York; then the lofty mansion, purchased and improved a year ago by the celebrated lecturer, John L. Stoddard. From these points, also from the "Prospect House," the views are uncommonly fine. Another home, with a wonderful outlook, is that of Colonel Cyrus Gilman, on the southern outskirts of the village; also, the entire sweep of the horizon at Oakland Cottage, the residence of J. Horace Drew, Esq. The late Rev. Dr. Prime ("Irenæus" of the *New York Observer*), while boarding there in a recent summer, sent a capital letter to his paper, extracts from which will close this article.

"OAKLAND COTTAGE," with its pleasant outlying fields, was once Copp's Hill, from the owner of years ago. There resided in the family an ancient and pious spinster, quiet and meditative, to whom in the love of nature holding communion with her visible forms, she spake a varied language.

The view of the village from this high point, especially before the obscuring growth of trees and shrubbery on streets and in yards, was like a clear-cut picture. "I sit by my window on beautiful summer mornings," said the ancient dame, "and look down upon the plain and upon the village, and I think of Sodom and Gomorrah!"

Doubtless, she had not the least intention of complimenting the villagers. It was only because her thoughts ran Scripturally. There is a fine view from the vicinity of the recent home of Levi Grant, Esq., of the Tamworth and Sandwich Mountains, and one of the best in all the region of Mount Washington. A lovely view is also had of distant mountain scenery, parts of Loudon, Canterbury, the Shaker village, part of Concord, etc., from the dwelling of Mr. Richard D. Varney, immediately in the village. Then, but a little way off, stands and firmly abides the well-known Peaked Hill, and here the view transcends the largest anticipations of its visitors. Such is its relative position that it seems to stand alone, detached from the mountain range of which it is really a part, while, as on the apex of a cone, the world falls off on every hand, and rises again toward the distant horizon. Here one gets a marvelous view of the mountain scenery in New Hampshire, and extending into Maine and Vermont. Peaked Hill has been for many years a favorite resort for pleasure parties, for students of the academy and visitors who love to climb for the sake of the climbing.

There are other places of interest that are worth the visiting, as Porcupine Ledge, the Gulf, Lougee Pond, with its fine fishing, and Loon Pond, the largest and most beautiful body of water in this region, where sail-boats may have the most ample swing.

Beside this pond the traveled road leading to Lower Gilmanton, Pittsfield, etc., rises into a long and quite tedious hill, but on reaching the "height of land," while the horse should stand and rest a little, the traveler if possessed of any "sense of the beautiful," will be very willing to have him. A lady artist from Boston said, in her enthusiasm, "I want to get me a tent and a cooking-stove, and just come here and stay."

If one shall continue his tour some two miles beyond this hill, there will come in sight the beautiful and yet higher grounds and farm of Jeremiah Wilson, Esq., deceased, at present owned and cultivated by his nephew and heir, George W. Sanborn, Esq. The prospect from this summit is of wide extent, and exceptionally striking in variety. The location of the old Wilson mansion is very commanding, and has about it a yet-lingering savor of aristocracy—an element which, for many years, was attributed to "Gilmanton Corner" pre-eminently; but whether pervading the atmosphere like a miasm, or like an imponderable agent in nature, when one would put his finger upon it, it was not there! But this owner and occupant of the Wilson property, if not an aristocrat, is a periodical autocrat, whose favor with his fellow-citizens is worthy to be put on record.

In years gone by, at the town-meetings, the strife of parties at the very opening was often fierce and long on the simple matter of the moderator. This was from the idea that whatever might be the political stripe of the moderator, so would be the elections of the day. He was a sort of standing prophecy, a forecasting shadow. This is all changed, and being struck with the facts in a later acquaintance with Gilmanton, that no sooner is a town-meeting assembled than George W. Sanborn is called to the chair, a little note was sent to him, saying,—

"Tell me about the late Jeremiah Wilson—the date of birth and death and anything of family history; also, have you any records from which you could tell me how many times you have been moderator of Gilmanton town-meetings?"

There was returned soon the following racy reply:

"*Dear Sir:* I herewith send you date of death of Esquire Wilson and matters pertaining to his family, taken partly from Belknap's and Lancaster's Histories, and partly from my own records. Please use what is pertinent to your object. As to your humble servant, I hardly perceive that there is anything that can adorn your article on Gilmanton or enhance its value. In answer to your question, I will say, I have had the honor to preside at twenty-one March elections, commencing in March, 1862, and including every one to the present time, excepting 1872, '73, '74; also at six and probably seven November elections (am not positive about that of 1868). Besides these, I have presided at six special town-meetings, so that in all I am confident my fellow-citizens have elected me moderator thirty-four times. I was born in Sandwich May 11, 1822 (I was entirely innocent of that). I was married to Mary Ann Brown, March 24, 1846—that was premeditated. My decease is not on record yet. In my youth I was taught at Gilmanton Academy by Sewell Greeley—"associate teacher," as he was called then. I trained, on several occasions, with Rev. S. S. N. Greeley, as chaplain of the Tenth Regiment,

at ('general muster.') Been representative two years—1869-70—and worked hard on the farm most of the time.

"Yours, most respectfully,

"GEORGE W. SANBORN."

With thanks for information and assistance promply conveyed, this section must close with reference to one more point of observation, with beautiful outlook in and around the Centre village of Gilmanton. Summer guests have named it, very prettily, "Sunset Rock." It is but a few rods northwest from the Prospect House, on the summit of a gentle rise of land, but from its relative position affording a broad sweep of horizon, with distant mountains, that is quite unusual and truly beautiful.

The following is a letter written to the *New York Observer* by "Irenæus."

"AMONG THE MOUNTAINS OF THE GRANITE STATE—GILMANTON: ITS BEAUTIFUL SITUATION, ITS ANCIENT PEOPLE, ITS SONS AND SCHOOLS.

"At Old Orchard Beach I celebrated the praises of Lake Winnipesaukee. If that does not spell the word as you learned it in your geography days I can spell it twenty-five other ways, as it is in a work now lying near me, on New Hampshire. All right, so take your choice. It is by some writers regarded the most beautiful lake in America.

"A few years ago some friends of mine, Mr. and Mrs. Kitchen, of Twenty-third Street, traveling in the summer, became enamored of this Gilmanton village—this elevated, picturesque, cool, healthful and peaceful region. They returned and built a beautiful country seat. Remote from cities and unvexed with cares they find it a pleasant summer home. What we heard from them drew us to the hills of New Hampshire, and to this particular hill, of which I am writing. In the open air, at noon, in the shade on a hot day, it is as cool as a garden of cucumbers. We are at Mrs. Drew's farm-house, on 'Oakland Hill,'—the most commanding and beautiful site in this romantic region. From the summit we have a panorama of extraordinary extent and variety, with rare combination of sublimity and beauty. The circle of the horizon, fifty miles away in every direction, is a rampart of mountains, whose lofty peaks and graceful curves make a battlemented wall three hundred miles around, surmounted by an azure dome, in the zenith of which, this moment, blazes the noonday sun. Nearest to my right hand is Mount Kearsarge, classic in all time for the story of naval war; Ascutney, full of history and poetry, and the Grand Monadnock and the two domes of the Unconoonock—the Indian for 'breaks,'—which they are fabled to resemble; Mt. Major, Mt. Minor and the great Moose Mountain; and, in the north, the mighty White Mountains, in grand array, make a faint claim for this region to be called the 'Switzerland of America.' At least thirty different townships are in sight from our door. The population is sparse and does not increase. Young people are enticed by the commerce and arts and chances of the age to quit their native hills and seek 'fresh fields and pastures new' in other regions. Instead of saying,—'The fathers, where are they?' it is the children for whom you must inquire, and you get no answer. They are gone. But it is a remarkable place for longevity. Those who stay, live. The town has records of more than fifty of its inhabitants who have lived more than ninety years; some one hundred, one hundred and three and one hundred and four years.

"This same Gilmanton is not the least among the tribes of the Granite State, for out of it have gone some of the most illustrious sons of New England. Among the original families was that of Adams, and by-and-by one of them begat a son, who begat John, who begat John Quincy, who begat Charles Francis; and so the family of Adams came out of the tribe of Gilmanton. Even so the house of Webster was, and still is, here; and one of that name begat Ebenezer, who begat two sons,—Ezekiel and Daniel,—and Daniel grew up in a town near by and became a mighty man. And time would fail me to speak of Cogswell, Clifford, Dudley, Clark, Eastman, Greeley, Hackett, Hutchinson, Moody, Nelson, Page, Parsons, Peaslee, Prescott, Sanborn, Shepard and many others whose names are familiar, and whose ancestors once dwelt among these hills. It is often said of a country like Scotland or New Hampshire, that it 'is a great country to go from;' and what better can be said of a land than this,—'that it gives birth to good and great men.' It may, indeed, be too small for them to grow in, and so the world is richer and better when they are driven to go abroad on the face of the earth to be known and felt among men. Out of the least of the tribes may spring the leader, and thus the least becomes the greatest.

"Here is one way in which this town made itself a home, out of which arose men of mark. In the year 1792 the town raised a committee of twenty citizens to consider the question of founding an academy for higher education than the common school, and on the report of this committee they planted, endowed, and, in two years' time, had in operation an institution which has flourished from that day to this under a long series of successful and eminent teachers, fitting for college and business generations of young men who have made their mark in the church, the State and the world; and I will say, a better place for a boy's school is not to be found in New England, so far as my knowledge extends.

"By and by the trustees found, in their original constitution, a clause requiring them to provide instruction in 'the doctrines of religion revealed,' and, on the strength of this, they established a theological seminary, built a large brick edifice and called able and learned professors. They graduated from the opening, in 1835, some ten or twelve classes of young men. One of the graduates in its first class was the present pastor of the village church, Rev. S. S. N. Greeley, who adds to his pastoral work the care of a farm, and has a seat in the Legislature of the State, and is chairman of the House committee on education. But there was no call for this seminary to be perpetuated. We have more seminaries and colleges than are needed now. It is more economical, wiser and better to concentrate the funds, the learning and energy of the churches on a few institutions, and make them first-class with all possible furnishings, than to multiply feeble colleges and seminaries in every State or section. This has been carried on to a deplorable excess, and a mortality among them, with a 'survival of the fittest,' tends to the improvement of education in the church and in the country."

Longevity.—The following is a portion of a letter written by a lady resident of Gilmanton in answer to a letter to Rev. Mr. Greeley (in his absence from home) by W. H. Ward, editor of the *New York Independent*, inquiring as to the truth of the report going the rounds of the newspapers, that only one child had been born in Gilmanton Iron-Works during the last five years:

"GILMANTON CENTRE VILLAGE.

"I have been talking by telephone with Rev. Dr. Blake, of Gilmanton Iron-Works, and learned that within the last five years only one child has been born there, and he is now more than four years old. We, in this Academy village, would not be unduly elated or too boastful over our neighbors, but during that time, in the families resident here, there have been seven or eight births.

"To those of us familiar with the rapid increase of population in the West, this feature of the inland towns of New England is strange and saddening. But 'we must count up our mercies,' and we certainly have our share of those in unusual second childhood, according to the common reckoning of that period. Not long ago a bright, old citizen, one hundred years old, wrote his name very legibly for his numerous callers. Our neighbor across the street received her friends on her ninetieth birthday, and, till about a year before her death, worked in her garden almost daily, took a deep interest in the important questions of the day and read without glasses to the last. In the very next house, with the granddaughter of Mary Butler, lived another, ninety-seven years old. A few yards beyond, one ninety-three, and in the house adjoining, bright and active at eighty-three, is one highly esteemed. On my right lives a widow eighty-one years of age, who does all the cooking for a house full of summer boarders, besides making butter and taking care of her garden, and reading without glasses more than many people of leisure. Just across the academy green is a lady verging upon ninety. When not busy about her house she reads the best books of the day and entertains friends with her just criticisms and comments and her many pleasant recollections. She commenced the Bible with Scott's Commentary last January, reading the text, with all the notes and practical observations; and, if she lives, will finish it by the close of this year. There are many others I could add to this list of 'worthies,' and I have chosen these six widows, as they all have lived, within a few rods of each other.

"The young people go to the West and to the cities, and the census-taker is lightly taxed—but do not the pure air of these breezy hills and 'the touch of the mountain sod' seem to favor vigor of body and mind?

"S. B. C. G., *in Manchester Mirror*."

The centenarian alluded to in the above communication was Mr. Russell Philips. He was a native of Connecticut; passed his first seven years of life in New Hampshire, in Loudon; moved into Gilmanton in 1824. He became a member of the Methodist Church, and was a brother in whom could well be reposed an unshaken confidence. His was an every-day religion.

His wife was Mary Merrill. They had seven children,—Clarissa, Hiram, Calvert, Mary, Josephine, Phylena and Dr. Butler, of Suncook. On the 11th of June, eleven years ago, the oldest daughter became totally blind. There is, however, in this sad calamity, "light within," and she lives in waiting "for the dawning of the morning, when the shadows pass away."

Mr. Philips died September 15, 1874, aged one hundred years and six months.

It was intended to present in this article brief notices, or at least the names, of a multitude of distinguished men who were natives, or pursued their early education in Gilmanton, but space forbids.

By the census of 1880 the population of Gilmanton is fourteen hundred and eighty-five. By the records of its history, among the earliest settlers were a family of Weeds. The last to *leave* will be *weeds*, unless our young men come out of cities on to these farms, that have all the elements of beauty and fruitfulness.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS DURRELL.

There is always something encouraging and inspiring in the record of a brave and honest struggle with the difficulties of life and the untoward circumstances of one's lot, when that struggle results in success,—a success gained by honest and persistent endeavor. We have an example of this in the life of Thomas Durrell, who was born in Gilford, N. H., January 29, 1798. He was born and educated among a peculiar, tried and worthy people, among plain, frugal, solid, toiling pioneers,—a race quite different from those comprising the society of the present time. The principal capital of those days consisted in the virtues and personal energies of the people. In his boyhood our country knew very little of newspapers, libraries, academies and colleges; it knew chiefly country school-houses, and working, thinking men and women.

His grandfather was Eliphalet Durrell, an English emigrant who settled in Northwood, N. H., and was one of the pioneer farmers of the eighteenth century. The name, although domiciled in England for centuries, betrays its Norman French extraction.

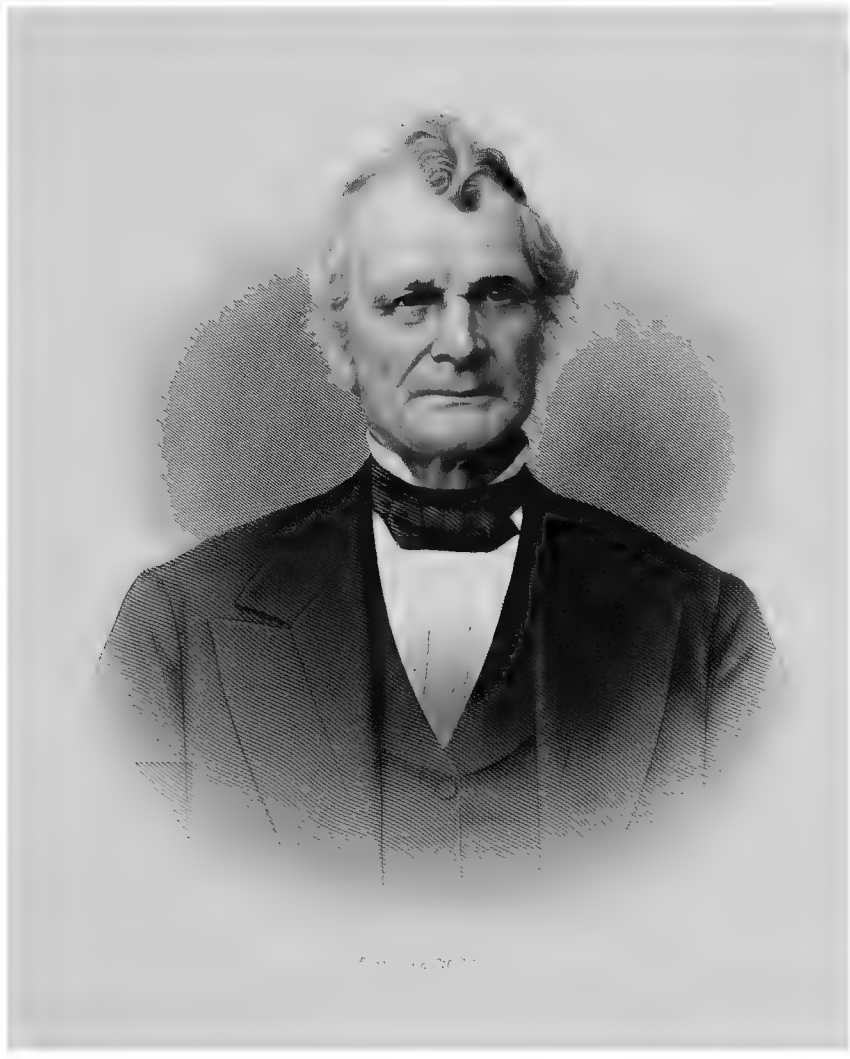
Joseph, son of Eliphalet, married Olive Garmon, a descendant of Joseph Garmon, one of the early settlers of Northwood, and removed to Gilford, with his young wife, to make a home. Gilford was at that time very sparsely settled, the country a wilderness of rocks and woods, and every new-comer had to clear his land, fell the trees and, with courageous heart and hands, convert the forest into cultivated fields.

The young couple remained in Gilford for a few years, working with patient and unremitting industry, and then removed to Gilmanton, where Mr. Durrell purchased a lot of land. Three children were born to Joseph and Olive (Garmon) Durrell,—Nicholas, Thomas and Polly, who married Jerry Hutchinson. Joseph Durrell died in 1819, at the age of forty-six, and his land was inherited by his two sons. Nicholas was a man of energy, a colonel in the militia. His barn was struck by lightning in 1831, with a loss of about one thousand dollars, and he soon after sold his interest in Gilmanton to his brother, and emigrated to Thornton, N. H., and died there.

Thomas Durrell married, April 19, 1819, Sarah, daughter of Levi and Esther (Melcher) Hutchinson. (Levi Hutchinson was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and one of the detachment sent the night before the battle of Bunker Hill to throw up entrenchments there). Thomas and Sarah (Hutchinson) Durrell had eight children,—Joseph B., Ann M. (Mrs. John Wallace, of Sanbornton), Martha C. (died aged fourteen years), Sarah A. (Mrs. George Folsom), Thomas F. (died in California), Eliza J. (Mrs. Hiram Richardson, of Concord), Lewis E. and Charles W.

Mr. Durrell remained in Gilmanton, and for many years was one of the hardest-working men of this section. He continued making additions to his farm until he owned about two thousand five hundred acres in one body, and gave his name to Durrell's Mountain. An old citizen informs us that Mr. Durrell told him that he had made about forty miles of stone wall, and to the observer of the work to-day it would seem as if this was rather under than over-estimated. The same qualities which made him successful as a farmer recommended him to offices of trust. He devoted much time and attention to the public interests of the town, attended every town-meeting from the time he was a voter until the year of his death, and for many years was a man of much influence. He was often called to office in the town, served as selectman, representative, etc., and was honored by an election as county treasurer. In all his official duties the same safe conservatism, active energy and unflinching integrity which prevailed in his private life were exhibited. He was interested in the military organizations of the State, and in 1825 was appointed adjutant of the Tenth Regiment. Politically, Mr. Durrell was of the Jeffersonian school, and remained true to those old Jeffersonian and Jacksonian ideas, having always voted the straight Democratic ticket with one exception.

In 1861, Mrs. Durrell died, and the following year Mr. Durrell married Mrs. Francis A. Burns, and immediately purchased the James Bell estate, in Laco-



Thomas Durrell



Thomas Cogswell

nia, where he made his residence, attending to his numerous financial interests until his death, May 9, 1883, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He was the owner of the Cerro Gordo Hotel, and after the destruction of that hotel by fire he erected several stores on this property. He was one of the incorporators of the Laconia National Bank, of which he was made a director, and was actively connected with various business enterprises. He was for many years a member of the Congregational Church at Gilmanton Iron-Works and the North Church, of Laconia.

Mr. Durrell was a fine-looking man, of pleasant manners, social, kind-hearted, careful and conservative in business matters. He was a man of good personal habits, of strong constitution, with good health, and retained the use of his faculties in an unusual manner. He adopted and maintained through life good rules of thought and good principles of conduct,—the soundest and best of rules, as his long life and his success fully testify. Thorough, positive and energetic, he accomplished much and was a valued and worthy citizen.

THOMAS COGSWELL, JR.

Thomas, youngest son of Hon. Thomas and Polly Noyes Cogswell, was born in Gilmanton February 8, 1841; was educated at Gilmanton Academy and Dartmouth College, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1863. In 1862, Mr. Cogswell enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and was at once appointed first lieutenant, soon afterwards being promoted to captain. He was stationed in the Department of the Gulf, under General Banks, and was with his regiment at the siege and surrender of Port Hudson. Upon the expiration of his term of service, in 1863, Mr. Cogswell pursued the study of law with Messrs. Stevens & Vaughan, at Laconia, and at Harvard Law School, and was admitted as an attorney-at-law in the Supreme Court of New Hampshire in September, 1866. He commenced the practice of law at Gilmanton Iron-Works in December, 1866, where he has since remained.

The town of Gilmanton has generally been largely Republican in its politics; yet Mr. Cogswell, although a Democrat, has been elected to nearly every office in the gift of his townsmen. In 1868 was superintending school committee; in 1871 and '72, representative in the State Legislature, and the last year candidate of his party for Speaker; in 1880, 1881 and 1882 was one of the selectmen, and for two years was chairman of the board; in 1878 was chosen State Senator from District No. 6. Mr. Cogswell was appointed colonel on Governor Weston's staff in 1871. In addition to a busy professional life, Mr. Cogswell has carried on extensive farming operations, and has made great improvements on the large farm formerly occupied by his ancestors.

In the cause of education Mr. Cogswell has always been active, and for many years has been one of the board of trustees of Gilmanton Academy, and at the present time is president and treasurer of the same. Mr. Cogswell is noted for his liberality and public spirit, and large numbers of poor people have cause to remember him as a good friend in their time of need.

Mr. Cogswell is a member of Winnipesaukee Lodge of F. and A. Masons; also of Post 37, Grand Army of the Republic, at Laconia, and Crystal Lake Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Gilmanton Iron-Works. In 1873, Mr. Cogswell married Florence, daughter of R. D. Mooers, of Manchester, and has three children,—one daughter and two sons.

HISTORY OF LACONIA.

CHAPTER I.

Geographical—Early History—Endicut Rock—Original Owners of Land—Former Proprietors of Laconia Village—Meredith Bridge in 1813—Laconia in 1842—The First Tavern—First Saw-Mill.

THE town of Laconia lies near the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: North by Meredith; East, Gilford and Long Bay; South, Belmont and Lake Winnesquam; West, by Lake Winnesquam.

In the year 1622 "the council established at Plymouth, in the county of Devon, for the planting, ruling and governing of New England, in America," granted to Captain John Mason "all the lands between the rivers Merrimack and Sagadahoc, extending back to the great lakes and rivers of Canada, and this was called Laconia." This was the famous Masonian grant which so much and so long affected the geography and history of the province of New Hampshire.

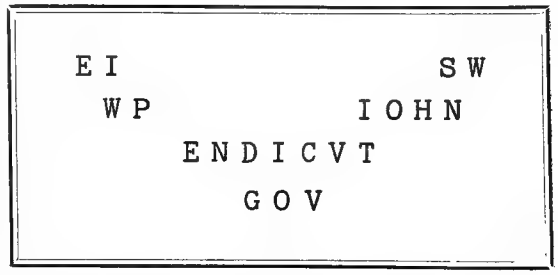
In laying out a new township from Meredith and Gilford the town fathers very properly and appropriately sought to commemmorate the historical fact above mentioned and chose the present name of Laconia. For this reason much of the early history of Laconia will be found in the histories of Gilmanton and Meredith. The population of Laconia, according to the census of 1880, was about three thousand eight hundred, but it is probable that the increase since that time will carry the number of inhabitants to four thousand and over.

Strange as it may appear, the territory of Laconia was once claimed as within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay Colony. As early as 1638 the colony had sent out a surveying party, who ascended the Merrimack River and marked a tree somewhere near the confluence of the Pemigewasset and Winnipiseogee Rivers as the northern bound of the colony. Some years later, "upon perusal of our charter," they of the Bay Colony who had the affairs of the settlement in charge decided that they had not extended their claim far enough north into the wilderness; so they dispatched a new party into the north-land to expand their frontier. Accordingly, in May, 1652, Captain Simon Willard and Edward Johnson were named as commissioners. They started from Ipswich in a sail-boat with a small company of assistants, and sailed up the Merrimack River. In the company was Jonathan Ince, John Sherman and at least two Indians. The river was the Indian thoroughfare, and around the numerous falls of its course the red men had paths, called carrying places. There is no record extant of how the expedition overcame the natural obstacles of the journey; but certain it is that they arrived at the Weirs August 1, 1652, and there marked a boulder as the north bound of the colony. They returned to the lower settlements after an absence of nineteen days, and for nearly two centuries their monument was lost to human ken.

In 1725, John Lovewell, with his band, traversed the wilderness, seeking for the scalps of hostile Indians, but it was years later before the white men came to stay.

The rock marked by Simon Willard and party has had a history. Its location was rediscovered by chance about the year 1854, while making an excation in the channel, and it was visited by Judge Sawyer, Philip Carrigain and others interested in historical subjects. The Lake Company had raised the water of the lake by a dam, and it was exposed to the action of ice, and from fear that the inscription would be entirely lost, J. A. Dupee, a former treasurer of the Lake Company, sent Italian artists to make a cast of the inscription, and *fac-similes* were made, one of which can be seen at the New Hampshire Historical Society's rooms in Concord. The lovers of history and the antique, however, were not satisfied with doing this alone, but agitated the matter, and at last, in 1883, got an appropriation from the State Legislature for raising the rock above the surface, and surrounding it by safeguards against further harm. The Legislature of 1885 made a further appropriation. Hon. John Kimball, E. P. Jewell, Esq., and W. E. Buck are the commissioners having the business in charge.

This bound lost all interest for the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1740, when the present boundary between the two States was established.



LETTERS ON STONE.

Original Owners of Land.—Colonel Samuel Ladd bought the land on what is now called Ladd Hill in 1780. He soon after purchased two and a half acres on the east side of the river, of Samuel Jewett, for seven Spanish milled dollars. The land on the other side of the river he already owned. A saw-mill was soon after erected on this lot of land, and as the water privilege was better, was an improvement over the mill at "Wears."

Former Owners of Laconia Village.—The land on the north side of Winnipesaukee River was first owned by Master (schoolmaster) James, of Exeter. Stephen Gale, of Gilmanton, next purchased the land and sold it to Colonel Samuel Ladd in 1783. This tract of land ran from where the river empties into Lake Winnesquam to a point near the Church Street bridge, and embraced all the land between this line and the river. Colonel Ladd also purchased all the land possible adjoining this property, and probably owned about all that the present village of Laconia covers north of the river. When Colonel Ladd died, in 1801, his property was divided among the heirs and a large portion of the land was inherited by the wife of Stephen Perley, Esq. When the town of Gilmanton was divided into lots, the land on the south side of the river, from the outlet at Round Bay to Gove's Point, was divided into two lots about one hundred and twenty rods wide. Most of this property was first owned by James Conner and John Lowe, but was soon after purchased by Samuel Jewett, together with other land further to the east. Daniel Avery and Dr. Bowman afterwards bought part of this property.

The land where the first settlement was made in Laconia was near the head of Round Bay, and was purchased by Ebenezer Smith of John Purmont, the original owner.

Meredith Bridge in 1813.—The late Timothy D. Somes came to Meredith Bridge in 1813, and, in a statement made a short time before his death (in 1884), gives the following interesting facts regarding the Bridge at that time: He states that there was but one church then, and no settled minister in town. The church was built by individuals and belonged to no particular denomination; was a small building and stood on the lots just below the present Willard Hotel. There was a cotton-mill where the brick Belknap Mill now stands; this building was of the same size on the ground in 1813 as to-day, and was called the Avery Mill. The owners were Daniel Avery, Daniel Tucker, Stephen Perley, and perhaps others were also interested. This mill was burned down some eight or nine years after Mr. Somes came here. There was a clothing-mill at the end of Mill Street bridge, on the site now occupied by J. W. Busiel & Co.'s dye-house. This clothing-mill was owned and operated by Samuel and Nathan Bean.

There was an oil-mill a few feet above the clothing-mill owned by Stephen Perley,—a small mill, with one set of stones. The oil was sold and used for painting purposes. Daniel Tucker owned a blacksmith-shop where L. F. Busiel's hosiery-mill is to-day. Tucker's shop was run by water-power and had a small trip-hammer. He manufactured axes, scythes, shears and other edge-tools. There was a bell foundry just below Tucker's shop, owned and run by the well-known Holbrooks. They cast the first bell rung in town; this bell was hung in the bell-tower of the cotton-factory. The Holbrooks afterwards left town and continued business in Massachusetts, where they achieved a national reputation. The North Church bell and other bells in town were cast by the Holbrooks.

There was a small, narrow bridge across the river on Main Street at that time, near where the present bridge is located. The bridge had no railing then; but a man named French fell off into the water and was drowned soon after Mr. Somes came here, and then the bridge was supplied with a railing.

On the Gilford side was a saw-mill owned by Dudley Ladd. It stood near the end of Mill Street bridge, on the Baldwin site. There was a grist-mill on the site now occupied by the Pitman picker-house, owned by Jonathan Ladd, a brother of Dudley Ladd. The house where Rev. J. P. Atkinson lives was, in 1813, kept as a hotel by Jonathan Folsom, and was probably the first hotel in the place.

The road through the village was the old Province road; the only road to Lake village was what is now called Lake Street. At Lake village Mr. Folsom had at that time a saw-mill, and a grist-mill on the Meredith, or Laconia, side of the river. There were only five houses on the Gilford side at Lake village in 1829. Mr. Folsom's house was the only dwelling at Lake village in 1813 on that side of the river.

There were but thirty-four houses at Meredith Bridge in 1813, on both sides of the river, and some of these were mere shanties. The best house in town then was the John A. Harper residence, where Mrs. Dr. Prescott now lives. Mr. Harper was the only lawyer in town, and was an able man; was at one time a member of Congress.

The mails were frequently carried from Concord to Centre Harbor on horseback. No wagons were to be seen on the streets when Mr. Somes came here, but all business seemed to be done on horseback. It was no uncommon thing to see four persons on one horse, and Mr. Somes stated that he had been one of three persons on a horse's back many times. The first wagon ever made in these parts was built by James Jackson, in Meredith.

The leading spirits then at Meredith Bridge were John A. Harper; Stephen Perley, who lived on the spot now occupied by the Parker block; Dudley Ladd; Jonathan Ladd; Asa D. Eager, who lived where Gove's Block now is; Deacon Kimball, who carried on an earthenware business on the lot next to the Gilford Hosiery boarding-house; Daniel Avery, who lived where the residence of W. L. Melcher, Esq., is now located, in the house called the Andrew Wood-

man house; Mr. Avery had a small store nearly opposite his residence, where he sold groceries and rum. Soon after 1813, Mr. Avery went into the potash business in a building just south of his store. Dr. Zadock Bowman was the only physician in town; he lived where D. A. Tilton's house stands. The doctor was very peculiar and eccentric; not much of a physician, but did what business there was, and also made money by letting money and farming; was a short, thick-set man, and owned a large amount of land.

Mr. Somes spoke very highly of Stephen Perley, and said that no man left his impress more distinctly than Mr. Perley. He was a large, noble-looking man, owned a great deal of property, did a large business and was connected with all the enterprises that tended to build up the town. Mr. Perley kept the post-office for quite a number of years; was an active Democrat; kept a general supply store, and, as usual in those days, sold rum, but it is said never drank any himself. In 1813 Mr. Perley traded in a small wooden building, where afterwards a brick store was erected, about half of which is now standing on the corner of Main and Mill Streets. There was no Main Street then above Mill Street. The first place where Mr. Somes attended school was in a little, old-fashioned schoolhouse near the present location of Huse's machine-shop. In 1813 a small brook ran through Bank Square, following what is now the course of the canal. The brook was crossed by small bridges of one or two planks.

A copy of the *Belknap Gazette*, printed in 1842, gives a very good idea of the village of Laconia at that time. Colonel Charles Lane was the editor and publisher of the *Gazette*, and from its columns it appears that there were in the place three cotton-mills, a woolen-mill, grist-mill, saw-mills, shingle, clapboard, sash and door machinery, a large tannery and various other industries. There was a large printing establishment operated by D. B. Allison, with water-power press, and a bindery and book-store connected. There were ten stores, two apothecaries, one jeweler and watchmaker, two barbers, two physicians, five lawyers, three clergymen, three taverns, three new churches, well finished and painted, and one academy in a flourishing condition. William Clark, Benjamin Boardman, Lyman B. Walker and H. L. Hazelton were of the legal fraternity. Nathaniel A. Stephens ran a tailor shop over George L. Sibley's general merchandise store. Lewis H. Ham was a dealer in groceries and provisions. A. G. Folsom was also in the grocery business, and William M. Ladd sold patent medicines and drugs. Wilson & Barron and Gale, Pitman & Co., general merchandise, were also in business at this time.

The regular stage line went through from Holderness to Boston in one day, at that time leaving the Belknap Hotel at six o'clock in the morning, going three days in the week by way of Pittsfield and Exeter, and the remainder of the time *via* Concord and Manchester.

Dr. Josiah Crosby had just opened an eye and ear infirmary. The Gilford Academy was under the instruction of Joshua M. Pitman. S. J. Osgood the barber advertised his business. Gove & Currier were dealers in furniture, opposite John C. Moulton's tavern. In 1842, New Hampton was the only town in Belknap County that did not permit the open sale of liquor; but in October, 1842, all the public-houses in Laconia claimed to discontinue the sale of ardent spirits. A declaration of independence was issued in 1843, signed by one hundred and two citizens, who pledged themselves to prevent the sale of liquor in the town. Soon after this it was announced that the sale of intoxicating drinks in the village had entirely ceased. The Meredith Bridge Washingtonian Total Abstinence Association, Miss Harriet Gale, secretary, was then in active operation.

First Tavern.—The first public-house erected within the precincts of what is now Laconia village was built about 1783, and stood a short distance above the Main Street bridge of to-day. A store and stable were connected with the establishment. The tavern proved to be a handy "half-way house" between Gilmanton and Meredith Parade.

A log house was built on the spot where W. D. Huse's machine-shop now stands, about 1780, and after the saw-mill was started was replaced. This second building stood, with more or less repairs, until a few years ago.

The first saw-mill in town was built at Weirs, in 1766, by the proprietors of the township. Ebenezer Smith and William Mead had charge of the mill, and paid rent for the same. The iron-work for this mill was brought from Exeter, and the wood-work was hewn on the spot. The power was obtained from a large under-shot wheel. The mill, although of course a rude affair, answered all purposes and remained in use for many years. For the first ten years after the mill was built the logs were sawed on the "halves" plan, and one-quarter went to the owners of the mill for rent.

CHAPTER II.

LACONIA—(*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Congregational Church.—The first religious organization in Meredith Bridge was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, in 1811, as the Meredith Bridge Religious Society. The members of the original society were Stephen Purley, Daniel Avery, John A. Harper, John Smith, Jonathan Ladd, Simeon Taylor, Dudley Ladd, Daniel Kimball, Daniel Tucker, Horatio G. Prescott, Samuel H. Bean, John Burleigh, Josiah Randlet, James Crockett, Samuel Jewett and Jacob Jewett. The first meeting of this society was held August 3, 1811. Their by-laws ordered that all moneys were to be raised by assessment on

the members, in proportion to the ratable property of said members. The meeting-house, when built, was to be open to all religious denominations. The by-laws stated: "The use and occupation of the house shall be open to all religious denominations in such a way that no one proprietor thereof shall be barred from introducing any regular preacher of any religious denomination into said house for the purpose of preaching such a proportion of the time as shall be equal to his or her proportion of property therein."

In 1809 the lot south of what is now the Willard Hotel, containing about five rods front on Province road, was purchased by Daniel Avery, as trustee for the inhabitants, as a site for a church building. The price paid for the land was one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and the money was raised by subscription of twenty-seven of the business men and farmers in the vicinity.

Dr. Bowman offered a larger lot on what is now Court Street, and at a less price, but the Province road site was thought the better location, and, accordingly, the church was built there. The building was built largely by subscriptions of lumber and labor. One person gave a certain amount of lumber, another agreed to lay one thousand of shingles on the roof, and many others gave from a day to two weeks' labor on the edifice. The dimensions of the building were nearly fifty by forty feet, high-posted, with two rows of windows for light. The end facing the street was ornamented with a bell-tower and large steeple, with a wooden fish as a weather-vane. This steeple was a great affair for that time, and was considered by many the most beautiful church-steeple in all New England. Inside the church was a good-sized gallery, in which the pews were sold, which were of the old-style, square and high-backed.

This church building remained in use for twenty-six years, and was destroyed by fire on the morning of February 27, 1836.

Several missionaries of various denominations visited Meredith Bridge after the erection of the new church, but none of them appeared to remain very long. Rev. John Turner, of Massachusetts, was the first pastor who was rewarded with anything like success for his efforts. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Turner, in 1833, and dated at Boston, Mass., will give some of the difficulties under which he and other clergymen labored at that time in Meredith Bridge:

"I was the first missionary who succeeded in gaining a congregation to hear me at Meredith Bridge. There preceded me three missionaries, whose names I do not now recollect, who, not being able to gather any of the people in a few days to hear them preach, and who encountered sour looks and hard words from everybody, were discouraged, and went away without doing anything, practically saying that the soil was too sterile to be broken up by the plowshare of the Gospel, and was incapable of culture; so they left it, as that which bears briars and thorns and is nigh worthless.

"If I mistake not, I made my first visit to that place as a missionary in June, 1813, under the direction of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in whose employment I labored the whole time I was there. To them I looked, and from them I received my support. I first went on a commission of three months to all the towns destitute of a settled minister, which lay on every side of Winnipiseogee Lake, making Meredith Bridge my principal stand, and to use my own discretion in going from one place to another as I thought best. This commission was renewed from time to time, as it expired, for three years, in which I was constantly in their employment on that interesting ground, except a few weeks at a time when I visited my family and preached to the people of my charge. . . .

"The Congregational missionaries once passed through the country like shooting stars, making a lucid path; but being obliged by their commissions to pass on, they were not able to cultivate the seed sown. Sectarians were silent while they passed along, but then fell into their train, and turned the excitement which they had occasioned against the order by whom their attention had been roused to the things of religion, so that they hurt rather than benefited the cause in which they labored. I therefore refused to accept a commision of that kind, lest I should do an injury to the cause of Christ.

"My reception by the people of Meredith Bridge, when I first went among them, was by no means flattering. Sectarians of every name had blended their influence, and succeeded in planting a deep-rooted prejudice in the minds of all the people against the Congregational ministry. The first remarks I made in my journal on that ground I distinctly recollect to be nearly in the following words: 'This morning I came from Tuftonborough, over the lake to Alton, and walked to this place, the distance being sixteen miles, and came to Mr. Avery's before eight o'clock, to whom I had letters of introduction. I was weary and exhausted when I came out of the wilderness through which I passed, but when the village broke upon my eye the contrast was animating. Everything before me and around me was pleasant to the eye; but when I went from house to house and mingled with the inhabitants my heart sank within me. From eight o'clock in the morning to four in the afternoon I met not an individual who welcomed me in words or looks. But at four in the afternoon I found a family about half a mile out of the village, Mr. Jacob Jewett's, who received me with open arms, and welcomed me to their home.

"When I introduced myself to Mr. Jewett he said: 'I am very glad and very sorry to see you.' To my inquiries regarding his reply, he answered: 'I am glad to see a minister of the gospel; but I am sorry to see you here, for I know that you can do no good,

for none will hear you preach, and you will be insulted and abused.'

"But as hard looks and lowering countenances never broke my head or heart, I ventured to appoint a meeting for the Sabbath at the meeting-house. We were agreeably disappointed to find about fifty persons who turned out to hear the word of God. I did not visit in the village any more for three weeks, but preached to them, according to appointment, every Sabbath, and found the congregations increasing in number about fifty each succeeding Sabbath. Rightly knowing that the sectarians would let me alone while they thought I would soon leave the ground, I made my appointments from Sabbath to Sabbath, leading them to think, when an appointment was made, that it might be the last. In this way I kept them easy so that they broke not upon me, nor interfered in my labors, till I had awakened an interest among the people in my favor. Knowing that the prejudice among the people was so strong against notes, that if a minister should show a scrap of paper ever so small, while preaching, it would drive all out of the house, I preached extemporaneously to them for nine months, and had not even the Bible with me in the pulpit, lest they should think notes were hidden therein.

"There was another evil which I had to encounter, namely, a suggestion from some that the sermons were written and committed to memory, and preached a thousand times. They soon, however, gave me an opportunity to stop this by giving me three portions of Scripture in one day, as I was going into the pulpit, from which I preached to their satisfaction the three services of the day.

"Had it not been for the unbounded kindness and hospitality of Mr. Jacob Jewett, whose house and stable were ever open for my accommodation, I probably should have been discouraged at the outset, as others before me had been. . . . After I had been there about two months the church where I preached on the Sabbath was generally full."

After Mr. Turner, who remained about three years, came Rev. Jotham Sewell, Rev. Henry Sewell, Rev. Nathan Fiske (afterwards professor of Greek in Amherst College) and Rev. Francis Norwood. Mr. Norwood came in June, 1824, and the church was organized July 20th. He stayed till 1830; Rev. J. K. Young, from August 12, 1831, to 1866; Rev. H. M. Stone, 1868 to 1871; Rev. William T. Bacon, 1871 to 1876; Rev. J. E. Fullerton, 1877 to 1881. The present efficient pastor is Rev. Charles A. G. Thurston.

The society owns a large, substantial church edifice, with a clock-tower supporting a lofty and graceful spire. The interior is conveniently arranged; a large vestry below, capable of accommodating three hundred people, and a smaller vestry afford space for religious and social gatherings. A beautiful and spacious audience-room above affords one of the most pleasing interiors in the State.

The Laconia Free Baptist Church was organized March 17, 1838. Rev. Nahum Brooks was the first pastor ordained here, and served till December 10, 1843; Rev. Silas Gaskill served from December 31, 1843, to April 4, 1844; Rev. I. D. Stewart, from April 4, 1844, to April 3, 1852; Rev. Ebenezer Fisk, from April 8, 1852, to September 8, 1853; Rev. G. H. Pinkham, from September 8, 1853, to May 24, 1855; Rev. A. Redlow, from September 7, 1855, to April, 1857; Rev. A. D. Smith, from September 5, 1857, to April, 1861; Rev. Arthur Caverno, from September 7, 1861, to April 5, 1862; Rev. C. H. Smith, from September 6, 1862, to May, 1864; Rev. A. D. Smith, from June 4, 1864, to May 8, 1873; Rev. F. H. Lyford, from May 8, 1873, to April 31, 1875; Rev. J. Frank Locke, from May 4, 1875, to April 1, 1876; Rev. Lewis Malvern, from May 6, 1876, to January 24, 1880; Rev. G. C. Waterman, from March 6, 1880, to April 2, 1881; Rev. F. D. George, from May 7, 1881, to January 17, 1883; Rev. Lewis Malvern, from January 17, 1883.

The present membership of the church is 179; the Sunday-school numbers 260. The church was built before 1840, and remodeled at an expense of $12,000 in 1873. It was burned to the ground October 14, 1876, and rebuilt the following year for $10,000. The society is composed of the strong business men of the village.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was first organized in 1838, and was in a flourishing condition for a number of years, when, from internal dissension, the church languished. It was resuscitated about 1860. At first they worshiped in the court-house and at Folsom Hall until, in 1868, the society purchased the Unitarian meeting-house. There are at present one hundred and twenty-five church members. The society owns the church edifice, clear of debt; they owe a small sum on the parsonage. Since 1860 the following pastors have been in charge: Revs. G. W. H. Clark, William H. Thomas, George S. Noyes, Calvin Holman, George W. Norris (who in 1868 raised the money for buying the meeting-house), B. W. Chase, H. B. Copp, T. Carter, E. R. Wilkins, S. C. Keeler and the present pastor, Rev. G. A. McLaughlin.

The meeting-house is a modest and attractive building of familiar New England architecture, having a tower with a bell and a pretty, tapering spire. The audience-room is tastefully frescoed, and contains a fine organ and appropriate appointments.

The Universalist Society was organized July 19, 1848, at Meredith Bridge. They built a meeting-house, employed a preacher and continued to hold services until about 1846, when the society languished. From that time until 1860 there were only occasional services held. At that time the organization was revived, preaching was supplied, and in 1867 the name was changed to the First Unitarian Society of Laconia. The church was repaired and meetings were held until the congregation outgrew their accommodations. In May of that year a committee was

appointed to build a new church, and the next year the old building was sold to the Methodist Society. The new edifice cost over twenty thousand dollars, and was dedicated in 1868. It is centrally located, and is the most conspicuous building in the town. The interior is elaborately finished, containing, in the basement, a Sunday-school-room, a study, a dining-room and a kitchen, and above, a large audience-room, lighted by cathedral windows, with elegantly-paneled wall and ceiling and rich walnut furniture. The general effect of the room is pleasing, and expresses quiet elegance. Rev. Thomas L. Gorman was the first settled minister; he was succeeded, in 1869, by Rev. C. Y. De Normandie, who, in turn, was succeeded, in 1873, by Rev. Clarence Fowler; later, by Rev. James Collins, Rev. Enoch Powell, Rev. John D. Wells, and, in September, 1884, by the present pastor, Rev. James Pardee. The society includes about one hundred families.

The St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church.—For more than half a century there have been Catholics in Laconia and Lake village. As their numbers grew, they were occasionally visited by priests from other parishes, Fathers Dailey and McDonald, of Manchester, among others. Rev. T. H. Noiseux, then of Lancaster, gathered the faithful into a society about the close of the war, and stimulated them to raise money and build a church. Accordingly, a lot on Main Street was bought, and a building was erected, and was consecrated by Rt. Rev. David W. Bacon. The people now wanted a resident priest, and, in 1871, Rev. John W. Murphy was settled—the parish including Laconia, Lake village, Franklin, Ashland, Canaan, Lebanon, Hanover and other places. In April, 1872, Father Murphy was succeeded by Rev. M. T. Goodwin, a gentleman of great learning, eloquence and zeal, who reduced, by his exertions, the church debt.

The Catholic Church was burned July 1, 1877, having been struck by lightning; but the money for the erection of a new edifice was quickly raised. Father Goodwin left the parish the same year, and was succeeded the year following by the present incumbent, Rev. John Lambert, under whose ministrations the rebuilding of the church was conducted. The basement was first occupied February 24, 1879; the church was finished in 1881, and was consecrated the first Sunday in May.

In 1879 a convent school was opened in the village by four Sisters of Mercy, of whom Sister Margaret was superior. The school can accommodate two hundred scholars.

In September, 1881, the parish purchased a cemetery lot of six acres, which was consecrated July 5, 1885.

In 1884 Franklin was erected into a separate parish, Ashland and northern towns having been detached several years earlier.

The church is of Gothic architecture, cruciform, with tower on epistle side, and cost about six thousand dollars.

CHAPTER III.

LACONIA—(*Continued*).

The Press—The Belknap Gazette—The Laconia Democrat—The Belknap Tocsin—Horse Railroad—Telephone Company—Roads and Bridges—Fire Department—Fire-Alarm Telegraph—First Fire-Engine—Libraries.

Belknap Gazette.—The *Belknap Gazette* was the first newspaper published in Meredith Bridge, and was started about 1840 by the late Colonel Charles Lane. Colonel Lane conducted an extensive establishment for those days, running a printing-office and book-bindery, located about where the post-office building now stands. Bibles, hymn-books and works of that kind were printed on a hand-press and furnished to order all complete. Colonel Lane was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and in 1843 the Whigs bought the paper and afterwards controlled it. Various editors and proprietors had the management of the *Gazette* after Colonel Lane, but the paper was discontinued in 1861. The late J. H. Brewster was the last proprietor, and his reason for stopping the publication was the war prices of paper and scarcity of laborers.

The Laconia Democrat.—In the year 1848, Abram Keach and D. K. Seaver, of Manchester, came to Meredith Bridge to print a weekly newspaper for Enoch Gordon. At this time Belknap and Carroll were the only counties in the State that had no "organs." The paper was called *The New Hampshire Democrat*, and the first number was printed the last week in December, 1848, and bore the date January 4, 1849. This issue bore the name of E. Gordon, publisher and proprietor; but as Gordon could furnish no security to carry out his contract with the printers, his connection was severed after one issue, and Messrs. Keach & Seaver assumed control, with J. Elkins, Esq., as editor. The paper was a success from the start, and was at that time said to be the neatest printed sheet in the State. May 13, 1850, Seaver retired from the business and Keach continued alone until 1852, when the paper passed into the hands of Samuel C. Baldwin. David A. Farrington of Concord was associated with Mr. Baldwin from 1854 to 1857 and then retired. Mr. Baldwin committed suicide, and the paper was purchased by Joseph B. Batchelder, January 24, 1862, who, in turn, disposed of the concern to O. A. J. Vaughan in January, 1868. Mr. Vaughan died April 6, 1876, and in June of that year William M. Kendall, Jr., of Lebanon, N. H., took control and united the *Democrat* and *Weekly News*, which he had previously published at Lebanon. The *Democrat* was enlarged and otherwise much improved about this time; but Mr. Kendall became weary of the business, and was succeeded in 1878 by Edwin C. Lewis and Fred. W. Sanborn. Mr. Sanborn retired in April,

1882, and the paper is now published by the firm of Lewis, Vaughan & Co. An evening edition was commenced in December, 1883, and continued about a year, but not receiving sufficient encouragement, was discontinued for the time being.

The Belknap Tocsin.—This paper was established as a Republican organ by Messrs. C. W. & A. J. Hackett, of Belmont, in the summer of 1881. The *Tocsin* was a large paper, neatly printed and ably edited. A daily edition was commenced about a year later, and the *Lakeside News* from Lake village merged with the *Tocsin*, Mr. E. G. Wilcomb, of the *News*, taking an active interest in the firm. The Hacketts shortly after gave up the business, and the paper was continued until March, 1884, at which time Mr. Wilcomb sold out to Lewis, Vaughan & Co., of the *Democrat*, and the *Tocsin* was discontinued. The paper did not receive a hearty support from the Republicans of the county, and it was evident from the first that the *Tocsin* would not long continue.

Horse Railroad.—The Laconia and Lake Village Horse Railroad was chartered at June session, 1881, of the New Hampshire Legislature. The grantees were A. G. Folsom, James H. Tilton, J. P. Hutchinson and Richard Gove. The capital stock was fixed at fifteen thousand dollars, and the road built in the summer of 1882. The first car was run over the road on Friday afternoon, August 18, 1882. The first annual meeting of the stockholders was held at Folsom Hall January 16, 1883. A. G. Folsom, J. P. Hutchinson, S. C. Clark, C. A. Busiel, S. S. Wiggin, R. Gove and S. B. Smith were elected directors, and subsequently A. G. Folsom was chosen president of the board, J. P. Hutchinson clerk, and W. L. Melcher treasurer. Bela S. Keniston was the first superintendent of the road. About two and one-half miles of track were laid, extending from the Williard Hotel, in Laconia, to the steamboat landing in Lake village. The road was a success from the commencement.

Telephone Company.—The Winnipesaukee Bell Telephone Company was incorporated April 23, 1881. E. H. Blaisdell was the first president; W. F. Knight, secretary; S. B. Smith, treasurer; Augustus Doe, D. W. Marsh, E. H. Blaisdell, G. H. Everett and E. C. Lewis. The capital raised amounted to $———. The lines of the company now extend to Lake village, Weirs, Meredith, Gilmanton, Tilton and Belmont.

Roads and Bridges.—The first bridge over the Winnipesaukee River was built in 1764, four years before the town of which Laconia was then a part was chartered under the name of Meredith. This bridge was built of logs and was termed a passable bridge. It stood, with occasional repairs, for nearly fifty years, and was replaced with a better structure about 1810. The bridge at Great Weirs was built in 1804.

In 1781 a road was built from the head of Round Bay to the falls of the Winnipesaukee River, and from Folsom's Falls (Lake village) to what is now Church Street, and half of a bridge was built soon after, the town of Gilmanton building the other end of the bridge. The first bridge across Mill Street was built in 1788, a few years after the saw and grist-mills were put in operation.

Fire Department.—Soon after the erection of the cotton-mill, in 1813, measures were taken to procure apparatus to extinguish fires, and the first fire-engine was purchased in 1815, and a suitable engine-house provided on Mill Street, in about the location of the Belknap boarding-house. There was no suction hose attached to the first engine, and it was therefore equipped with leather buckets, and the water poured into the top and forced out with the brakes. This engine was destroyed in 1855. The company to work the engine was incorporated in 1814 by the Legislature, and went under the name of Meredith Bridge Engine Company.

In 1834 a hose company was organized to operate force pumps, one of which was located in the yard of the cotton-mill, and the other just across the river, on Mill Street. This company was incorporated under the name of Meredith Bridge Hose Company, James Molineaux, Alvah Tucker and Abram Brigham being foremost in the enterprise.

The present fire precinct was established by the Legislature in 1849, and the hand tub "Torrent, No. 2," was purchased in that year, and a company was formed to man the machine. A store-house in the Belknap mill-yard was used for an engine-house for some time, until the precinct erected the house on Water Street, where the old Torrent is now stored. The Torrent boys were the first company at the Bridge to procure uniforms, and for many years a vast amount of pride was taken in this engine and its company.

In 1875 a steam fire-engine was purchased, the "Laconia," also a new hose-carriage and a hook-and-ladder truck. In this year the present companies were organized as follows: Laconia Steam Fire-Engine Company, No. 1, Reliance Hose Company, No. 1, and Laconia Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1. The Fire Department now has two engine-houses, about a dozen large reservoirs and other property, valued at nearly fifteen thousand dollars.

Fire-Alarm Telegraph.—The fire-alarm telegraph was introduced in Laconia by Frank H. Champlin. The sum of one thousand dollars was raised in March, 1876, and the apparatus was manufactured by F. H. Champlin and O. L. Andrews. There are at present about ten miles of wire connected with forty six-inch gongs in the dwellings of the firemen, and a twelve-inch gong on Gove's Block, on Main Street. Twenty-four signal-boxes are distributed throughout the precinct.

At a meeting of the legal voters of the Meredith Bridge Fire Precinct, held at the Universalist Church

(on Lake Street), on Saturday, September 22, 1849, it was voted to adopt an act making further provision for the extinguishment of fires. Nathan B. Wadleigh was chosen chief engineer, with Alvah Tucker, Charles Ranlet, I. E. Brown, James S. Hoit, Charles Lane, J. F. Clough, E. Mallard, John T. Coffin, A. Warren and T. D. Whipple, assistant engineers.

The sum of one thousand dollars was voted for the purchase of a fire-engine and other necessary apparatus.

First Fire-Engine. — Stephen Perley was appointed a committee to go to Boston and purchase the engine. By his bill to the precinct we find that the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars was paid for the machine. Seventeen dollars was charged for hauling the "tub" to Meredith Bridge, and the precinct also paid eight dollars, one-quarter of Mr. Perley's expenses. The committee appointed to locate an engine-house reported in favor of building on the court leading to the burying-ground (on Water Street, where the engine buildings are now located). It was first kept in Avery mill-yard.

Laconia's Libraries.—The Meredith Bridge Social Library was started in 1803. The first meeting was held February 14th, when Jeremiah H. Woodman presided, Daniel Avery acted as clerk and Simeon Taylor, J. H. Woodman and Richard Boynton were chosen a committee to draft a constitution. They reported, April 25th, a constitution of twenty-seven articles. The annual meetings were to be held the last Monday in December, at five P.M., in the hall at Mrs. Deborah Sanborn's tavern. Members were to pay an entrance fee of two dollars and an annual assessment of fifty cents. No professional books, in law, physic or divinity, could be purchased at the expense of the proprietors. The officers were moderator, clerk, librarian and three directors; and the library was to be open each Saturday from three to six P.M. At the first annual meeting, in December, 1803, the membership was reported to be thirty and the amount expended for books was $83.47, the largest amount reported in any one year, the average sum being less than thirty dollars. In 1805 only $13.55 was used in buying books, but Lieutenant Stephen Perley was paid eight dollars for covering books with sheepskin.

The library was incorporated in 1807, and Stephen Perley and David Avery called the first meeting of the corporation. John Burleigh was elected moderator, John A. Harper clerk, Simeon Taylor, J. A. Harper and Dr. Zadock Bowman directors and Daniel Avery librarian. The fee for membership was advanced from three dollars to $3.50 in 1806, $4.25 in 1810, and to six dollars in 1826. In 1811 the librarian was authorized to sue as many as he thought proper of those who were delinquent in dues and fines for six months. The result was that forty-one dollars was expended for books that year instead of nothing, as the year before. It was also voted to enlarge the book-case or get a new one, to buy the "History of England" and make a catalogue. The records do not state how many volumes there were, but a copy of the catalogue was ordered to be hung in the library-room.

There were twenty-three members to meet at the annual meeting in 1818. Those who were delinquent for three years were expelled, and once more the "History of England" was ordered, but two or three years seem to have slipped away before it was obtained. In 1820 the library subscribed for the *North American Review*, which was continued for several years. In 1821 we have the only record of the books actually purchased in one year. They cost twenty-five dollars, and consisted of the *North American Review*, *Federalist*, "Delano's Voyages," "President's Hour," "Gazetteer of the Bible," "My Friend's Family," "Watts on the Mind" and "Schoolcraft's Tours."

In 1826, Rev. Francis Norwood was given one share while he remained in town. In 1831, Rev. John K. Young "was allowed the use of Butterworth's 'Concordance of the Bible' from the time he took it from the library until otherwise ordered by the proprietors," and he was also given a share in the library. Conveyances of shares are recorded with all the formality which attends the transfer of real estate, and the records show the names of nearly all the leading men in Meredith, Gilford and Gilmanton.

In 1836 an attempt was made to create a new interest in the enterprise, and it was proposed to bring in twenty new members at four dollars apiece, if so many could be found. But the attempt seems to have been a failure, for in 1837 the record ends very abruptly. At that time S. C. Lyford was president; J. T. Coffin, Sr., clerk; Otis Beaman, librarian; Daniel Tucker, G. L. Sibley and Francis Russell, directors.

We do not find that the yearly accounts ever rose as high as ninety dollars, and there is a prudence and carefulness shown in looking after small items that is positively ludicrous. For instance, the record for 1813 shows that there is $1.38 in Dr. Bowman's hands, twenty-three cents due from the librarian, and $1.67 from J. A. Harper. The same items are reported due in 1815, and in 1816, Dr. Bowman still stands charged with $1.38, and the estate of J. A. Harper with $1.67. We do not see that the Harper estate ever paid. The Bowman item appears in 1817 and then drops out.

In the thirty-four years covered by the records the whole amount expended for books could not have been but little more than what the town of Laconia annually appropriates for the public library; and yet it is plain the Social Library furnished more or less reading for the most intelligent families living within several miles of the "Bridge."

The library was for some years kept in the Avery store, and some of our older citizens remember to have seen it there. They all speak of it as a small

affair, almost insignificant when compared with some of the private libraries which may now be seen here. The late John T. Coffin had the care of it for many years, and it was located in the rooms of the Meredith Bridge Savings-Bank. During its later years it seems to have been unused and neglected, and was practically unknown and forgotten to all but a few of the surviving proprietors.

It went through the fire of 1846 in safety and met its fate in the big fire of 1860. Mr. John T. Coffin was among the very last to see it. He tells us that it was in a case some eight feet long and six feet high, and stood in the bank-room. By dint of hard work, all the other property of value was carried out and the library case was moved toward the door. But he could not obtain sufficient help to carry it out before the flame broke into the room, and so he was forced to leave the old relic to make his own escape through a back-door; and this was the end of the Meredith Bridge Social Library fifty-seven years after its organization. With it there went many old papers which would have been of priceless value to the future historian of the town, and if the old volumes had been spared, there are many besides the antiquarian bookworm who would have enjoyed themselves in shaking the dust from the calfskin covers and examining the literature which our fathers read half a century ago.

The foregoing facts in regard to the first public library at Meredith Bridge were published in the *Laconia Democrat* in 1883, and were taken from a record-book then in the possession of the late Deacon F. W. Reeves, but since presented to the Laconia Public Library.

CHAPTER IV.

LACONIA—(*Continued*).

WEIRS AND LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE.

THE vicinity of Weirs, which lays just within the limits of Laconia and at the outlet of Lake Winnipesaukee, has been famous as a summer resort further back, probably, than the historical or traditionary records exist. Long before the white men invaded New England, the Winnipesaukees, a branch of the Penacook tribe of Indians, maintained a permanent *ahquedaukenash*, or fish-weir, at the outlet of the lake, and all the tribes in the vicinity would gather to participate in the spring and fall catch of shad. The weir was constructed by placing large boulders in an irregular line across the river at a proper distance from the outlet. The rocks were generally placed some ten feet apart, and a matting woven of twigs and tough bark was strung from rock to rock entirely across the stream, leaving a narrow opening in the centre of the weir, through which the fish must pass to enter the waters of Lake Winnipesaukee. When the shad would reach the weirs and crowd through the opening was the red man's harvest-time. The braves would man the canoes, and, paddling out among the struggling fish, with spear and dig-net would soon fill the boat to the water's edge and return to the shore to deliver the shad to the squaws. The fish were split open and cleaned, and either laid out to dry on flakes or hung up and smoked for winter use. This wholesale method of fishing was also indulged in to a certain extent by the early settlers, and as shad were plenty in those days, many loads were used to enrich the soil on the high ground in the vicinity of the river. The weir was constructed in a substantial manner and portions of it remained long after the mill-dams on the Merrimack had stopped the annual visitation of the shad; and now, although the Indian, the shad and the ahquedauken are among the things of the past in this vicinity, the name by which the locality was known still remains, and the Weirs is today one of the most popular summer resorts in New Hampshire. Until within a few years, however, the place was simply known as the landing-place of the steamer "Lady of the Lake," in connection with the railroad.

The visitor to Weirs now will find three large hotels,—the Hotel Weirs, built by the late Captain W. A. Sanborn, for many years commander of the "Lady of the Lake;" the Lakeside, built by L. R. & G. W. Weeks; and the Winnicortte, built by D. S. Doolittle. Besides these are many less pretentious places of resort, and in the grove near the wharf are numerous cottages of all grades, neatly laid out along the avenues. Opposite the passenger station is the permanent encampment of the Veteran Association of New Hampshire, who held their first reunion here in 1879. These reunions are held every year and generally last three days, calling together thousands of New Hampshire's veteran soldiers, many of them coming from far distant States to attend the gathering. Large and substantial buildings have been erected, which serve as barracks, regimental headquarters, dining-rooms, officers' headquarters, etc.

In the grove, nearer the lake, the Methodists, Unitarians and various other societies hold an annual gathering. An annual New England musical festival was also established in 1884.

Lake Winnipesaukee lies in the counties of Belknap and Carroll, and is very irregular in form. Its area, exclusive of two hundred and seventy-four islands, is upwards of seventy-one square miles and the distance around its shores is one hundred and eighty-two miles. It is about twenty-five miles long and varies from one to seven miles in width. There are ten islands, each having an area of more than one hundred acres, and one (Long Island) having an area of over one thousand acres. At the west end the lake is divided into three large bays, at the north is a fourth and at the east end there are three others. The waters descend four hundred and seventy-two

feet on their way to the Atlantic, forming a rapid river of the same name as the lake, and emptying into the Merrimack. The waters of the lake, are so clear that the fish which abound in it can be seen playing among the stones at the depth of many feet.

While Lake Winnipiseogee is distinctively a mountain lake, yet it lacks almost all those wild, rough features of mountain scenery that usually characterize inland lakes in mountainous regions. The shore, seen from a distance, appears, as it is, comparatively smooth and level, but the mountains rise high on all sides. The islands which dot its surface are covered with vegetation and are generally neither rocky nor precipitous.

Steamboat Navigation.—The first steamboat ever operated on the lake was called the "Belknap," and was built by Ichabod Bartlett, a well-known lawyer, and Stephen C. Lyford, Esq., of Laconia. The keel was laid at Lake village in 1842, and the boat was finished early in the season of the next year, the launch taking place in June, 1833. The work of getting the boat through the channel at Weirs, into the lake proper, occupied nearly a week, the channel at that time being a shallow, turbulent stream, with many large boulders at the bottom, and was only navigable for very small boats with but little draught of water.

The master-mechanic of the "Belknap" was, at first, Charles Bell, of Weathersfield, Conn. Bell, however, was drowned, at Lake village, while pulling planks from the dam. He was succeeded by Harry Upton, who completed the boat. The first pilot was Perkins Drake, for many years well-known as a stage-driver between Centre Harbor and Laconia. Levi Cowdin was the first engineer. James Jewett was the captain of the "Belknap," and, consequently, the first commander of any steam craft to travel the waters of the lake.

The general make-up of the "Belknap," from its primitive nature, was rather uncouth in appearauce, and very much unlike any of our modern constructed boats, especially above the water-line. A striking peculiarity was her engine, of the horizontal pattern, of high pressure. The exhaust could be distinctly heard, in calm weather, a distance of ten miles. There were many different compartments all built upon the lower deck, like so many small houses. The pilot-house was a small, elevated "coop," the entrance being effected by a flight of stairs upon the outside. The ladies' and gents' cabin, captain's quarters, etc., were of small size and ill-shaped. The model of the hull was rather out of proportion, the width being greater in proportion to the length (ninety feet) than it ordinarily should be in boats of her size. The "Belknap" did not run but three or four years, being cast away upon a sand-bar near what is now Steamboat Island. From that event the island takes its present name. The mishap was caused by a misunderstanding on the part of the engineer. The "Belknap" was towing a large raft of timber from Centre Harbor to Alton Bay. It was in early spring-time, and the lake was very rough. Through some mismanagement, the boat was drifting toward the island with the fury of the wind and wave. The signal given to back the boat was understood by the engineer to be that for going forward, which resulted in the boat striking a sand-bar with such force as to be unable to get off. Subsequently the steamer "hogged," which opened several seams below the water-line, and she soon filled with water. Several unsuccessful attempts to get her off the bar were made, without effect, however, the last being on the Fourth of July of that year, when the efforts of forty men failed to move her, and she was left to her fate, and after removing her engine, boiler and iron-work generally, she finally went to pieces. Thus ended in disaster and evil forebodings the career of the pioneer steamboat on the lake. The "ribs" and other portions of the hull are still to be seen to-day upon the sand-bar where she went to pieces, and affords the curiosity-seeker an interesting object for investigation.

A few years afterwards a charter for the Winnipesaukee Steamboat Company was obtained through the Legislature, which resulted in the construction of the "Lady of the Lake," about the year 1848. This boat was designed to run between Weirs, Centre Harbor and other places about the lake. Her first captain was William Walker, of Lake village. Not long after, she fell into the hands of the B., C. & M. R. R., in whose interest she still remains. During her career she has undergone some changes, and suffered numerous tinkerings from time to time, none of which have been more thorough and complete than the repairs made in the year 1882, when nearly a new hull was added, and extensive improvements were also made, both above and below the lower deck. At present she is regarded as being as stanch and fleet as at any time since the original construction. Since the days of Captain Walker she has been commanded by Eleazer Bickford, of Meredith, Stephen Cole, of Lake village, Winborn Sanborn and J. S. Wadleigh, of Laconia, the latter being her present captain. Her route during the season lies between Weirs, Centre Harbor and Wolfeborough, several trips being made daily in connection with the time-table of the Boston and Lowell Railroad at Weirs.

Next on the list came the "Long Island," built by Perley R. & George K. Brown, of Long Island, with a carrying capacity of about one hundred passengers. This boat was designed for general commerce about the lake, and is still in existence.

About this time Langdon Thyng constructed the "Jenny Lind" (at first a horse-boat) at Lake village, whose carrying capacity was about the same as that of the "Long Island."

This brings us down to the building of the "Red Hill," by the "Red Hill Steamboat Company," at Lee's Mills, in Moultonborough, with Allen Bumpus as her captain. This boat was of a rather uncouth

architecture, and built for the trade between the "Mills" and Alton Bay. The hull of this boat was modeled something like that of a scow. She was very laborious in her movements. The "Red Hill" was finally sent "up in a balloon" one fine day, by the bursting of her boiler. Remnants of her hull can still be seen on the shore at Alton Bay, just below the bridge that crosses the Merry Meeting River. Charles Brown, of Lake village, next came out with the "Naugatuck," afterward sold to Sweet & Morrison, of Wolfeborough, which is still in existence, though a little the worse for wear. About this time William Guptil, of Wolfeborough, built the "Dolly Dutton." Both the last-named boats had a carrying capacity of about one hundred passengers. We have next to speak of the "Seneca," of about the same size as the two boats named which finally went ashore on the "Goose Egg," a dangerous rock on the Moultonborough "coast," which terminated fatally, and the end came. Uriah Hall was her captain, residing at Melvin village. Hall subsequently constructed the "Ossipee," a similar craft, another specimen of the laboring craft. Ansel Lamprey built the "Gazelle" at Tuftonborough, a little later on, which subsequently came into the possession of Dearborn Haley.

In those days came the introduction of the steam yachts, such as the "Pinafore," "Nellie" "Bristol," etc., the "Nellie" being the first propeller ever introduced to the waters of the lake. The "Nellie" was originally a steam launch and used at Portsmouth, from whence she was taken to the lake by George Duncan. Soon after she became the property of Dearborn Haley, at Wolfeborough. Later on she was owned by a Mr. Waldron, at Farmington, but still remained in the lake, being used by the summer boarders at the Winnipesaukee House, at Alton Bay, under the management of A. O. Philips & Co. A few years previous to this epoch came the "Union," Captain John Tabor, of Wolfeborough, a craft with eminent renown and always a constant attendant at the Alton Bay camp-meetings in their early stages. The "Mayflower", built at Wolfeborough, with several owners, put in an appearance about this time as a freight-boat more particularly, did good service, and was quite a favorite with small excursion parties to different parts of the lake.

At the time of the completion of the "Cocheco Railroad," some thirty-five years since, between Dover and Alton Bay, it became advisable to open communication with the various towns which lined the shores of different parts of the lake, and for that purpose a steamer was constructed at Alton Bay called the "Dover." This was about the year 1852. Captain Winborn Sanborn, of Gilford, was her first captain. Augustus Wiggin, of Tuftonborough, at that time acted as captain's clerk, and some time afterward the "clerk" became the captain. Owing to some oversight in the location of the Dover's engine and boiler when placed in her native element, she settled at the bow, and large quantities of stone were placed in the stern to counteract that influence and make her assume a natural position in the water. Later on it became necessary to increase her size, and an addition of about twenty feet was made in the centre. Thorough repairs were made otherwise, and her name changed to the "Chocorua," with Captain Wiggin still master. The "Chocorua" did good service for several years, but it soon became necessary to have a new boat, and the present "Mount Washington" was constructed. This was about 1872. Captain Wiggin assumed command, and with a popular notion of "what to do and how to do it," has succeeded in making his route one much sought after by tourists and pleasure-seekers. The "Mount," as she is familiarly termed, is a model of neatness and workmanship, and said to be the fastest boat on the lake. Following the advent of the "Mount Washington," the "Chocorua" lay in the dock at Alton Bay that season, and underwent the process of "decomposition" to a certain extent. The apartments composing her upper decks were sold to various parties thereabouts, principally those connected with the camp-meeting association, and utilized for lodging-rooms, being located mostly about the vacant space near the passenger depot. The pilot-house was secured by "Aunt Mary" Ryan, of the "Alton Bay Cottage," who set it up on the lawn for a sort of a summer house, or "lover's retreat."

The first horse-power craft ever on the lake was built and owned by Captain David Parsons in 1838, at Long Island. About the year 1875, Dearborn Haley, of Wolfeborough, built the "Maid of the Isles," a propeller, with an engine of one hundred and twenty horse-power, and capable of carrying five hundred passengers. The "Maid" was of a very fine model, with upper and lower decks, and calculated to be very fast. 'Tis said that her owner intended that she should be a sort of "mediator" between the "Lady" and "Mount." She was used only a part of two seasons, and subsequently lay "moored" in the "offing" near Wolfeborough, until last season, when her cable-chain wore a hole through her hull below the water line and she sank. She was raised afterwards and towed to a position on the back side of Long Island, where she lies at present in her wonted useless condition. She is said to have cost about twenty thousand dollars. The failure of this craft was due to her immense draught of water, which was about seven and a half feet. Her captain was Anson Lamprey, of Long Island. Since that time has come to "Mineola" a fine little steam yacht; the "Maud S.," of South Wolfeborough; the "Gracie," of Meredith village; the "Undine" and "Laconia," of Lake village; and several other crafts of this class, as among the batch of steam-yachts.

The "James Bell" was built and owned by Messrs. Wentworth & Sweet, of Centre Harbor, in 1859, who some years since sold her to the B., C. & M. R. R.,

since which time she has been used as an excursion boat with headquarters at Lake village. Stephen Wentworth was her first captain. Clarence W. Adams, of Lake village, is her present captain. The "Bell" was thoroughly repaired during the summer of 1882, and is now regarded to be in first-class condition.

The "Winnipesaukee," Captain Robert Lamprey, Jr., formerly on the line between Lake village and Long Island, makes her headquarters at Tuftonborough and is run mostly for freighting purposes. This brings us down to the "Belle of the Wave," which was built at Long Island by Arthur H. Lamprey (a son of Uncle Robert). The "Belle" was a propeller, carried a forty horse-power engine and rated for one hundred and twenty-five passengers. Her model was perfect for attaining speed.

The "Belle" was burned at Long Island in the fall of 1884, and the next year was replaced with a larger and better boat of similar build, called the "Lamprey," and commanded by Captain George Lamprey.

CHAPTER V.

LACONIA—(*Continued*).

Manufacturing Interests—Post-Office—Banks.

Manufacturing Interests.—GRANITE HOSIERY-MILLS.—The Granite Hosiery-Mills were established by the late John W. Busiel in 1847, and after the death of Mr. Busiel the business was continued by his sons, Charles A., John T. and Frank E., under the firm-name of John W. Busiel & Co. They manufacture men's, women's and children's hose, employing about one hundred and seventy-five hands. Their mills are built of brick, and are the best buildings for the purpose in the town.

WHITE MOUNTAIN MILLS.—Lewis F. Busiel, proprietor of the above-named mills, commenced business in Laconia in 1853, and at first only manufactured hosiery yarn. Machinery for the production of hosiery was added in 1855. Mr. Busiel is said to be the oldest living manufacturer (of power-loom production) in the country.

GILFORD HOSIERY COMPANY.—Incorporated in 1864. Capital stock, seventy-five thousand dollars. About one hundred and twenty-five hands are employed by this company in the manufacture of hosiery. Hon. John C. Moulton, the treasurer and largest owner in the corporation, is identified with the growth and prosperity of the town in a large measure, having taken a prominent part in nearly all the large enterprises.

PITMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Established by the late Joseph P. Pitman. Manufacture ladies' and children's hose. Employ about one hundred and fifty hands. Have been established in the mill they now occupy since 1875.

WINNIPISEOGEE MILL.—In 1872, Mr. Frank P. Holt started in the paper box-making business in Laconia, with a capital of less than one hundred dollars. About five years later he went in company with Mr. James T. Minchin, under the firm-name of Minchin & Holt, and commenced the manufacture of underwear and hosiery. After three years Mr. Minchin retired, and the business has since been continued by Mr. Holt alone. About one hundred and seventy-five hands are employed. Annual product, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

ABEL MACHINE COMPANY.—Established by the late William H. Abel. Manufacture all kinds of knitting-machinery and bobbin-winders. The Abel machines have a world-wide reputation, and are used in all parts of the United States and also in some foreign countries.

O'SHEA BROTHERS.—In 1875, Messrs. Dennis and John O'Shea, Jr., rented a small store on Bank Square and started in the dry-goods business. To-day the firm of O'Shea Brothers is one of the best known in New Hampshire, occupies the largest store and does a larger business than any other concern in the State.

LACONIA AND LAKE VILLAGE WATER-WORKS.—This organization was chartered by the Legislature of 1883. Capital, fifty thousand dollars. The first annual meeting was held June 1, 1885, and the following board of officers was elected: Clerk, J. W. Ashman; Treasurer, W. L. Melcher; Directors, John C. Moulton, W. L. Melcher, B. J. Cole, E. A. Hibbard, B. F. Drake, Gardner Cook, H. B. Quinby. John C. Moulton subsequently elected chairman of the board of directors. The pipes were laid in the summer of 1885 by N. W. Ellis & Co., of Manchester, N. H.

G. COOK & SON.—Gardner Cook, the senior member of this firm, established himself in the saw-mill and sash and blind business here in 1852. Some forty hands are now employed, and a large quantity of first-class work is produced annually. The entire factory was destroyed by fire in 1883, but immediately rebuilt.

MEREDITH COTTON AND WOOLEN COMPANY.—The first meeting of this company was called July 1, 1811, and the warrant for the meeting was signed by Stephen Perley, Daniel Tucker and John A. Harper. The shares of stock were issued and sold to the citizens of Gilford and Meredith, land was purchased of Stephen Perley and a large wooden mill erected on the site of the present Belknap brick mill. This was one of the first mills for the manufacture of cotton goods in the country. Considerable of the machinery was built in a machine-shop near by, operated by John Chase. The mill was not fairly in operation until 1813. Daniel Avery, a prominent citizen at that time, was the first agent, and accumulated considerable property and did much to advance the interests of the village.

CARDING-MILL.—About 1800 a carding-mill was

established by Samuel & Nathan Bean on the lot now occupied by J. W. Busiel & Co. The building in which the business was carried on was torn down and replaced by Messrs. Busiel in 1882.

PAPER-MILL.—About 1800 a paper-mill was built on Mill Street by Aaron Martin. The rags were ground to a pulp with water-power, but most of the other labor was performed by hand, and a coarse paper was turned out until 1834, when the building was destroyed by fire.

BELL-FOUNDRY.—In 1810, George Holbrook, who served an apprenticeship in Boston with the famous Paul Revere of the midnight ride, established a bell-foundry at Meredith Bridge, near the site of the present Belknap Mill. The foundry was, of course, a small affair; sleigh-bells, door-knockers and church-bells were cast. In 1816 the concern was removed to Medway, Mass., where it is still in operation, and the Holbrook bells have a world-wide reputation. The bell now in use at the Belknap Mill was cast at the foundry in Meredith Bridge, and bears Holbrook's name and the date of casting.

In 1808, Daniel Tucker purchased land of Stephen Perley where the present mill of L. F. Busiel now stands, and erected the first machine-shop in Meredith Bridge. The shop was equipped with a small trip-hammer, forges, anvils, etc., and almost all tools used by farmers and carpenters were manufactured. Mr. Tucker lived in the small yellow house on Mill Street, opposite F. P. Holt's office, until 1813, when, having accumulated considerable property, he erected what is now known as the Mansion House in the rear of the Unitarian Church. When erected, this was the largest house and one of the best houses at the Bridge, and a handsome lawn extended in front of it to Main Street. Mr. Tucker went out of business in 1832, outside competition proving too much for the industry.

Postmasters.—Following is a list of the different postmasters and the date of their appointment up to the present time:

MEREDITH, STRAFFORD COUNTY, N. H.—Stephen Perley, April 1, 1805; Jonathan Ladd, July 1, 1807; Stephen Perley, July 13, 1813; John Langdon Perley, May 7, 1829; Stephen Perley, July 15, 1830. Discontinued February 22, 1833.

GILFORD, STRAFFORD COUNTY, N. H.—Horatio G. Prescott, April 3, 1824; Francis Russell, July 24, 1829; Hugh More, March 19, 1830; L. B. Walker, August 23, 1830; Jacob G. Foss, February 3, 1841; Benjamin Boardman, December 2, 1843; J. C. Moulton, July 31, 1845; Caleb P. Smith, June 25, 1849; Coryden W. Cook, December 6, 1850; Andrew C. Wright, November 7, 1851; Charles S. Gale, January 12, 1853; John C. Moulton, April 1, 1853. Changed to Laconia July 26, 1855; J. C. Moulton continued; S. W. Sanders, July 10, 1861; Joseph E. Odlin, October 4, 1861; Perley Putnam, 1874.

Tremont Hotel.—In 1810, Horatio G. Prescott erected a large building on the corner of Main and Lake Streets, as a tavern, known as the "Tremont." The building was three stories high and had one hundred and fifteen feet front on Main Street. The "Tremont" soon passed into the hands of Lyman B. Walker, Esq., and was destroyed by fire in 1872.

Laconia Savings-Bank was incorporated in 1831, as the Meredith Bridge Savings-Bank. Its first treasurer was John T. Coffin, who died in 1860, and whose portrait adorns the trustees' room at the present time. John T. Coffin, Jr., shortly afterward assumed the position. In 1864, Woodbury L. Melcher was elected treasurer, and remains such at this date. A portrait of Mr. Melcher's father, who was the president of the bank for many years, hangs upon the wall in the banking-room. In 1869 the name of the institution was changed to that of Laconia Savings-Bank. The first deposit was received March 27, 1832. The only one of the original members of the corporation now living is Dr. John L. Perley. Its assets amount to over eight hundred thousand dollars, with a surplus of over forty thousand dollars.

The present officers of the bank are Albert G. Folsom, president; W. L. Melcher, treasurer; Edmund Little, clerk; trustees, Daniel A. Tilton, Jas. S. Hoit, Ellery A. Hibbard, Ebenezer Stevens, Almon C. Leavitt, Samuel B. Smith, Noah L. True, W. L. Melcher.

Presidents: George L. Sibley, 1831; Stephen W. Mead, 1843; John L. Perley, 1847; Woodbury Melcher, 1862; Albert G. Folsom, 1871.

Treasurers: Stephen C. Lyford, 1831; John T. Coffin, 1833; John T. Coffin, Jr., 1861; Woodbury L. Melcher, 1864.

The Laconia National Bank has a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. President, J. C. Moulton; Cashier, O. W. Tibbetts.

CHAPTER VI.

LACONIA—(*Continued*).

CIVIL HISTORY.

Incorporation of Town—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—List of Town Officers from Incorporation of Town to 1886.

LACONIA was incorporated in 1855.

The following is a copy of the warrant for the first town-meeting:

"To the inhabitants of the town of Laconia, in the county of Belknap, in said state, qualified to vote in town affairs:

"You are hereby notified to meet at the Freight Station of the B. C. & Montreal Railroad, near the house of Stephen Gale, in Laconia, on Thursday, the second day of August next, at nine of the o'clock in the forenoon, to act upon the following subjects:

"1st. To choose a moderator to preside in said meeting.

"2d. To choose all necessary town officers for the year ensuing.

"Given under our hands and seal, this seventeenth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

"H. N. BURNHAM,
"STEPHEN GALE,
"JOHN C. MOULTON,
"SAM'L W. SANDERS,
} *Authorized to call said meeting.*

"A true copy.

"Attest B. P. GALE, *Town Clerk.*"

"LACONIA, August 2d, 1855.

"We hereby certify that we gave notice to the inhabitants within named to meet at the time and place and for the purposes within mentioned, by posting up an attested copy of the within warrant at the place of meeting within named, and a like attested copy at the Store of George W. Weeks, being a public place in said town, on the seventeenth day of July, 1855.

"H. N. BURNHAM.
"STEPHEN GALE.
"JOHN C. MOULTON.
"SAM'L W. SANDERS.

"A true copy of the original.

"Attest B. P. GALE, *Town Clerk.*"

First Town-Meeting.—"At a legal town-meeting, duly notified and holden at Laconia in the county of Belknap, on Thursday, the second day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the legal voters of said town, by major vote and by ballot, chose Horatio N. Burnham moderator to preside in said meeting, who, being present, took the oath of office by law prescribed.

"Chose Benjamin P. Gale Town Clerk, who, being present, took the oath of office by law prescribed.

"Chose Samuel W. Sanders, John Davis (2d) and Ebenezer S. Cate Selectmen of said town, who, being present, severally took the oath of office by law prescribed.

"Chose Elijah Beaman Town Treasurer.

"Chose John K. Young Superintending School committee of said town.

"And the inhabitants of said town, legal voters therein, present at said meeting, by major vote

"Chose John W. Robinson, Hugh Blaisdell and John C. Moulton Auditors.

"Chose Harrison Sibley, Thomas Wilder, Moses B. Gordon and Benjamin P. Gale surveyors of wood.

"Chose Nathan B. Wadleigh, John Davis (2d), Joseph Ranlet and Moses B. Gordon surveyors of lumber.

"Chose Noah Robinson town Agent.

"Chose Horatio N. Burnham weigher of hay.

"Chose James S. Hoit Sealer of weights and measures.

"Chose David Blaisdell, Pound-Keeper.

"Chose Ebenezer S. Cate, Charles Smith and Joseph W. Robinson fence-viewers.

"Chose Charles Gould, Charles S. Gale, Moses Sargent and Westley Maloon hog-reeves.

"Chose Edward Baron surveyor of highways for district number one.

"Chose Lewis W. Boynton surveyor of highways for district number two, who, being present took the oath of office by law prescribed.

"Chose Lucian A. Ladd surveyor of highways for district number three.

"Chose Reuben P. Smith surveyor of highways for district number four.

"Chose James R. Gray surveyor of highways for district number five, who, being present, took the oath of office by law prescribed.

"Chose John C. Folsom surveyor of highways for district number six.

"Chose Nathaniel Sanborn surveyor of highways for district number seven.

"Chose John L. M. Swain surveyor of highways for district number eight.

"Chose Jacob Smith surveyor of highways for district number nine.

"Chose John M. Robinson surveyor of highways for district number ten.

"Chose James Gordon surveyor of highways for district number eleven.

"Chose Ebenezer S. Cate surveyor of highways for district number twelve, who, being present, took the oath of office by law prescribed.

"Chose James S. Hoit, Hugh Blaisdell, Augustus Dow, Horatio N. Burnham and John C. Moulton constables.

"*Voted*, that when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to last Saturday in August.

"*Voted*, that this meeting stand adjourned to the last Saturday in August, two of the clock in the afternoon, at this place.

"A true record,

"Attest B. P. GALE, *Town Clerk.*"

1855.—First town-meeting, second Tuesday of August, 1855. Elected B. P. Gale, town clerk; S. W. Sanborn, John Davis (2d), Ebenezer S. Cate, selectmen; Elijah Beaman, town treasurer; John K. Young superintending school committee.

1856.—B. P. Gale, town clerk; J. S. Hoitt, representive; John Davis (2d), D. A. Farrington, J. W. Robinson, selectmen.

1857.—B. P. Gale, town clerk; G. W. Stevens, representative; David A. Farrington, J. W. Robinson, E. B. Prescott, selectmen; K. S. Hale, superintending school committee.

1858.—B. P. Gale, town clerk; G. W. Stevens, representative; Joseph W. Robinson, E. B. Prescott, James Pike, selectmen; John Davis (2d), superintending school committee.

1859.—B. P. Gale, town clerk; Bradstreet Wiggin, representative; James Pike, Augustus Doe and E. P. Osgood, selectmen; William N. Blair, superintending school committee.

1860.—B. P. Gale, town clerk; Bradstreet Wiggin, Augustus Doe, representatives; James Pike, E. P. Osgood and Samuel L. Smith, selectmen; Daniel C. Woodman, superintending school committee.

1861.—B. P. Gale, town clerk; Augustus Doe, representative; Samuel L. Smith, H. O. Haywood, John Chapman, selectmen; Daniel C. Woodman, superintending school committee; Samuel L. Smith, town treasurer.

1862.—B. P. Gale, town clerk; Benjamin P. Gale, representative; Joseph W. Robinson, Nathan B. Wadleigh, E. C. Haserick, selectmen; John Davis (2d), superintending school committee; Noah Robinson, treasurer, elected by the people, and Joseph W. Robinson was appointed treasurer by selectmen.

1863.—B. P. Gale, town clerk; Benjamin P. Gale, representative; Joseph W. Robinson, Nathan B. Wadleigh and E. C. Haserick, selectmen; John Davis (2d), superintending school committee.

September 28th, "*Voted* to pay a bounty of three hundred dollars to those who may be drafted or their substitutes." November 30, 1863, "*Voted* that selectmen be authorized to fill quota by advancing to volunteers all bounties, town, State and national, when mustered, amount not to exceed five hundred dollars.

1864.—B. P. Gale, town clerk; Joseph W. Robinson, representive; Benjamin M. Sanborn, John Davis (2d), and Samuel M. Doe, selectmen; Samuel L. French, superintending school committee; Benjamin M. Sanborn, treasurer.

August 10th, "*Voted* to pay soldiers under last call to fill quota, $100 for one year, $200 two years, $300 for three years' men." "*Voted* to pay drafted men $200."

August, 1864, Francis M. Cawley, superintending school committee.

December 28th, "*Voted* to pay the sum of $600 to enrolled men mustered for three years, and $300 to those who may enlist as substitutes for enrolled men and mustered for three years, and that any enrolled man shall be entitled to have a substitute put in for himself, and said sum of $300 shall be paid to said substitute, said enrolled man paying the difference between legal bounties and the cost of said substitute, and $200 be paid to drafted men for one year."

1865.—Benjamin P. Gale, town clerk; E. A. Hibbard, representative; Benjamin M. Sanborn, John Davis (2d) and Samuel M. Doe, selectmen; Francis M. Cawley, superintending school committee; B. M. Sanborn, treasurer.

1866.—B. P. Gale, town clerk; E. A. Hibbard and Samuel M. Doe, representatives; Benjamin M. Sanborn, E. P. Osgood and Jonathan G. Dow, selectmen; Francis M. Cawley, superintending school committee, resigned September 10th, and S. Lowell French appointed.

1867.—B. P. Gale, town clerk; B. M. Sanborn, Samuel M. Doe, representatives; B. M. Sanborn, E. P. Osgood, Jonathan G. Dow, selectmen; S. Lowell French, superintending school committee; B. M. Sanborn, treasurer.

1868.—B. P. Gale, town clerk; Benjamin M. Sanborn and E. P. Osgood, representatives; Samuel M. S. Moulton, Alpheus Dolloff and S. J. P. Hadley, selectmen; Otis G. Smith, superintending school committee; B. M. Sanborn, treasurer.

1869.—B. P. Gale, town clerk; John W. Busiel and E. P. Osgood, representatives; Samuel M. S. Moulton, Alpheus Dolloff and S. J. P. Hadley, selectmen; Otis G. Smith, superintending school committee; Samuel M. S. Moulton, treasurer.

1870.—B. P. Gale, town clerk; John W. Busiel and Jonathan G. Dow, representatives; Alpheus Dolloff, Taylor L. Grant and Charles F. Robinson, selectmen; C. Y. De Normandie and O. A. J. Vaughan, school committee; Alpheus Dolloff, treasurer.

1871.—B. P. Gale, town clerk; Timothy D. Somes and Jonathan G. Dow, representatives; Almon C. Leavitt, Charles F. Robinson, Frank M. Rollins, selectmen; C. Y. De Normandie and King S. Hall, school committee; Daniel S. Dinsmore, treasurer.

1872.—Benjamin P. Gale, town clerk; Timothy D. Somes, Thomas O'Donnell and John F. Prescott, representatives; Frank M. Rollins, Samuel M. Doe, Langdon G. Morgan, selectmen; Erastus P. Jewell, King S. Hall, school committee; Benjamin M. Sanborn, treasurer; Benjamin Munsey, W. F. Bacon and O. A. J. Vaughan, prudential committee. "*Voted*, to put in street lights."

1873.—February 17th, B. P. Gale resigned as town clerk and George L. Mead appointed in his place; George L. Mead elected town clerk March, 1873; Langdon G. Morgan, Samuel M. Doe and John B. Pulsifer, selectmen; Erastus P. Jewell, John F. Prescott and Thomas O'Donnell, representatives; King S. Hall, school committee; Danl. S. Dinsmore, treasurer.

1874.—George L. Mead, town clerk; John T. Busiel, Langdon G. Morgan, John B. Pulsifer, Selectmen; Daniel S. Dinsmore, treasurer; William F. Bacon, school committee; E. P. Jewell, John S. Wadleigh, Frank M. Rollins, representatives.

1875.—William F. Knight, town clerk; John S. Crane, D. S. Dinsmore, A. J. Thompson, John M. Robinson, representatives; Jonathan L. Moore, Francis M. Davis and Frank W. Reeves, selectmen; B. P. Gale, treasurer; Charles F. Stone and K. S. Hall, school committee. B. P. Gale resigned and W. L. Melcher appointed in his place.

1876.—George A. Hatch, town clerk; Richard Gove, Lewis F. Busiel, Joshua B. Robinson and S. M. S. Moulton, representatives; Sylvester S. Wiggin, George L. Mead and Smith E. Dockham, selectmen; Benjamin P. Gale, treasurer; John T. Busiel, school committee; Samuel M. Doe appointed treasurer in place of B. P. Gale, resigned; Mrs. E. S. Wadleigh appointed superintending school committee July 17, 1876.

1877.—George A. Hatch, town clerk; Sylvester S. Wiggin, George L. Mead and Joseph P. Pitman (2d), selectmen; Samuel M. S. Moulton, Lewis F. Busiel and Joshua B. Robinson, representatives; Benjamin P. Gale, treasurer; Mrs. Ellen E. S. Wadleigh, superintending school committee.

March, 1878.—George F. Leavitt, town clerk; Nelson Richardson, Joseph P. Pitman (2d), Samuel M. Doe, selectmen; Benjamin P. Gale, treasurer; Mrs. Ellen S. Wadleigh, superintending school committee; George A. Hatch, Charles A. Busiel and Stephen J. P. Hadley, representatives.

November, 1878.—Charles A. Busiel, George A. Hatch, Stephen J. P. Hadley, representatives for two years; S. F. Noble, H. F. Moulton and P. C. Smith, supervisors; E. P. Jewell, D. S. Dinsmore, John T. Busiel, J. H. Tilton, W. S. Thomas and Charles F. Pitman, trustees of Public Library.

1879.—George F. Leavitt, town clerk; Nelson Richardson, treasurer; Mrs. Lydia E. Warner, superintending school committee; Sylvester J. Lamprey, Frank W. Reeves and Paul C. Smith, selectmen; John T. Busiel, James H. Tilton, trustees of Public Library; Daniel S. Dinsmore, appointed treasurer in place of Nelson Richardson.

1880.—John W. Ashman, town clerk; Daniel S. Dinsmore, treasurer; Paul C. Smith, Frank W. Reeves and S. J. Lamprey, selectmen; Mrs. Lydia E. Warner, superintending school committee; Charles F. Pitman, Daniel S. Dinsmore, trustees of Public Library; David B. Story, appointed supervisor in place of Paul C. Smith, elected selectman; George H. Tilton appointed supervisor in place of H. F. Moulton, resigned. November, 1880, Benjamin P. Gale, Sylvester S. Wiggin and Benjamin E. Thurston, representatives; David B. Story, George H. Tilton and John F. Batchelder, supervisors.

1881.—J. W. Ashman, town clerk; Sylvester J. Lamprey, P. C. Smith and David B. Story, selectmen; Orran W. Tibbetts, treasurer; Lydia E. Warner, superintending school committee; E. P. Jewell and W. S. Thomas, trustee of Public Library; George B. Lane, appointed supervisor in place of D. B. Story elected selectman April 14, 1881. Edgar A. Rowe was appointed supervisor February 28, 1882, in place of G. H. Tilton, resigned.

1882.—John W. Ashman, town clerk; Orran W. Tibbetts, treasurer; David B. Story, Sylvester J. Lamprey and David O. Burleigh, selectmen; John H. Robinson, superintending school committee; James H. Tilton and John T. Busiel, trustees Public Library; Lydia E. Warner, appointed superintending school committee in place of J. H. Robinson, March 20, 1882; John H. Robinson, appointed October 12, 1882, supervisor in place of J. F. Batchelder, resigned November, 1882; John T. Busiel, Charles F. Moulton and Horatio F. Moulton, representatives; George B. Lane, George E. Stevens and John H. Robinson, supervisors.

1883.—John W. Ashman, town clerk; Orran W. Tibbetts, treasurer; Angeline B. Eastman, superintending school committee; Daniel S. Dinsmore and Charles F. Pitman, trustees Public Library.

1884.—John W. Ashman, town clerk; Orran W. Tibbetts, treasurer; Sylvester J. Lamprey, Freeman W. Ladd and Seth Flanders, selectmen; Angeline B. Eastman, superintending school committee; John W. Ashman and William F. Knight, trustees Public Library. November, 1884, Napoleon B. Gale, Sylvester J. Lamprey and Stetson J. Hutchins, representatives; George B. Lane, George E. Stevens and John H. Robinson, supervisors.

1885.—George B. Lane, town clerk; Orran W. Tibbetts, treasurer; Sylvester J. Lamprey, Freeman W. Ladd and Jonathan G. Dow, selectmen; John T. Busiel and James H. Tilton, trustees Public Library; Angeline B. Eastman, superintending school committee.

CHAPTER VII.

LACONIA—(*Continued*).

MASONIC HISTORY.

Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 32, A. F. and A. M., was chartered June 10, 1819; Lyman B. Walker, John Chase, Nathan Bean, charter members. The following were the first officers February 23, 1820: Jonathan Piper, W. M.; Benjamin Swasey, S. W.; John Burns, J. W.; Lyman B. Walker, Sec.

The first application received was from John Avery, February 23, 1820, and received his E. A. Degree March 29, 1820.

October, 1820.—Benjamin Swasey, W. M.; Aaron Martin, S. W.; Jonathan Piper, J. W.; Mark W. Piper, Sec.

October, 1821.—Aaron Martin, W. M.; Jonathan Piper, S. W.; Lyman B. Walker, J. W.; John T. Coffin, Sec.

Received an act of incorporation June 27, 1822.

October, 1822.—Benjamin Swasey, W. M.; John T. Coffin, S. W.; Stephen P. Tolman, J. W.; Francis Russell, Sec.

May, 1824.—John T. Coffin, W. M.; John Avery, S. W.; Amos Smith, J. W.; Francis Russell, Sec.

May, 1825.—John T. Coffin, W. M.; Francis Russell, S. W.; Amos Smith, J. W.; James Molineux, Sec.

May, 1826.—Francis Russell, W. M.; Benjamin Swasey, S. W.; John Avery, J. W.; James Molineux, Sec.

May, 1827.—Francis Russell, W. M.; James Molineux, S. W.; Jeremiah Avery, J. W.; Thomas Wilder, Sec.

May, 1828.—Aaron Martin, W. M.; James Molineux, S. W.; Jeremiah Avery, J. W.; Thomas Wilder, Sec.

May, 1829.—Francis Russell, W. M.; Benjamin R. Gilman, S. W.; John Avery, J. W.; William T. Coolidge, Sec.

May, 1830.—James Molineux, W. M.; Benjamin R. Gilman, S. W.; I. W. Mudgett, J. W.; W. T. Coolidge, Sec.

May, 1831.—Amos Smith, W. M.; Benjamin R. Gilman, S. W.; I. W. Mudgett, J. W.; Charles Morgan, Sec.

May, 1832.—Amos Smith, W. M.; Benjamin R. Gilman, S. W.; I. W. Mudgett, J. W.; Charles Morgan, Sec.

May, 1833.—Aaron Martin, W. M.; B. R. Gilman, S. W.; I. W. Mudgett, J. W.; Charles Morgan, Sec.

May, 1835.—L. B. Walker, W. M.; J. Elkins, S.W.; L. M. Barker, J. W.; D. H. Sanborn, Sec.

May, 1836.—Jeremiah Elkins, W. M.; Amos Smith, S. W.; Mark Chase, J. W.; D. H. Sanborn, Sec.

No meetings were held from May, 1836, to August 7, 1844.

August 7, 1844.—John T. Coffin, W. M.; Mark Chase, S. W.; James S. Hoitt, J. W.; Chas. Morgan, Sec.

May, 1845.—Francis Russell, W. M.; Mark Chase, S. W.; James S. Hoitt, J. W.; B. Boardman, Sec.

May, 1846.—Jeremiah Elkins, W. M.; B. Boardman, S. W.; J. S. Hoitt, J.W.; Charles Morgan, Sec.

May, 1847.—Francis Russell, W. M.; J. S. Hoitt, S. W.; Samuel Winkley, J. W.; N. P. Burnham, Sec.

April, 1848.—Francis Russell, W. M.; James S. Hoitt, S. W.; Samuel Winkley, J. W.; John T. Coffin, Sec.

April, 1849.—Francis Russell, W. M.; Samuel Winkley, S. W.; Amory Warren, J. W.; John T. Coffin, Sec.

April, 1850.—Francis Russell, W. M.; Samuel Winkley, S. W.; John Brown, J. W.; John T. Coffin, Sec.

April, 1851.—Jeremiah Elkins, W. M.; John Brown, S. W.; Elbridge E. Webster, J. W.; John T. Coffin, Sec.

April, 1852.—Jeremiah Elkins, W. M.; Elbridge E. Webster, S. W.; Benjamin R. Gilman, J. W.; John T. Coffin, Sec.

April, 1853.—James S. Hoitt, W. M., Elbridge E. Webster, S. W.; Benjamin R. Gilman, J. W.; John T. Coffin, Sec.

April, 1854.—James S. Hoitt, W. M.; E. E. Webster, S. W.; B. R. Gilman, J. W.; John T. Coffin, Sec.

April, 1855.—Francis Russell, W. M.; James S. Hoitt, S. W.; B. R. Gilman, J. W.; John T. Coffin, Sec.

April, 1856.—Francis Russell, W. M.; Elbridge E. Webster, S. W.; James S. Hoitt, J. W.; John T. Coffin, Sec.

April, 1857.—Elbridge E. Webster. W. M.; Charles C. Clement, S. W.; J. S. Thing, J. W.; Ira F. Folsom, Sec.

April, 1858.—Elbridge E. Webster, W. M.; Charles C. Clement, S. W.; J. S. Thing, J. W.; Ira F. Folsom, Sec.

April, 1859.—Charles C. Clement, W. M., J. S. Thing, S. W.; E. H. Blaisdell, J. W.; Thomas Wilder, Sec.

April, 1860.—Eldridge E. Webster, W. M.; John Aldrich, S. W.; C. P. S. Wardwell, J. W.; Thomas Wilder, Sec.

April, 1861.—John Aldrich, W. M.; C. P. S. Wardwell, S. W.; W. L. Melcher, J. W.; Thomas Wilder, Sec.

April, 1862.—John Aldrich, W. M.; W. L. Melcher, S. W.; Alpheus Dolloff, J. W.; Thomas H. Belt, Sec.

March, 1862.—Voted that the regular meetings in April, June, August, October, December and February be held at Lake village; and months of May, July, September, November, January and March at Laconia, for the year.

April, 1863.—Alpheus Dolloff, W. M.; W. L. Melcher, S. W.; Samuel E. Young, J. W.; Thomas H. Belt, Sec.

In 1863.—Took a lease of hall in Folsom's Block for ten years.

1864.—W. L. Melcher, W. M.; Samuel E. Young, S. W.; B. F. Peaslee, J. W.; John T. Coffin, Sec.

April, 1865.—Alpheus Dolloff, W. M.; B. F. Peaslee, S. W.; John F. Morrill, J. W.; S. M. S. Moulton, Sec.

April, 1866.—E. E. Webster, W. M.; A. J. Thompson, S. W.; J. S. Crane, J. W.; E. B. Bell, Sec.

April, 1867.—Alpheus Dolloff, W. M.; E. B. Bell, S. W.; George E. Chase, J. W.; George B. Lane, Sec.

April, 1868.—Ezra B. Bell, W. M.; George E. Chase, S. W.; J. G. Jewett, J. W.; George B. Lane, Sec.

April, 1869.—Alpheus Dolloff, W. M.; J. C. Blake, S. W.; R. R. Somes, J. W.; George B. Lane, Sec.

April, 1870.—Alpheus Dolloff, W. M.; I. P. Plummer, S. W.; Arthur Tucker, J. W.; George B. Lane, Sec.

April, 1871-72.—I. P. Plummer, W. M.; D. S. Dinsmore, S. W.; G. B. Lane, J. W.; W. F. Knight, Sec.

April, 1873.—D. S. Dinsmore, W. M.; J. B. Hendley, S. W.; H. B. Quinby, J. W.; George L. Mead, Sec.

April, 1874.—D. S. Dinsmore, W. M.; W. H. Jones, S. W.; E. C. Covell, J. W.; George L. Mead, Sec.

April, 1875.—D. S. Dinsmore, W. M.; W. H. Jones, S. W.; E. C. Covell, J. W.; F. H. Champlin, Sec.

1876-77.—W. H. Jones, W. M.; E. C. Covell, S. W.; Isaac Fonda, J. W.; F. H. Champlin, Sec.

1878.—E. C. Covell, W. M.; I. Fonda, S. W.; K. D. Sawyer, J. W.; George B. Lane, Sec.

1879.—Edgar C. Covell, W. M.; Isaac Fonda, S. W.; B. Frank Drake, J. W.; George B. Lane, Sec.



James C. Moulton.

1880.—Isaac Fonda, W. M.; John B. Hendley, S. W.; M. M. Robinson, J. W.; George B. Lane, Sec.

1881.—Isaac Fonda, W. M.; Mark M. Robinson, S. W.; John G. Jewett, J. W.; George B. Lane, Sec.

1882–83.—Mark M. Robinson, W. M.; John G. Jewett, S. W.; Edgar A. Rowe, J. W.; George B. Lane, Sec.

1884.—John G. Jewett, W. M.; Kendrick D. Sawyer, S. W.; Edgar A. Rowe, J. W.; George B. Lane, Sec.

1885.—Kendrick D. Sawyer, W. M.; Edgar A. Rowe, S. W.; Stephen S. Jewett, J. W.; George B. Lane, Sec.

The first meeting of Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 32, was held in the house now occupied by L. F. Busiel, on Pleasant Street; afterwards a hall was fitted up in the Williard Hotel; then to what was called the office building of L. B. Walker, on Main Street; then to the hall on land now occupied by them till the fire in 1860, when meetings were held alternately at Lake village and this place; after Mr. Folsom built the present block the lodge was permanently located again.

Pythagorean Council, Royal and Select Masters, No. 6, was instituted at Sanbornton Square in 1830; after working a few years became dormant; in 1870 it was revived and removed to Laconia with the following charter members: Charles Lane, A. J. Thompson, Alpheus Dolloff, John P. Smith, Jr., George B. Lane, Hazen Copp, Fred. H. Coffin, John C. Blake, B. F. Peaslee, C. P. S. Wardwell, Francis Russell, Ezra B. Bell, A. H. Busiel, G. A. Copp, E. J. Dinsmore, C. H. Fullerton, J. L. Flanders, Isadore Fox, Jewell Gove, E. W. Gourd, E. C. Hasiruk, W. H. Jones, I. P. Plummer, R. R. Somes, C. A. Sanborne, K. D. Sawyer, H. P. Smith, George R. Somes and E. E. Webster.

The following is a list of the officers of Pythagorean Council from its organization in 1870 to 1886:

1870.—Charles Lane, T. I. M.; Andrew J. Thompson, D. M.; Alpheus Dolloff, P. C. of Work.

1871.—Andrew J. Thompson, T. I. M.; Alpheus Dolloff, D. M.; I. P. Plummer, P. C. of Work.

1872.—Alpheus Dolloff, T. I. M.; George B. Lane, D. M.; I. P. Plummer, P. C. of Work.

1873.—I. P. Plummer, T. I. M.; George B. Lane, D. M.; W. H. Jones, P. C. of Work.

1874.—George B. Lane, T. I. M.; W. H. Jones, D. M.; K. D. Sawyer, P. C. of Work.

1875.—George B. Lane, T. I. M.; F. R. Gammon, D. M.; B. W. Crosby, P. C. of Work.

1876.—Frank R. Gammon, T. I. M.; George A. Hatch, D. M.; Frank H. Champlin, P. C. of Work.

1877.—George A. Hatch, T. I. M.; Frank H. Champlin, D. M.; George R. Somes, P. C. of Work.

1878–79.—Frank H. Champlin, T. I. M.; Charles M. Elkins, D. M.; George E. James, P. C. of Work.

1880.—Charles M. Elkins, T. I. M.; John R. Champlin, D. M.; W. H. Jones, P. C. of Work.

1881.—W. H. Jones, T. I. M.; John R. Champlin, D. M.; Frank H. Champlin, P. C. of Work.

1882.—K. D. Sawyer, T. I. M.; E. J. Dinsmore, D. M.; G. H. Everett, P. C. of Work.

1883.—K. D. Sawyer, T. I. M.; G. H. Everett, D. M.; C. E. Frye, P. C. of Work.

1884–85.—George H. Everett, T. I. M.; C. E. Frye, D. M.; S. S. Jewett, P. C. of Work.

John L. Perley, Jr., Post, No. 37, G. A. R., was chartered November 30, 1877, with the following charter members: W. H. Piper, D. H. Lewis, John F. Baker, A. H. C. Jewett, James Collins, Jr., Jackson H. Lawrence, P. H. Rowen, Edward C. Ryan, Winslow O. Whipple, William Goulding, Bernard Mulligan, Charles W. Baldwin, D. A. H. C. Jewett, S. M. S. Moulton, A. J. Farrar, H. L. Wilkinson, M. B. Plumber, George B. Lane, D. B. Nelson, John L. Bachelder.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JOHN CARROLL MOULTON.

The first historic mention of the Moulton family is in the "Doomsday" Book, compiled in 1086. This shows the Moultons to be of Norman origin, and to have accompanied William the Conqueror in his invasion and conquest of England, 1066. The following concerning the early history of the family and description of coat-of-arms is furnished by John T. Moulton, of Lynn: "Thomas de Multon was a favorite of Richard Cœur de Leon (1190). He is called 'Lord of Gillesland,' in Cumberland, and by the Normans 'Lord de Vaux.' Sir Walter Scott introduces him as such in the 'Talisman.' He is probably the same Thomas de Multon who, as one of the barons, signed *Magna Charta*, in 1215. Thomas de Multon, doubtless a grandson of the first Thomas, was also a signer of the Great Charter of Edward, in 1297. They were Lords of Egmont, in Cumberland. Multon Hall, in Wilberton, now in ruins, was once the property of Sir Thomas. Dugdale says: 'Acre was an old hospital for poor people, dedicated to St. Leonard, which, being given with the manor, A.D. 1230, to the Knights Hospitalers by Sir Thomas Multon, Knight, etc.' Prior to 1571 the Moultons bore arms with devices differing somewhat in minor details, yet alike in the main. The following is the description of the arms granted in 1571: Moulton—Argent; three bars; gules, between eight escallop shells, sable; three, two, two and one. Crest on a pellet, a falcon rising Argent."

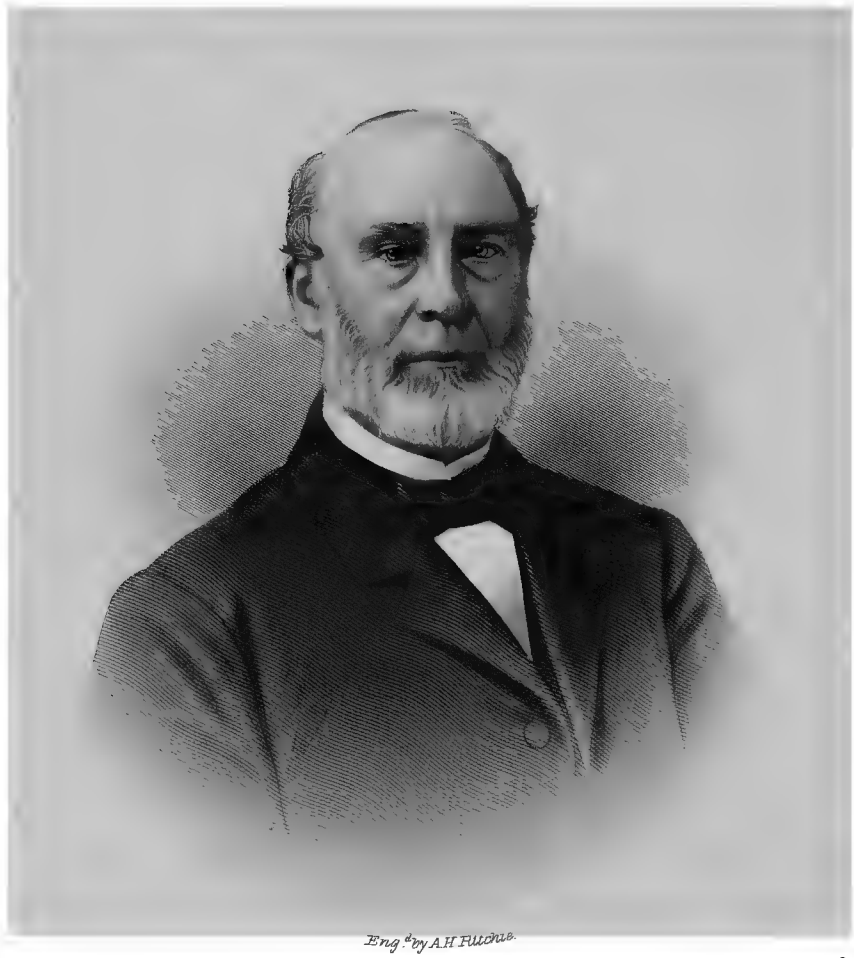
As many as seven Moultons were in America at a very early date, one in the Jamestown, Va., settlement. In 1635, John and Thomas Moulton emigrated

from Norfolk County, England, to Newbury, Mass. They came to Hampton, N. H., in 1638, and their names appear on the list of the first settlers. John Moulton (1) was born in England about 1599; married Anne ——. Their children were Henry, Mary, Anna, Jane and Bridget (twins), John and Ruth. He was a man of note, and, in 1639, was a representative to the General Court. John (2), born in Newbury in 1638, married Lydia, daughter of Anthony Taylor, also one of the earliest settlers of Hampton. John (2) was a "Lieutenant." The children were Martha, John, Lydia, Daniel, James, Nathan, David, Anna, Lydia, Jacob and Rachel. Jacob (3), born 1688, married Sarah Smith, December 10, 1714. He died in 1751, and his wife in 1739. Children: Sarah, Lydia, Nathan, Dorothy, Jonathan and John.

General Jonathan Moulton (4) was born in 1726, and died in 1788. He was representative to the General Court in 1755–58; was distinguished for his energy and enterprise, and rendered valuable service in the Indian wars. When thirty-seven years old, in 1763, the town of "Moultonborough" was granted to him and sixty-one others by the Masonian proprietors. He had great foresight and shrewdness. The following amusing incident of the way in which he obtained the grant of land now known as the town of New Hampton is characteristic: "Having a very fine ox weighing fourteen hundred pounds, fattened for the purpose, he drove him to Portsmouth as a present to Governor Wentworth. He refused any compensation, but said he would like a charter of a small gore of land he had discovered adjoining Moultonborough. The Governor granted this simple request, and General Moulton called it New Hampton in honor of his native town. This small gore of land contained nineteen thousand four hundred and twenty-two acres, and a part now constitutes Centre Harbor." In July, 1774, General (then Colonel) Moulton was one of the four delegates to the Provincial Congress, at Exeter, to choose delegates to the Continental Congress. His title of general was gained in the Revolution, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1777 he was stationed at Saratoga. Energetic, and a born leader of men, General Moulton did much to forward the settlement and build up the region adjacent to the lake on the north, and absolutely created the three towns of Moultonborough, New Hampton and Centre Harbor. Among the children by his first wife, Abigail Smith, was Benning (5), who was born May 21, 1761. He married, November 7, 1782, Sally Leavitt, and settled in Centre Harbor in 1783, where he died December 23, 1834. They had six children,—Nancy (married Jonathan Moulton), Jonathan S., Thomas L., Benning, John H. and Elizabeth (Mrs. Daniel Hilton). Jonathan Smith (6) was born at Centre Harbor December 14, 1785. He married Deborah Neal, and died November 15, 1855. He was a large farmer and also was quite extensively engaged in merchandising. Mrs. Moulton is now living with her son, John C., at the advanced age of ninety-seven, in the full possession of her faculties.

Hon. John Carroll Moulton (7), son of Jonathan Smith and Deborah (Neal) Moulton, was born at Centre Harbor, N. H., December 24, 1810. His district-school education was supplemented by an attendance of several terms at Holmes' Academy, Plymouth, N. H., then in charge of that famous educator, Samuel Burns. Evincing an aptitude for mathematics, he availed himself of the instruction of "Master Dudley Leavitt," the astronomer and mathematician, whose fame was almost world-wide. Under this tuition he developed rapidly a great proficiency in this branch of science, which has been of valuable assistance to him. In vacation-time he assisted his father in all branches of his extensive business. And so he attained manhood, acquiring a strong physique by labor among the rocks and hills, and a mental discipline of more than ordinary quality formed as acute and powerful a mind. He commenced active life by entering into trade at Sandwich, but in a few months removed his business to Centre Harbor, and, in 1833, opened a hotel in that place, and continued both as merchant and landlord. This hotel met with great approval, and was the pioneer of the numerous and elegant hostelries of that attractive summer resort. In 1836 he changed his residence to Lake village, and engaged in merchandising and manufacturing. In 1841 he removed to Meredith Bridge (now Laconia), and from that time he has been one of the formative and directing forces of the progress of this flourishing place,—first, as landlord of the popular "Belknap Hotel;" next, as bookseller and druggist; then as postmaster of the lively village, appointed by President Tyler. He continued in this office, being reappointed by President Polk, for about six years, when, under the Whig administration of Taylor, he was deemed an "offensive partisan" and removed. He was again appointed by Frank Pierce, continued in office by Buchanan, but shortly after Lincoln's accession to the Presidency he was succeeded by a Republican. This long term of service—sixteen years—is the strongest proof of his popularity.

In 1861, Mr. Moulton became a partner in the large freight-car manufactory which had been conducted at Laconia by Charles Ranlet & Co., until Mr. Ranlet's death, in 1860. Giving his personal attention to the business, he rapidly developed a large and profitable industry. The works have been frequently enlarged, extensive buildings put up, and the quality of work advanced until passenger-cars of the finest style were manufactured here and the "Laconia Car Company" had a national reputation. This gave employment to hundreds of workmen, the pay-roll amounting to eight thousand dollars per month. The entire plant was destroyed by fire in February, 1881. With characteristic energy, Mr. Moulton began work on new buildings before the ruins were cold, and work



Engd. by A.H. Fullerton.

Seldon Crocker

was resumed in the new factory in less than a month. This was done by Mr. Moulton when men at his advanced age and with his ample fortune would have retired from active life and its responsibilities.

His persevering nature was turned, in 1865, to the establishment of a bank to accommodate the financial needs of the business interests so largely increasing in Laconia and its vicinity. In obtaining a charter for a national bank, he had to meet and overcome "almost insurmountable obstacles;" but his labors resulted, however, in the securing the charter for, and the founding of, the "Laconia National Bank." He was at once elected to its presidency, which he still retains. In 1868 he became the sole owner of the "Gilford Hosiery Corporation," which furnishes employment to many operatives, mostly females, and does a most prosperous business, the annual product having been as high as one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Moulton, with Benjamin E. Thurston, owns the extensive flour and grain-mill at Laconia. In other and widely varying ways has Mr. Moulton contributed greatly to the improvement, growth and prosperity of Laconia, and he is, beyond cavil, one of the ablest financiers of this section of the State. Sterlingly Democratic in his principles, he represented the Sixth District in the State Senate in 1871 and 1872, and was elected a member of the Governor's Council in 1874. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1876, and a candidate for Presidential elector on the Tilden ticket.

Mr. Moulton is a charter member of Winnipesaukee Lodge of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, which was founded at Laconia in 1842, and is now one of the Uniformed Patriarchs of the order.

He married, July 15, 1833, Nellie B., daughter of Samuel M. Senter. Her ancestor, Colonel Joseph Senter, was one of the first settlers of Centre Harbor. They had five children,—Edwin C., deceased, an active business man; Samuel M. S., connected intimately with his father's extensive business operations; William H., died young; Horatio F., superintendent of a hosiery-mill at Columbia, S. C.; and Ida L. (Mrs. Joshua B. Holden), who resides in Boston. Mrs. Moulton died November 18, 1860, and Mr. Moulton married, August 18, 1866, Sarah A. McDougall, a lady of estimable qualities and generous character.

Mr. Moulton has had no small share in all the prominent business enterprises of the lake region for the last half-century. Faithful in the discharge of official duties, far-seeing, bold, persistent, he deserves and has won a success far beyond the hopes and aspirations of his early manhood. Unlike many men of wealth, he gives with a liberal hand to all things tending to advance the financial, educational and moral interests of the people with whom he has been so long connected.

His benefactions in behalf of liberal Christianity have always been marked. The organization of the Unitarian Society of Laconia was accomplished largely by his active energy, and its church owes its erection, in a great measure, to his labors and financial aid. He is also one of the most generous of its supporters. Pleasing in his intercourse, a strong and powerful friend, he possesses qualities which endear him to a large circle, who esteem him for his worth. He has the satisfaction of seeing his children filling honorable and useful positions in business circles and society, and worthy descendants of a noble ancestry.

COLONEL SELDON CROCKETT.

Seldon Crockett, son of Samuel and Sarah (Wilcomb) Crockett, was born in Meredith (now Laconia), N. H., October 9, 1804, and died June 14, 1868, at his birthplace, aged sixty-four years.

His grandfather, Captain Joshua Crockett, was a native of Newburyport, Mass., who, according to the family tradition, came, when a young man, with six others, to Meredith (then New Salem) to avail themselves of the government grant of fifty acres of land to each settler, with the privilege of purchasing as many more as he might desire at the nominal price of fifty cents per acre. They camped on what is since known as "Cotton's Hill." The wild appearance of the country discouraged five of the number, and the next morning they abandoned the enterprise. The others, Colonel Ebenezer Smith and Captain Crockett, selected their future homes from the top of a tall pine-tree, Captain Crockett choosing the land between Winnisquam Lake and Round Bay, "so he could have it fenced by water on two sides." On this location he cut trees, cleared enough land to plant a few potatoes he had brought on his wearisome way, and erected a log cabin—the first dwelling "within an area of forty miles." This occupied the site of the present summer residence of Mrs. Crockett. The next year Captain Crockett brought his mother to his new home and the battle with the wild and refractory forces of nature was commenced. For this Captain Crockett was especially well fitted. Possessed of a strong and active frame, of great energy and executive force, he enjoyed the labor and the life. He was a noted hunter of the various wild animals of the country, was captain of a company of riflemen raised for service in the Revolution and died aged seventy-three years.

His son, Samuel Crockett, born 1780, inherited a portion of the acres of his father, and, by his wife, Sarah Wilcomb, had a family of four boys and one girl. He was a highly-prized member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and, with his pious wife, would go on horseback eight miles to the nearest religious services. She was a much-beloved and devoted Christian. Her faith in the efficacy of prayer was strong and unswerving, and many wonderful instances of marked answers to fervent petitions are handed down to the present generation. She was a most remarka-

ble woman in many ways, and lived to the good old age of eighty-six, surviving her husband (who died in 1854) twelve years.

Seldon Crockett came of industrious ancestors, and was a worker from very early years. The common school, of a few months in each year, where he acquired his education, was the college of those days, and for the practical business life of active New England it did its work well. It made independent, clear-headed, self-reliant men, who could reason logically, and logically carry their conclusions into practical results. From the age of sixteen, when he left home, Seldon earned his living and gave of his earnings to help his parents. His seventeenth year was passed on a farm in Massachusetts, and fifty-eight of the sixty dollars received for his labor were given to his father. He afterward became a manufacturer of furniture in Boston, and, by his energy and industry, created a successful business.

In 1831, Mr. Crockett married Lucy, daughter of Thomas and Susan (Learned) Eliott, of Watertown, Mass. This union with a lady possessing the noblest qualities of the leading New England families, from whom she descended, proved most felicitous. She ably seconded all his labors, joined in his benefactions and was a prominent factor in his success. Their children are Seldon Frank, Sarah W. (Mrs. William W. Hague), Susan E. (Mrs. S. Stillman Blanchard), Grace H. (Mrs. J. L. Grandin) and Lucy E. (Mrs. S. A. Shannon).

But it is pre-eminently as the genial landlord, friend and host that Colonel Crockett is recalled to the memory of his numerous friends, or should appear in history for the perusal of coming generations. Disposing of his manufacturing, on account of ill health, in 1844 he became the proprietor of the "Bromfield House," in Boston, and until his death, a period of more than a quarter of a century, he conducted it with admirable ability, and many prominent citizens of New England made it their chosen place of resort.

During his long residence in Boston Colonel Crockett won the respect of all who knew him as a gentleman of kind spirit, courteous manners and undeviating uprightness. He was loyal to his friendships and to all his business relations. Not as demonstrative of his religious feelings as many others, he showed by his daily life that his mind and heart were under control of religious principle, and for years was a valued member of the Rowe Street Baptist Church, then under the pastorate of Rev. Baron Stow, D.D. Every one met Colonel Crockett with pleasure and parted from him with regret. His friends came voluntarily to him from the highest circles of political, business and social life, alike from city and country, and remained friends during life. He was most unassuming and unobtrusive, yet the sterling worth of the man forced a recognition of his merits and an appreciation of his exalted character upon all with whom he came in contact; and, when a member of the Boston Common Council, the only position he would accept, he never took part in anything conducted for mere show, but was one of the working members, faithfully discharging his duties without ostentation or display. He ever had a warm sympathy for young men coming from the country to seek occupation in the city, and his nature went out to their aid in all ways, and many men of prominence owe their success to his kind interest and generous assistance. President Pierce once gave this advice to Colonel Thomas J. Whipple,—"You are going to Boston, colonel, and you may want a friend to advise and consult with. Now, if that time comes, go to Colonel Seldon Crockett, of the 'Bromfield House;' he is a safe and reliable man, and always ready to assist a friend; he is a good man to tie to."

The character of Colonel Crockett, the quality of his intimate friends and the esteem in which he was and is held can best be told by some of those friends, and, fortunately, their utterances are on record. We extract from the *Boston Advertiser* of April 8, 1869,—

"A number of gentlemen, who, for more than a generation, have enjoyed the hospitality of that famous hostlery the 'Bromfield House,' which is about to be removed before the progress of business enterprise, determined to hold a festive gathering in the old house before it should be closed, in order to revive the recollection of the many pleasant hours they had passed within its walls, and to testify their respect for the honored landlord of so many years—Colonel Seldon Crockett."

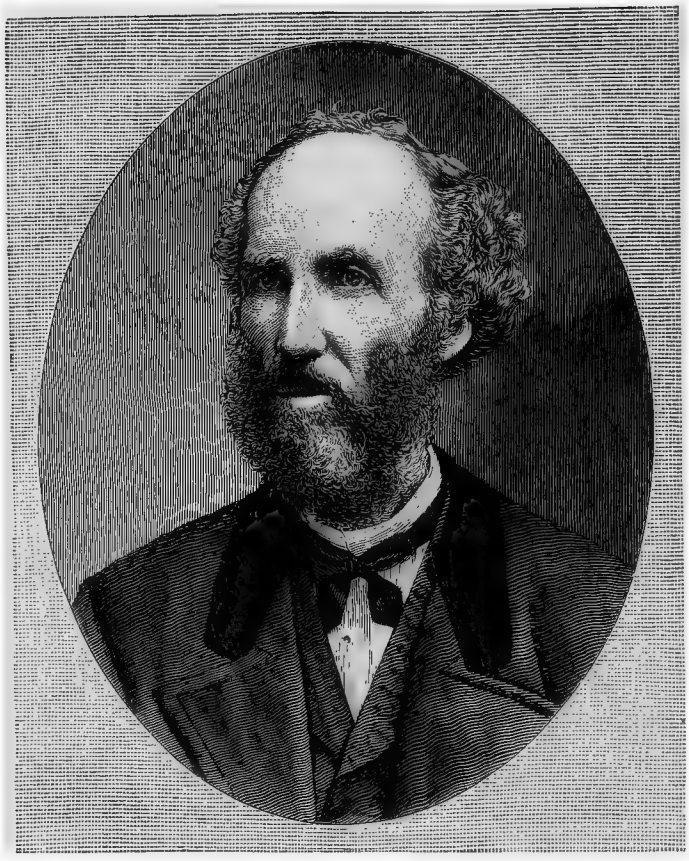
The committee of arrangements consisted of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, the originator of the "gathering," Hon. George P. Sanger, Benjamin Callender, M. P. Kennard, James A. Dupee, P. H. Wentworth and A. K. Loring. Among the invited guests present were ex-President Pierce, Mayor Shurtleff, Rev. Drs. Hague and Stow, Hon. George S. Hillard, Hon. George P. Sanger, Judge Joel Parker, Judge C. Levi Woodbury, Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, Judge Burbank, of Lenox, George Lunt, Esq., and Hon. Richard Frothingham. We extract briefly from a few of the speeches.

Ex-President Pierce said:

"I have made this house my sojourning-place while in Boston for many years, and my knowledge of it and the noble man who presided over it is but a type of your own, and your appreciation of them is but a type of my own. I have been here through many and long years, and I can truly say, what I think can rarely be said by any of us of other places, that I have known not a single disagreeable association or a single memory that it is not pleasant to cherish."

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder:

"For more than a quarter of a century the 'Bromfield House,' under the administration of the Crocketts, has been celebrated for its quiet, well-regulated, home-like character; especially has it been noted for the excellence of its dinners, and it has long since passed into a proverb,—'If you wish for a good dinner, go to the 'Bromfield House.' It is this which has made this house the resort of those who sought comfort rather than display. Around this hospitable board have sat Presidents of the United States, members of the Cabinet and Congress, Governors and Judges of our own and other States, and eminent men from the various professional, commercial and business walks of life; and who that has been an inmate of this house does not remember the cheerful smile, the cordial grasp, the hearty welcome of the late Colonel Seldon Crockett—characteristics happily perpetuated in his worthy son—and who that has



D. S. Prescott.

enjoyed the comforts and hospitalities of this house would not join with us in the language of Shenstone:

"'Whoe'er has traveled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
Will surely say, here have I found
The warmest welcome of an inn.'"

Hon. PelegW. Chandler brought up the memories of his boyhood and his first visit to Boston. As a country lad, he called upon his wealthy uncle at the dinner hour, and when he came, in response to the announcement that "his nephew wished to see him," he asked Peleg what he wanted to do. "See Boston." "Of course; well, a good place to start from is Bowdoin Square," bade him "good-day, as his carriage was waiting," and he saw him no more. He had a letter of introduction to Colonel Crockett, who received him heartily, cordially entered into his plans, gave him his advice and hospitality and made him at home and among friends, and through his counsel he had become what he was. So warm, so encouraging, so lasting was this friendship that Mr. Chandler was feelingly eloquent when he spoke of the many excellent qualities of "his dear friend, Colonel Crockett."

We close this tribute to the memory of this most worthy Christian gentleman in the language of Colonel John G. Greene, of the *Boston Post*, at the time of Colonel Crockett's death:

"He was faithful to all the duties of life, and leaves a memory worthy of ardent emulation. Benevolent, confiding, honorable in all business transactions, spirited and patriotic as a citizen, tender as a husband, parent and friend, he commanded undeviating respect."

DAVID S. PRESCOTT, M.D.

David S. Prescott, M.D., was born at Franklin, N. H., April 26, 1823, and died at Laconia February 25, 1874. He was a descendant of a family whose name is sufficient to command respect. Inheriting in a large measure some of the prominent characteristics of his ancestors, David was not content to pass his life quietly on the farm, and endowed with a heart full of glowing ambition and high aspirations, he desired an education which should enable him to achieve success in a larger and broader field of action. But his parents' circumstances did not afford him the advantages of liberal culture, and he was dependent on his own efforts for the means of acquiring the knowledge he sought, and with the courage and energy of an earnest boy, he took up the burden of life while very young and went to work in his father's saw-mill in order to earn money to go to school. But the brave lad's career was soon impeded by an accident, which appeared to blast his fond hopes of a bright future. His right hand was badly injured, leaving only the thumb and fore-finger, and David's first words to his father were, "I am ruined for life." However, he soon took heart again, and, with the encouragement and aid of his father, he found employment and succeeded in gaining sufficient money to carry on his studies. His preparatory medical education was pursued under the direction of Dr. L. M. Knight, of Franklin, N. H.; he was graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1849, commenced the practice of his profession January 1, 1850, at Temple, N. H., and removed to Laconia in 1853, where he married Mrs. Olive J. Knowles (widow of Dr. Knowles, of Laconia, and daughter of Jonathan and Betsey (Lawrence) Ladd), who survives him.

Dr. Prescott now addressed himself fully to the noble and self-denying labors of a medical man, and evinced great patience in the midst of the cares and trials of his profession. The difficulties, lack of means, ill health, etc., with which he had to contend in preparing for his life-work did not crush his spirit nor prevent his rising in the world. They only seemed to develop his manhood, to bring out those sterling qualities which constitute a truly noble character. He was peculiarly adapted to his work; his large and sympathetic heart was drawn toward suffering in any form, and his tender and gentle manner was restful to the sick. His interest in his patients was not merely professional; he was at once their friend, counselor and sympathizer in all trials, and his advice and pecuniary help, where needed, was given freely, and, although never of sound physique, his first and last thought was the comfort of others. Through his long and arduous career of service in his noble and humane profession it is not too much to say that, by untiring devotion to medical duty, by the constant care, patience, fidelity and skill in the daily exercise of a pursuit so important to humanity, he illustrated the best qualities of a physician, and won the respect, enduring love and gratitude of the community. Can any one doubt the popularity and success of such a man?

Politically, Dr. Prescott was a Democrat, and his object, first and last, the good of his country. He believed in party action, without being a partisan, and in all things followed the dictates of his judgment and conscience. When the emancipation proclamation was issued, he said: "Slavery is dead, and I thank God for it." He was a strong temperance advocate and an indefatigable worker in the cause; active in educational matters, and in all affairs of public interest he took an intelligent concern.

As a Christian worker, Dr. Prescott deserves especial mention. His earnestness and fervor awoke a response in every soul. He was a regular attendant of and participator in the prayer-meeting whenever his duties permitted. He was a natural leader in the church, the promoter and organizer of every benevolent movement and a most liberal contributor. His home, his time and his money were at the service of his Master; and, in alluding to his death, his pastor, Rev. Mr. Bacon, said, "In losing Dr. Prescott, I lose my right arm." Never did the Congregational Church of Laconia lose a more valued or efficient member.

If a Sabbath-school excursion was in contemplation, he looked up the children of the poor and ar-

ranged for them to attend at his expense; and in all church charities his customary words to the members were, "Put your hands in your pockets, and put them down deep;" and he enforced his words by personal example. His patients felt the sincerity and earnestness of his religious nature, and, to use the language of one, "he prescribed for body and soul." The magnetic influence of the man was wonderful, and showed itself alike in eloquent and burning oratory, captivating tones of song and vigorous personal endeavor.

Dr. Prescott was a wise, benevolent, conscientious, public-spirited man, whose example and influence were beneficent in all the relations of life, whose memory is gratefully cherished, and those who knew him will say that this is not the language of eulogy, but simple truth.

"Better than storied urn or animated bust" is such a monument of tender memories.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE GALE.

The annals of an honest, industrious and useful life are of more value as a lesson to coming generations than many of those which are placed high on the scroll of fame.

Napoleon Bonaparte Gale, son of Daniel and Abigail (Page) Gale, was born in Gilmanton (now Belmont) March 3, 1815. His grandfather was Stephen Gale, who married Susannah Flanders. Stephen Gale was born in Exeter in 1739. He moved to Raymond, where he owned and conducted a mill. He was one of the sturdy, patriotic men of that period to whom we of the present are so much indebted, and served as a soldier in the French and Indian War. He was stationed at Tioga, in the western part of New York, and did good and valiant service. When discharged, he was obliged to journey on his homeward way hundreds of miles on foot, through the trackless wilderness, exposed to cold and other perils, and for three days was entirely without food.

In 1780 he settled in Gilmanton, and gave the name "Tioga" to the place where he made his home, on account of its resemblance to the country where he served as a soldier, and that part of the town even yet bears the name he conferred upon it. He died September 10, 1813, having "served his day and generation well."

Daniel, son of Stephen and Susannah (Flanders) Gale, was born in Raymond April, 1775, and died October, 1845. He came to Gilmanton with his parents when he was five years old, and was ever after a resident there. He was a bright, intelligent boy, and improved his opportunities for education to the utmost, and became the schoolmaster of the town, which position he held with credit for over twenty-five years. He was, besides, in numerous ways, one of the influential men of the town, holding many offices of honor and trust. He was selectman for twenty years, justice of the peace for many years, representative to the General Court for several terms, and one of the associate judges of the Court of Sessions. He transacted much Probate business, and attended to the securing of Revolutionary claims and pensions. His nature was positive and energetic; his judgment sound and practical; his memory very retentive,—he could carry in his mind the locations and boundaries of all the farms in a large area, and his accuracy in this respect was so well known that when any dispute arose concerning boundaries, he was at once appealed to, and his decision was received as final. Kind-hearted and generous, he worked more for the good of others than for remuneration, and although, with the same opportunities, a cold, calculating man of the world would have become rich, Judge Gale was so only in the love and esteem of his fellow-townsmen. He was of large physique, well proportioned, over six feet high, weighing over two hundred pounds, and a very distinguished and fine-looking man. He married Abigail, daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Hannah (Sanborn) Page, of Epping. Their children attaining maturity were Hazen, Daniel M., Napoleon B. and Benjamin P. Mrs. Gale was born in 1779, and died in 1856, surviving her husband eleven years. She descended from two good colonial families, and was a thrifty, practical woman of strong executive powers, and impressed her individuality upon her children, and labored zealously that they might receive a good education. She was strongly orthodox in her opinions, and her father was a deacon in the Congregational Church.

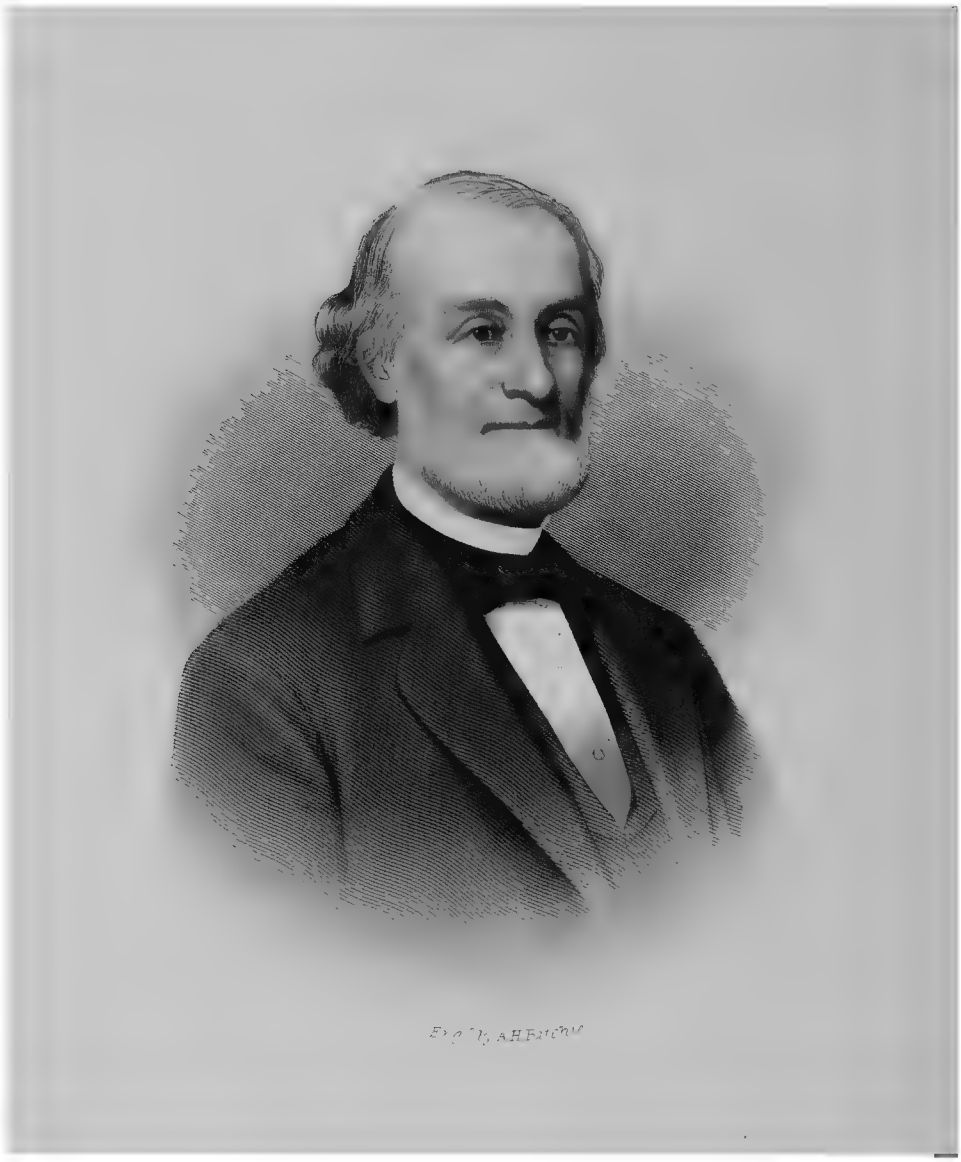
Napoleon passed his early years with his parents, attending the town school and supplementing his education by attendance at Sanbornton and Gilmanton Academies. When eighteen years old his brother, Daniel M. (who had purchased the interest of his uncle Stephen in the mercantile house of "Gale & Pitman," doing business at Laconia and Lake village), offered him a position as clerk, which he accepted, and continued with the firm until 1835, when the store at Lake village was sold, and he returned to the home farm at Gilmanton,

In August, 1835, the young man, not having yet attained his majority, went to Boston, and engaged as clerk in a grocery-store, where he remained nearly four years, doing his duties faithfully, and every year adding to his mercantile knowledge. In 1839 he came to Meredith and, in company with Joshua R. Smith, engaged in merchandising under the name of "Smith & Gale." In the fall of 1840, on account of ill health, he removed to his father's house, and after the death of his father, in 1845, he assumed the care of the home farm.

In August, 1852, his health being re-established he went into the Belknap County Bank as a substitute for his brother, Daniel M., the cashier, who was ill, and was ever after connected with the bank. In No-



N. B. Gale



J. P. Pitman

vember, 1853, he was elected cashier, and held that office until the expiration of the charter, in 1866, and the closing up of its affairs, some three years later.

In 1868 Mr. Gale was one of the incorporators of the Belknap Savings-Bank, and was one of the trustees. Upon the resignation of the presidency by Dr. Perley, Mr. Gale was elected president, and still holds the position. Politically, he is a Democrat, and represented the town of Belmont in 1867–68, and is one of the representatives of Laconia this present year (1885), of which place he is now a resident.

Major Gale, as he is universally called, carries his seventy years with the appearance of a much younger man; possesses great strength of character, can say yes when he means yes, and no when he means no, and is a model banker. He commenced by keeping the books, and knows all the details, and there is no need of an "expert" to "straighten out" the affairs of this bank while Major Gale, with his clear mind, is at the helm.

In a business career of over half a century his life has been one of unblemished integrity and conscientious uprightness. He is ever honest in all transactions,—not because honesty is the best policy, but because of his sound principles, which he never for one moment compromised. He has sought no means of obtaining wealth by any speculative or hasty methods, choosing rather to labor with untiring zeal and cheerful industry in his own field, in which he has won and deserved the confidence of the entire community.

Kind-hearted and generous, in all good causes he gives with a liberal hand, without ostentation and assumption. Public-spirited and enterprising, he advocates and promotes any effort for the improvement and betterment of this section. He is, in many ways, one of Laconia's representative men, and among the most honored of her citizens.

JOSEPH P. PITMAN.

Joseph P. Pitman, for more than fifty years an honored and influential citizen of what is now Laconia, descended from a family which had been long and favorably known in Belknap County.

Among the officers elected at the first town-meeting held in Meredith appears the name of the grandfather, Ebenezer Pitman, who was afterward made representative to the General Court, and served several years as town clerk. The confidence of his fellow-citizens was also bestowed upon the son, Ebenezer Pitman, Jr., who was likewise for a number of terms a representative to the General Court, and in various ways rendered valuable service to his own townsmen by virtue of his legal acquirements.

Joseph P. Pitman, second son of Ebenezer Pitman, Jr., was born on the old homestead in Meredith January 12, 1809. Passing his earlier days upon the farm, attending school as opportunity offered, he profited greatly by his advantages. But eager to know and quick to learn, he was not content with the instruction to be obtained at home, and therefore entered the academy at New Hampton, and made such progress that prior to his majority he has taught several terms of school, and had been a clerk for two years in Concord. At the age of twenty-one he began business in what is now Laconia, in connection with the late Daniel M. Gale, and subsequently continued it with his brother, John M. Pitman, afterward, for more than thirty years, with his intimate friend, Daniel A. Tilton, and from 1877 in company with his own son, Joseph W. Pitman. Mr. Pitman early acquired an enviable reputation as a sucessful business man of sound practical judgment, and was consequently selected to fill many positions of responsibility and trust. From 1836 to 1841 he was both agent and treasurer of the Winnipesaukee Lake Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company, and during a part of this time he was also engaged in business at Lake village, in company with the late John V. Barron. In 1842 he was made a director in the Winnipesaukee Bank, and rendered such essential service in the management of its affairs as to prevent its threatened failure.

During the twenty years of its existence, from 1846 to 1866, he was a director of the Belknap County Bank, acting on the discount committee, and in 1876 he was chosen a trustee of the Belknap Savings-Bank, an office which he continued to hold during the remainder of his life.

Mr. Pitman was a director of the Winnipesaukee Steamboat Company, also of the Concord Railroad, president of the Pemigewasset Valley Railroad.

But his ability was, perhaps, put to the severest test in connection with the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, of which at the time of his death he was senior director, having been elected to that office as early as 1858. It was mainly through his persistent energy, foresight and tact that the railroad enterprise was preserved from financial ruin and its late prosperity secured. What Mr. Pitman accomplished in connection with the distinguished president of the road, the late John E. Lyon, in restoring the credit of the corporation when failure seemed inevitable, can be appreciated only by those who knew the difficulties and discouragements with which he had to contend.

For a number of years Mr. Pitman was engaged in manufacturing, and his efforts in this direction were concentrated in 1868 in the production of knit-goods.

In conducting this business he held a controlling interest in the firm of Pitman, Tilton & Co., which was, in 1874, incorporated as the Pitman Manufacturing Company, and in this he was president and principal owner.

Mr. Pitman was a life-long Democrat and thoroughly interested in the success of the party, without ever seeking any official position for himself.

He was, however, a representative from Meredith to the General Court in 1851 and 1852, and showed that he was thoroughly well adapted to the work of legislation.

Mr. Pitman was for forty-three years a member of the Laconia Congregational Church, and identified with its activity in many relations. He was the principal member of the building committee, under whose direction the house was remodeled in 1871, making it at that time one of the finest church edifices in Northern New Hampshire.

He was a man whose kindness of heart was recognized by those with whom he came in contact from day to day, and he was held in grateful remembrance by the many who had become indebted to him for wise counsel or timely encouragement.

Prompt in aiding every worthy effort to secure individual prosperity or public advantage, he was especially interested in the success of young men who desired to engage in business for themselves, and lived to see many manufactories and other business enterprises thoroughly established through the financial assistance they had received from him. The following, taken from the resolutions adopted by his townsmen, who had been called together for that purpose immediately after his death, will show, to some extent, how he was regarded by those among whom the greater part of his life had been passed:

"We deeply lament the loss which we, in common with others, have sustained by the death of one so intimately connected with the substantial history and prosperity of our town. Mr. Pitman was widely and most favorably known as a strong business man, of undoubted integrity and great sagacity, always punctual in meeting every engagement, and faithful in performing every duty, and combining energy with prudence to a rare degree. No one has contributed more largely to give to Laconia its enviable rank as a business centre than Mr. Pitman, and his loss will be long and severely felt far beyond the immediate circle in which he moved."

Although so far advanced in years, Mr. Pitman continued to be actively engaged in business to the end of life.

His last illness was of short duration, and he died in peace at his own home on the 16th of February, 1883, aged seventy-four years. Thus for upwards of a half-century Mr. Pitman was a resident of Laconia, holding a high place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, on account of the upright character of his life, and succeeding by patient industry and skillful management in acquiring a large estate.

Mr. Pitman was married, on May 9, 1841, to Charlotte Abby, daughter of Charles and Abigail Parker. Their children were Elizabeth W. (now Mrs. Charles U. Bell, of Lawrence, Mass.); Helen M., deceased (the first wife of Mr. Bell); Charles F. (the present manager of the Pitman Manufacturing Company); Joseph W. and Walter H., who continue the business of the father under the established partnership name of J. P. Pitman & Co.

HISTORY OF MEREDITH.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory—Topography and Description of Town—First Settlement—Extracts from Proprietors' Records of Salem and New Salem—Proprietors' Grant—Names of Persons Drawing Lots—First Saw-Mill—First Improvements and Residents—First Births—Grist-Mill, etc.

THE history of Meredith really covers a period of nearly two and a half centuries, for in 1652 a party of hardy adventurers was detailed by Massachusetts to seek the northern source of the Merrimack, and at the ancient Aquedoctan, or Weirs, August 1, 1652, they chiseled the inscription on the rock which bears the name of Endicott, so-called in honor of the Governor of Massachusetts, who gave them their commission.

The foot of Lake Winnipesaukee was a favorite resort for the red man. Large villages stood on each side of the river, and on the Laconia side can yet be seen the site of one of their forts. Eighty years ago their dams filled the river, built for the purpose of taking the shad, which swarmed there in the fall. Here the warlike chief, Wohawa, called a council to inflame the neighboring tribes just previous to the bloody days of 1675, and here the gallant, but ill-fated, Lovewell often halted in his raids on the Ossipees. This whole region is rich in legendary lore, and many an interesting story could be related if time and space would permit; but we must turn to more authentic history.

Meredith is one of the oldest towns in this part of the State. Her early settlers were men and women of a most sturdy character. They were pioneers of a more than ordinary type, and took an active part in the formation of the Granite State, and stamped their individuality upon its enactments. The example which they displayed of heroic faith, of invincible courage, of bold and untiring enterprise, and their sacrifices in developing the resources of the country, all reflect honor upon them, and their descendants should recall their heroic struggles with pride, and by these recollections be stimulated to an emulation as noble, to a patriotism as pure, to virtues as exalted and philanthropy as generous.

This town was incorporated by the Governor and Council December 30, 1768, and was within the bounds of Mason's patent. By an act approved December 30, 1799, Stone Dam and Bear Islands were annexed. A division of the town took place July 14, 1855, the southeasterly portion being incorporated into a town by the name of Laconia. By an act approved July 3, 1873, a portion of Meredith was annexed to Centre Harbor.

Meredith is thirty-six miles north of Concord, and is bounded on the north by Centre Harbor and Lake Winnipesaukee; north and northeast by said lake; southeast by Laconia; south by Sanbornton, and west and northwest by New Hampton. Waukawan Lake (formerly called Measley Lake), near the village, is connected with Lake Winnipesaukee by a stream affording a large amount of water-power. As a farming town, it is surpassed by but few in the State. Agriculture is the principal employment of its inhabitants, who are well recompensed for the labor bestowed. The soil is deep, fertile, easily cultivated, and many of the farms beautifully situated on the shores of Lake Winnipesaukee, which washes a large portion of its southern and northeastern borders. At Meredith village there is one of the best water privileges in the State, which is controlled by the Meredith Mechanic Association, and there is considerable capital invested in manufactures. The population is about eighteen hundred. There are two post-offices,—Meredith village and Meredith Centre. The present town officers are,—Selectmen, William S. Smith, J. L. Prescott, O. N. Roberts; Clerk, I. C. Boynton; Treasurer, T. S. Moses; Superintendents, F. L. Mason, John Webster. S. W. Rollins, Esq., Probate judge of Belknap County, is a resident of of the town.

The oldest physician is George Sanborn, M.D. The present churches are Congregational, Calvin Baptist and Free-Will Baptist. There is one bank, Meredith Village Savings-Bank, with a deposit of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and over nine hundred and ninety depositors. The manufacturers are Waukawan Hosiery Mills, Samuel Hodgson, proprietor (see biography); J. A. Lang, piano-forte cases; Meredith Shook and Lumber Company; American Twist Drill Company; Wadleigh Plow Company; J. S. Robinson & Co., organs; G. H. Clark & Co., lumber.

First Settlement—Extracts from "Proprietors' Records" of Salem and New Salem.—The first settlement of this territory was commenced in 1748, and

the land was surveyed and laid out as the town of Salem, which soon was changed to New Salem, and this name the township bore until the incorporation of Meredith. The business was done and proprietors' meetings held for twenty years principally in Exeter. We give extracts from "Proprietors' Records," the following being the first record: "November the 3d, 1748, Ensign Jonathan Longfellow and fifty-nine others petition 'that they may have a township or a tract of land granted or given to them and to their heirs forever. Gentlemen, whose right it is to grant or give our request, we being the loyal and dutiful subjects of His Majesty, King George the Second, we pray you to grant or give to us a part of the land which is to be laid out into townships in our frontiers above.'" The same persons met November 10, 1748, and organized by voting "Ensin Oliver Smith, moderator, and Jethro Person, treasurer, to keep the money to be raised by the society for carrying on the business." "*Voted*, Ensin Oliver Smith, Joseph Juewt, Joseph Smith and Daniel Clark be a committee to go up and lay out a township." December 19, 1748, "*Voted*, Joseph Rawlins have two pounds three shillings, old tenor, for going to Hampton and Eping for a surveyor." November 14, 1749, "*Voted*, That there be a comety to joyn with the comitey of the first town to ron the line at the head of s^{d} Towns betwen the Pound and Pemigewasset river, and to look out a place for a saw-mill and for a Senter Scware." At a meeting of the proprietors, held at the dwelling-house of Tilton Lawrence, at Stratham, December 26, 1750, "*Voted*, Ensin Jonathan Longfellow moderator for s^{d} meeting. *Voted*, Joseph Juett, Josiah Sandborn and Jonathan Longfellow, or aney two of them, to go down to Portsmouth and order draw the first division of lots." [This first division comprised about what is now contained in the town of Laconia, with a little of the present Meredith on its northern boundary]. "*Voted*, Five shillings on each wright. *Voted*, That all that don't pay to Mr. Josiah Sandborn their respective somes due on their wrights at or before the 4th day of January next, their wrights to be forfeted for their negleckting. Josiah Sandburn, Daniel Smith and Joseph Clark be a commity, ajust accounts with the Treshurs and Colectors for the town of Salem." November 2, 1752, "A committee was chosen to lay out a second division of lots." [This division included the portion on the west and north of Winnisquam Lake.] At a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Salam (so called), at the house of Captain John Lights, in Exeter, January 1, 1753, "*Voted*, That the Proprietors' annauel meateing for the future shall be on the first Monday in Janary, in order to chuse Town officers. *Voted*, That their should be three assessors and one collector chosen for the year ensueing. *Voted*, That Mr. Josiah Sambon be Treasure for this year. *Voted*, That Mr. Jonathan Longfellow shall have one shilling, old tenor, Pr acer for every acer he shall, on his own charge, Gitt added to the township of Salom, more than is contained in the two Plans all Readey taken, and to Gitt it confeirm^{d} by the Grantors; and if he dose not git any added, is to have nothing for his charges; and that the assessors shall taxe the Proprietors for to pay him for what he Gitts added." May 3, 1754, the proprietors of Portsmouth increased the grant by calling the north line twelve miles instead of seven, so adding Meredith Neck.

PROPRIETORS' GRANT.

"At a meeting of the Proprietors of the lands purchased of John Tufton Mason, Esq., in the Province of New Hampshire, held by adjournment at the dwelling-house of Sarah Prust, widow, in Portsmouth, on Saturday, the thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini 1748, *Voted*, that their be and hereby is granted unto Samuel Palmer, Esq^{r}., Jonathan Shaw, Benj^{a} Shaw, Jun^{r}., all of Hampton in s^{d} Province; Samuel Goodhew, Jun^{r}., John Purmot, John Smith, Benj^{a} Jewett, Joseph Rawlings, Elisha Smith, Daniel Clark, Tilton Larrance, Joseph Clarke, Jonathan Sibbley, Richard Scammon, James Scammon, Benj^{a} Whicher, William Chase, Moses Chase, Benj^{a} Norris, Lazarus Row, Joseph Fifield, Moses Rawlings, John Taylor, Jacob Low, David Rawlings, Chase Robinson, Josiah Goodhue, all of Stratham in said Province; Jonathan Longfellow, John Light, Joseph Wadleigh, Jonathan Wadleigh, Daniel Smith, Daniel Gale, Josiah Robinson, Jun^{r}., Joseph Robinson, Joseph Pearson, Eliphelet Rawlins, Joseph Rawlings, Jun^{r}., Nathaniel Bartlet, Jun^{r}., Ephraim Robinson, Abraham Clark, Joseph Rawlings, Daniel Thurstin, Josiah Sambon, John Morgen, Joseph Goodhew, Oliver Smith, Jun^{r}, Jacob Longfellow, John Leavit, Jun^{r}., Oliver Smith, Joseph Norris, Samuel Norris, Benj^{a} Norris, Samuel Norris, Jun^{r}., Josiah Sambon, Robert Cuttler, all of Exeter in said Province, and Thomas Ford, of Nottingham in said Province (together with twenty other persons hereafter to be named by said Proprietors), in equal shares, excepting as hereafter herein excepted, on the terms, conditions and limitations hereinafter expressed: all that tract of land within the Province of New Hampshire, Containing the extent and quantity of Six miles Square, etc."

The conditions of this grant were, that there should be one hundred shares, each share to consist of two lots, to be laid out within one year, one share to be for the first minister of the gospel to settle on the land, six acres to be left for public purposes,—building a meeting-house and school-house, a training-field, a burying-place, etc. Each of the owners of the eighty shares not reserved by proprietors should build an house eighteen feet long and fourteen feet wide, or equal thereto, upon some part of his land, and clear three acres of it fit for tillage or mowing within eight years from that date, and ten years to build a meeting-house.

The following are the names of persons drawing lots in New Salem, May 3, 1754, with number of lot in first division:

"1, John Leavitt, Jr.; 2, Samuel Sally & March; 3, Proprietors; 4, Heirs of Jonathan Odiorne, Esq^{r}.; 5, Theo. Atkinson, Esq^{r}.; 6, Benj^{a} Shaw; 7, Nath^{el} Bartlett, Jun.; 8, Joshua Pierce, Esq^{r}.; 9, Benj^{a} Whitcher; 10, Samuel Norris; 11, Richard Scammon; 12, John Shaw, Jun^{r}.; 13, Joseph Fifield; 14, Benj^{a} Norris, Stratham; 15, Benj^{a} Norris, Exeter; 16, Proprietors; 17, Josiah Sambon, Jun.; 18, Jacob Low; 19, Mess^{rs}. Tomlinson & Mason; 20, Daniel Gale; 21, Joseph Clark; 22, Richard Wibirn, Esq.; 23, Daniel Thurston; 24, Robert Cuttler; 25, Thomas Ford; 26, William Chase; 27, Eph^{rm} Robinson; 28, Joseph Peirson; 29, Joseph Robinson; 30, Elisha Smith; 31, John Smith; 32 Nath^{el} Mesarve & Co^{m}.; 33, Joseph Rawlings; 34, Josiah Sambon; 35, Joseph Jewett; 36, Josiah Robinson, Jun.; 37, Jacob Longfellow; 38, Joseph Norris; 39, Thomas Packer, Esq.; 40, John Morgin; 41, Moses Chase; 42, Josiah Goodhue; 43, Daniel Smith; 44, James Gibson; 45, John Moffatt, Esq^{r}.; 46, John Purmort; 47, Daniel Pirce & Mary More; 48, David Rawlings; 49, Joseph Rawlings, North Hampton; 50, Chase Robinson; 51, Sam^{el} Palmer, Esq.; 52, James Scammon; 53, Josiah

Goodhue ; 54, Mark H. K. Wentworth, Esq^{r}. ; 55, Jonathan Longfellow ; 56, Tho^{s} Walingford, Esq^{r}. ; 57, John Light ; 58, Eliph^{a} Rawlings ; 59, Tilton Larrance ; 60, Oliver Smith ; 61, John Rindge ; 62, Jonathan Wadligh ; 63, Samuel Goodhue, Jun^{r}. ; 64, Lazarus Row ; 65, John Wentworth, Esq^{r}. ; 66, Moses Rawlings ; 67, Abram Clark ; 68, John Taylor ; 69, Joseph Rawlings, Jun. ; 70, Samuel Norris, Jun^{r}. ; 71, Jonathan Shaw ; 72, Daniel Clark ; 73, Benj^{a} Jewett ; 74, Joseph Wadligh ; 75, George Jeffery ; 76, Oliver Smith, Jun^{r}. ; 77, Jonathan Sibley ; 78, Proprietors ; 79, Proprietors ; first settled minister, Lott for ministry, School Lott."

At a proprietors' meeting, held January 2, 1764, this action was taken,—

"*Whereas*, those persons that first settle in new Towns are exposed to many difficulties, as well as great charges in clearing of ways to their own particular lots, &c. It is therefore *Voted* the Proprietors of the above s^{d} Township be taxed with four thousand Pounds, old tenor, to be paid in one year to the first twenty Proprietors that appear and give obligation to settle their Rights in the above s^{d} Township in the following manner (or some person under them),—Viz.: To fall six acres of trees in one year from this date & to clear up three acres of said land fit for planting or mowing in sixteen months from this date, & in twenty months to have a house built fit to dwell in, eighteen feet long & fourteen wide, or equal thereto, & to abide there four years after that time, and if in case that twenty proprietors do not appear in Six months from this date to settle their Rights on the above conditions the number of Proprietors that do appear shall be entitled to the four thousand pounds, to be equally divided between them. *Voted* that there be a Bridge built over Winnepiseoke River, at the saw mill grant, within twenty month from this date."

The First Saw-Mill was commenced in 1765, on the aforementioned grant (which covered the present business portion of Laconia on the Meredith side); but after it was carried away by the freshet of 1779 it was rebuilt on the Gilmanton side, in 1780.

January 6, 1766, "*Voted* that M^{r}. Eben^{r} Smith & William Mead shall have the care & charge of the saw-mill in New Salem for the space of three years to come, and that they shall saw logs to the halves for any of the Proprietors or settlers in said Township that shall bring logs on the stage of said mill."

First Improvements and Residents.—September 29, 1766,—

"A committee to view the settlement at New Salem have been and viewed the same, and find as followeth, Viz^{t}:

"1. Abram Folsom has a house built, & 10 acres of land fell, & 3 clear, & his son there.

"2. Eph^{rm} Robinson, a house built, & 7 or 8 acres of land fell, & 3 acres clear, and James Quinby there.

"3. Eliphelet Rawlings, a house built, 8 or 9 acres of land fell, & 3 acres clear, and Eaton & his wife & 7 children there.

"4. Jonathan Shaw, a house built, 6 acres of land fell, & 3 clear, & Torey & his wife & 6 children there.

"5. Jonathan Robinson, 6 acres of land fell, & 3 clear, & a small house built, & a frame of another, & Robert Briant there.

"6. Samuel Goodhue, 5 acres of land fell, & about half clear, a house part built, & Pitman there.

"7. William Mead, a house built, 16 acres of land fell, & 6 clear, & a house built, & himself there. One Right he settles for Eben^{r} Smith.

"8. Josiah Sambon, a house built, 6 acres of land fell, & 3 clear, & Masten there.

"10. Ebenezer Smith, 6 acres of land fell, & 3 clear, & a house part built, & George Bean, wife & children.

"11. ditto, 6 acres of land fell, one clear, Judkins to settle ditto, 25 acres of land fell, 18 acres clear, 2 Houses & a barn frame, & his family there ; ditto 6 acres of land fell, & 2 clear, a house built, Danford to settle.

"JOHN ODLIN, } *Committee.*"
"JOSEPH HOIT, }

The first birth among the early settlers of New Salem was probably that of Tamar, daughter of Jacob Eaton, March 11, 1767; the second was that of Daniel, son of Ebenezer and Sarah Smith, born July 4, 1767.

January 5, 1767, "*Voted* the expences of this meeting be paid by the Proprietors. *Voted* that Mr. Joshua Folsom shall have paid him by the Proprietors of New Salem forty pounds, lawful money, if the said Folsom does build a good Grist-Mill in the above said Township, on the stream that runs out of a Pond between Richard Wibard, Esq^{r}., & Joseph Robinson's lot into the great Bay in said Township, & finish it completely fit to grind corn and grain." The site was at the Falls at Meredith Centre.

June 14, 1768, "*Voted* that Eben^{r} Smith, Joshua Folsom, William Mead, Abram Folsom, Ju^{r}., & Jonathan Smith be a committee to lay out the second & third Division of lots in said Township."

CHAPTER II.

MEREDITH—(*Continued*).

Petition for and Ordinance of Incorporation of Meredith—Warning and Records of First Town-Meeting—Action of Town Concerning Fish—Sleds—Town-House—Meeting-House—Preaching—Schooling.

THIS petition for an incorporation was presented in 1768,—

"To His Excellency John Wentworth, Esq^{r}., Captain-General, Governor & Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, & the Hon. : His Majesty's Council.

"The humble Petition of David Lawrence, Esq^{r}., and Ebenezer Smith, Gent^{n}, in behalf of themselves and others, Proprietors and Inhabitants of New Salem, in the Province aforesaid, upon Winipisiokee Pond.

"Sheweth That 17 Families have actually Settled and are now resident in New Salem aforesaid, and four other Families preparing to go & reside there.

"That they humbly apprehend they are ripe for an Incorporation and an Investment with Town Privileges, which will greatly assist the present Settlement, and accelerate its Completion, as they can thereby make proper Highways, & have power to chuse Town Officers, &c.

"They therefore pray your Excell^{cy} & Hon^{rs} to take the premises into your Consideration, and that they may be incorporated accordingly.

"And your Pet^{rs} will ever pray, &c.

"DAVID LAWRENCE.
"EBENEZER SMITH.

"Portsmouth, 16th June, 1768."

INCORPORATION.

"Province of New Hampshire. } George the third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith, &c.

"To all whom these presents shall come, Greeting: *Whereas*, our Loyal Subjects, Inhabitants of a certain tract of Land within our province of New Hampshire, known by the name of New Salem, and containing six miles square, and bounded as hereafter mentioned, have humbly petitioned us that they may be erected and incorporated into a township and infranchised with the same priviledges which other towns within our said province have and enjoy by law, and it appearing unto us to be conducive to the general good of our said province, as well as of the said inhabitants in particular by maintaining good order & encouraging the culture of the land, that the same should be done. KNOW YE, therefore, that we, of our special *grace*, certain knowledge, and for the encouragement and promotion of the good purposes and ends aforesaid, and with the advice of our trusty and well-belov'd JOHN WENTWORTH, Esq^{r}., our Governor and Commander in Chief of our said PROVINCE and of our said COUNCIL of the same, have erected and ordained,

and by these presents, for us, our heirs and Successors, do will and ordain, that the Inhabitants of the tract of Land aforesaid & others who improve thereon hereafter, the same being butted and bounded as follows, viz^{t}.: Beginning at a Hemlock tree, mark'd with sundry Letters & spotted on four sides, standing at the great bay on Winipesioke River at the N. E. side line of Sanborn town, where said line leaves said Bay; thence runs northwesterly, bounding on said Sanborn town five miles and 124 Rods to a beach tree mark'd, it being the corner bounds between said Towns; thence North, 55 Degrees East, ten miles and 226 rods to an hemlock tree & spruce tree, both standing on a rock; thence to 35 Degrees East, 30 rods to a pine tree mark'd, standing on a ledge of Rocks by the side of Winipesioke pond, where a small brook or branch runs into said Pond, River and Bays, till it comes to the bound begun at, be and hereby are declared to be a TOWN CORPORATE, and are hereby erected and incorporated into a BODY POLITIC and CORPORATE to have continuance and Succession forever by the name of MEREDITH with all the powers and Authorities, priviledges, Immunities and Franchises which any other Towns in said Province by law have and enjoy, to the said Inhabitants or who shall hereafter Inhabit there, and their Successors for ever, always reserving to us, our heirs and Successors, all white pine trees which are or shall be found growing, and being on the said tract of Land fit for the use of our Royall navy, reserving also to us, our heirs and successors, the power and right of dividing said town when it should appear necessary and convenient for the Inhabitants thereof. Provided, Nevertheless, & tis hereby declar'd that this Charter & grant is not intended and shall not in any manner be construed to affect the private property of the said soil within the Limits aforesaid, and as the severall towns within our said Province are by the laws thereof enabled & authoris'd to Assemble & by the majority of the voters present to chuse all Officers & transact such affairs as in the said Laws are declar'd. We do by these presents nominate and appoint Ebenezer Smith to call the first meeting of said Inhabitants, to be held within the said Town, at any time within Three months from this date; hereof giving legal notice of the time & design of holding such meeting, after which the annual meeting in said Town shall be held for the choice of said officers and the purposes aforesaid on the first Monday in April annually.

"In Testimony whereof we have caus'd the Seal of our said Province to be hereto affixed. Witness our aforesaid Governor and Commander in chief, this thirtieth day of December, in the 9th year of our reign, Annoqui Dominit 1768.

"By his Excellency command with advice of council.

"Recorded in the Secretary's office.

"T. ATKINSON, JUN^{r}., J. W.

"Attest T. ATKINSON. "J. WENTWORTH.

"A true Coppy, "Attest DAN'L SMITH, T. Clerk."

June 13, 1769, the proprietors of Meredith met at the house of Caleb Robinson, innholder, at Exeter, and John Folsom, Jeremy Smith and Captain John Odlin were accepted as second settlers; also, "*Voted* Ebenezer Smith, Esq., ten pounds sixteen shillings, Lawful money, for his charges in getting the charter of Incorporation for the Town of Meredith." June 7, 1770, the proprietors "*Voted* to apply fifty dollars for preaching the Gospel the present year in the town." According to the records, the first proprietors' meeting held in Meredith met at the dwelling-house of Ebenezer Smith, Esq., September 17, 1778, pursuant to warning given by Ebenezer Smith, proprietors' clerk, and Jonathan Smith, Joseph Robards and Abram Folsom, assessors, and elected William Mead moderator.

WARNING FOR FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

"Province of New Hampshire. } These are to notify and warn all the freeholders and other Inhabitants of the town of Meredith that are qualified by law to vote in town-meetings, that they assemble themselves together on Monday, the twentieth day of this instant, March, at the dwelling house of me, the Subscriber in said town, at twelve of the clock on said day, then and thier to chuse a moderator for said meeting, and town clerk, Constable & Selectmen, and all other town Officers as the law directs to be chosen at such meetings.

"Dated at Meredith this sixth day of March, Anno Domini 1769.

"EBENEZER SMITH.

"*By order of the authority to call said meeting.*"

TRUE COPY OF THE RECORD OF THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

"Province of New Hampshire. } At a legal meeting of the freeholders and other Inhabitants of the town of Meredith, held on Monday, the twentieth day of March, 1769, at the house of Ebenezer Smith.

"1ly. *Voted* William Mead, Moderator.

"2ly. Ebenezer Smith, town Clerk & sworn.

"3ly. *Voted* Ebenezer Smith, Ruben Marston and Ebenezer Pitman be selectmen for the year Insewing and sworn.

"4ly. Nicholas Carr Folsom chosen constable and sworn.

"5ly. *Voted* Abraham Folsom & Ruben Marston servairs of highways & sworn.

"6ly. *Voted* Thomas Danford & Ebenezer Pitman, tythingmen & sworn.

"7ly. *Voted* Abraham Folsom & Robert Bryent be assessors & sworn.

"8ly. *Voted* Abraham Folsom & Robert Bryent be auditors & sworn.

"9ly. *Voted* Samuel Torrey & Abraham Folsom, fence viewers and not sworn.

"10ly. the meeting was desolved.

"Attest "EBENEZER SMITH, *Town Clerk.*"

April 1, 1771, "*Voted* that the town petition the General Court of said Province from an act that the Inhabitants of s^{d} Meredith may have liberty to catch fish in Winepisockey River three days in each week and that the s^{d} river may be kept clear of wears or any other incumbrance to the free passage of the fish the other four days of each week." April 6, 1772, "*Voted* that no person or persons shall use or improve in the publick road in s^{d} town any ox-sled or sleds under the demention of four feet and six inches in whedth, upon paine of forfiting his or their sled or sleds that shall be so found under the aforesaid dementions, to be forfited unto the present Selectmen of s^{d} town and by the said Selectmen taken from the owner or owners upon sight and utterly destroyed, etc. *Voted* to build a house for the publick use of said town, about 24 feet by 20, in six months from this date & to be borded & the flowers layd." April 4, 1774, "*Voted* to build a meeting-house in said town forty feet long & thirty-two feet in wedth, to be eight feet studed and that the said meeting-house be set on the west side of the Province Road on the lot drawn to the original Right of John Leavitt, Ju^{r}., in the first division in said town, and that the same be completed within sixteen months from this date." April 3, 1775, "*Voted* to raise six pounds, lawful money, to be applied to hire preaching some part of the year ensewing. *Voted* to raise six pounds, lawful money, to be applyd for schooling and that the Selectmen hire some sutible woman to keep the same if they can convenantly hire such a one."

CHAPTER III.

MEREDITH—(*Continued*).

War of the Revolution—Action of Town Concerning Deputy—Powder, Lead and Flints—Firearms—Committee of Safety—Soldiers' Pay, etc.—Names of Legal Voters—Names of Soldiers—Soldiers' Orders and other Documents—War of 1812.

Revolution.—This infant town took a strong and patriotic stand in the Revolutionary contest. At a

special town-meeting held May 15, 1775, the following action was taken:

"Ebenezer Smith was chosen as Deputy to meet with the Deputies from the other towns in said Province, which convention is proposed to be holden at the town of Exeter, in said Province, the seventeenth day of this instant, May, at ten o'clock A. M., with full power to adopt and pursue such measures as may be judged most expedient to preserve and restore the Rights of this and the other Colonies, and that he is hereby impowered to act in behalf of himself and his constituants for six months if it should be thought by said convention necessary, and to adjurn as occasion may require. *Voted* that the Selectmen of said town purchas one barriel of powder of about fifty or sixty wt., and lead or bullets & flints answerable thereto and that they apply for the part of the Province stock of powder belonging to this town and that they also purchase ten good guns at the cost & charge of said town and to be procured as soon as may be. *Voted* to inlist ten soldiers of this town to hold themselves in readiness to march to the releaf of any of ouer distresed country breathren, and that they be furnished by the committee of said town at the cost thereof, and that each soldier have two shillings pr day for each day they shall expend."

August 29, 1776, "Chose a Committee of safety to consist of five persons. *Voted* John Folsham, Jonathan Smith, Nathaniel Robinson, William Mead and Lieutenant Joseph Robards be said Committee. *Voted* to raise the sum of forty-five pounds, lawful money, to be applyed to purchase fire-arms, such a number as that sum will purchas, for the use and service of said town, and that the selectmen of said town be a committee to applye that sum of money to procure said fire-arms at the cost and charge of said town, as abovesaid, as soon as may be."

An article in the warrant calling a town-meeting on March 31, 1777, at the house of Ebenezer Smith, where the meetings were usually held, was for the town "to assist Captain Joshua Crocket in the raising eight men from the company under his command to serve in the Continental Army the term of three years, or during the war with Britain, as they chuse, including those that have already enlisted and passed muster in either of the regiments of Stark, Poor or Scammell, and see what sum the town will vote to raise for those that shall appear to enlist into said service as aforesaid, and vote thereon as the town shall see fit when met."

At an adjourned meeting of the town, April 7, 1777, this action was taken,—"*Voted* to choose a committee of three persons to procure the five men that are the remainder part of the proportion of men for the three Continental Regiments to be raised from this town at the cost and charge of said town, and that the committee allow & pay each man the sum of ten pounds, lawfull money, as a town bounty, and allow in that proportion and give credet to all and each person that have been from this town, according to their respective times they have served accordingly in the present war." April 6, 1778, "*Voted* to raise eighty pounds to pay the other Continental Soldier to be raised for and in behalf of this town, and if said soldier should not be procured, then the money to be for the use of said town."

On March 29, 1777, when the call was issued for all legal voters to assemble, the following names were entered in the town records:

John Folsham, Nicholas Carr, Joshua Folsham, Joseph Robards, Samuel Tonery, David Watson, Job Judkins, George Bean, Jonathan Clark, Gordon Lawrence, Nathaniel Doeham, William Mead, John Mead, Benjamin Mead, Reuben Marsten, Jr., Thomas Frohock, John Gilman, Isaac Farren, John Dockham, John Sweasey, Jacob Eaton, Benjamin Batchelder, Phillip Connor, Nathaniel Holland, Robert Bryant, Benjamin Sinclair, Nathaniel Robinson, Gideon Robinson, William Ray, James Merilles, Thomas Sinclear, David Broughton, Eben Pitman, Abram Swain, Joshua Crockett, John Kimball, Thomas Doeham, Jonathan Smith, Pearson Smith, Timothy Somes, Jonathan Edgerly, Daniel Morrison, Jonathan Samuel Shepherd, Jonathan Crosby, Elias Swain, Chase Robinson and Abraham Folsom.

Among the Revolutionary soldiers accredited to Meredith we give these names,—

Nathaniel Holland, John Robinson, Jonathan Crosby, Jonathan Smith, Jr., Moses Senter, Oliver Smith, Thomas Frohock, Aaron Rawlings, Joseph Eaton, James Sinclair and William Maloon (Jonathan Smith was in Rhode Island service).

April 5, 1784, the town voted "that the selectmen settle with those soldiers who have served during the war as this town's quota of the Continental [Army], as they shall think just, and make provision for the payment thereof, as they shall judge best, and also settle with Thomas Frohock for the loss of a gun & blanket lost in the army."

The following are interesting documents in this connection:

SOLDIERS' ORDERS.

"meredith December y^e 15^th 1777—

"S^r Pleas to pay Col^o Ebenezer Smith the full Sum of the Rations Due to me the Subscriber as an Ensign in your Regiment in Gen^l Starks Brigade—and you will oblige your Humble Serv^t

"ROBERT BRYANT, *Ensign.*

"To COL^o THOMAS STICKNEY—of Concord—"

"To the paymaster of the continental men Pleas to pay Ebenezer Smith the whole of Pay due to me up to the first of the year 1782 I being soldier in the Newhampshire line in Colonel Reids regiment and you will oblige your Humble Serv^t

his
"ARON x ROLINS
mark

"Meredith December the 2^d 1783.

"test ROBERT BRYANT JOHN KIMBEL"

"New Salem January 27^th 1785

"*To the Treasurer of the State of New Hampshire*

"Sir please to pay Daniel Cook or his order all that is due to my late husband Nathaniel Chase deceased who was a Soldier in the 2^d N H R, and was killed in 1781—

"Attest— "Value rec^d witness my hand
her
"SAM^ll GILMAN "BETSY x CHASE."
mark

RELATIVE TO WILLIAM MALOON, SOLDIER.

"The deposition of Nathaniel Wadleigh, of lawful age, testifies & says that William Mallon was in the Service in the Contental Army as one of the six months men in the first New Hampshire Regiment in Captain Farewells Company in the year 1781—& I suppose that he had his discharge at the same time that I & the Rest had our discharge & he & myself Came out of Camp together & further saith not—

"NATHANIEL WADLEIGH.

"Meredith March 12th 1791

"[Sworn before Ebenezer Smith]."

"I certify that In Conformity with an act of Congress of the 5th of July, 1812, Entitled an act Concerning Invaled Pensioners, Nehemiah Leavitt, who was a Corparel In the newhampshire Line of the Revolutionary Army is Placed on the Pension of the United States and Roll of the Newhampshire agency at the Rate of two dollars and fifty cents p^r Month, to Commence on the twenty-Eighth day of December one thousand Eight hundred and eleven.

"Given at the War office of the United States this twentieth day of October 1812—

"W. EUSTIS."

The War of 1812.—The town does not seem to have taken a very active part in the War of 1812, and but little concerning it is to be found in the records. August 1, 1812, a warrant was issued for a town-meeting, to see what compensation the town will make to the militia who are attached to the regular service from this town, "by virtue of a Law of the Congress of the United States," in addition to the pay to be allowed by the general government, agreeable to a petition of sundry inhabitants of said town. At the legal meeting following, on September 19th, the vote was passed not to raise any money for that purpose.

Theophilus Dockham, a soldier of Meredith, was taken prisoner at General Hull's defeat.

CHAPTER IV.

MEREDITH—(*Continued*).

Civil History after the Revolution—Extracts from Town Records concerning Place of Town-Meeting—Change of Date of Town-Meeting—Preaching of the Gospel—Parsonage Right—Weirs Bridge—Equipments of War—Punishment of Rogues, Vagabonds, etc.—"Pole Parish" at Meredith Bridge—Town Farm—Proprietors of Winnipesaukee Steamboat granted Permission to raise Bridge—Fire-Engine Company—Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad—Village Precinct at Meredith Bridge—Town-House—The Great Catastrophe—Village Precinct, Meredith Village—Committee of Investigation, etc.—Present Town-House.

Civil History.—In 1778, Ebenezer Smith was chosen to represent the town in a convention to meet at Concord, June 10th, "for the laying of a plan of government for this State." This year Meredith was represented in the General Court with Sanbornton.

The town held its meetings at the houses of the citizens until August 30, 1790, when the place of holding was changed to the North Church. The date of annual meeting was changed, by an act passed November 5, 1784, to the second Monday in March. March 9, 1795, the town voted Chase Wiggin constable, and that he pay nineteen shillings for that office. September 14, 1801, at a special meeting, the town "*Voted* to raise sixty dollars for to be applyed to hyre the Preaching of the Gospel in said town the currant year. *Voted*, to sell the Parsonage Right in said town. *Voted*, to Lease said Lots for the Terms of eighty years, or as long as wood Grows or water Runs, the interest to be paid yearly, to be applyed for the use of hiring the Preaching of the Gospel in town annually." March 12, 1804, "*Voted*, that the town should build the one-half a Bridge over the river at the Great wears (so called), at the outlet of Winnipissogee pond."

One article in the warrant calling the meeting of March 13, 1810 was

"To see what method the Town will accept to procure Powder, Ball, Flints, Tin or Camp-Kittles, and a place for the safe keeping of the same, agreeably to law of this State; also, to see if the Inhabitants of said town will vote to build, purchase or hire a Building or house to be used for the keeping, correcting and setting to work of Rogues, Vagabonds, Common beggars, Lewd, Idle and disorderly Persons, and to appoint proper officers for the Government of said house, and to make, establish and adopt all necessary rules, orders and Regulations for the Ruling, Governing and punishing of Such Persons as may there be committed; also To see if the town will give their consent that a Pole Parish shall be incorporated at Meredith Bridge, to consist of Poles belonging to Meredith and Gilmantown, by the name of the Meredith Bridge Religish Society, agreeable to a Petition of Sundrey inhabitants and freeholders of said town. Also, *Voted*, to choose committee of three to confer with the Selectmen of committee of Gilmantown and Sanborntown, concerning erecting a building to put Vagabonds and Disorderley persons in and imploy them."

In September, 1827, the town "*Voted*, not to divide the town into school districts, agreeably to the late law of the State of New Hampshire." In November of the same year this vote was passed, that "all the school districts in said town be defined as they are now defined."

At the annual town-meeting held March 9, 1830, it was

"*Voted*, that the selectmen be authorized and directed to purchase a farm for the use of said Town, and take a Deed of the same, and also that the Selectmen be authorized and directed to give the Towns security for the purchase sum, payable at such time and in such manner as the Selectmen may deem proper, and that such farm shall not exceed the value of fifteen hundred dollars, and, when such purchase has been made, the said Selectmen are authorized and directed to proceed and make arrangements to move the poor of the Town of Meredith onto said farm as speedily as circumstances will authorize, and that the Selectmen be authorized to appropriate for this purpose any sum of money, raised or not otherways appropriated, belonging to said Town."

March 11, 1829, "*Voted*, that the police law of Portsmouth be adopted at Meredith Bridge and three-fourths of a mile from said bridge every way on the Meredith side and no farther;" also, "that idle persons be made to work." October 2, 1832, "*Voted*, not to give any liberty to the proprietors of Winnipisogee Steamboat to raise Wares (Weirs) Bridge." In November, 1832, however, they amended their vote in this way, "That the proprietors of Winnipisiogee Steamboat, now building, or any of them have the right, so far as this town is Interested, to raise and make such alterations in the Bridge at the Wares, at the outlet of the lake, as will be found Necesscriy in order for the safe passage of the Said Boat over the falls at said outlet at all times." March 12, 1839, "*Voted*, 446 votes out of a total of 467 for a division of Strafford County into three parts."

Fire-Engine Company.—May 11, 1840, "Luke Furnald, Joseph Dodge, David Corlis, Jr., Nathaniel G. Corliss and John Busiel have given notice that we and our associates have formed ourselves into a company, to be known by the name of the First Fire-Engine Company in Meredith village, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of New Hampshire, passed July 1, 1831, A. B. Merrick, clerk." March 11, 1845, "*Voted*, that the selectmen be authorized to invest the sum of $10,000 in the capital stock of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, providing that the railroad comes through Meredith and stop building the road called the Long routes." March 11, 1846, "*Voted*, that the surplus fund agents be authorized to collect and pay over the two first assessments

that is now due on the railroad stock, which the town by vote directed the selectmen to subscribe for at the last annual meeting, and if the road should go north of Lake village they shall pay over the assessments as they are called for." March 14, 1848, "*Voted*, that the town agent be directed to collect twenty-six hundred dollars of the town funds in his hands, and pay the same to the treasurer of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, in part of assessment on stock taken in said road by the town." March 14, 1849, "*Voted*, that the selectmen be authorized to borrow a sum of money, not to exceed seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, to meet the deficiency in the town's subscription for railroad stock." August 20, 1849, "Pursuant to an application and request of Stephen Gale, W. Melchor, John T. Coffin, Jeremiah Elkins and sixty-five other citizens of Meredith Bridge, dated July 25, 1849, made to the selectmen of the town, the latter established a village precinct there." March 9, 1852, "*Voted*, by 221 to 125, against amendment of State Constitution abolishing the religious test; by 174 to 165, in favor of the amendment abolishing the property qualification of voters." March 15, 1854, "*Voted*, that the town of Meredith build a town-house at Meredith village, providing the inhabitants of Third Division build one-half of the house by contribution, and pay their share to be raised by taxes. *Voted*, that the town build a town-house, in conjunction with the citizens of Meredith village, at Meredith village. *Voted*, that the town raise seven hundred and fifty dollars for the purpose of building a town-house at Meredith village, and that as much of that sum as may be necessary to do the same be applied thereto. *Voted*, that the town of Meredith build and finish a suitable town-house, and that the same be finished in season for the annual meeting to be holden on the second Tuesday of March, 1855. *Voted*, that John Haynes, William Pike and David B. Plumer shall be the building committee to see to the building of the town-house at Meredith village. *Voted*, that the selectmen be authorized to call the next annual town-meeting in 1855 at Meredith village, if the town-house is finished and is ready."

The Great Catastrophe.—The annual town-meeting met, pursuant to warning, at 9 A.M., March 13, 1855, in the yet unfinished town hall at Meredith village. Soon after organization, while preparing to take a vote by ballot, the rush of the voters, of whom there were from six to eight hundred present, threw too much weight upon the timbers sustaining the floor. They gave way and about one hundred and fifty were precipitated into the basement. Out of this vast mass of humanity sixty persons were carried from the ruins seriously injured, "with broken bones, dislocated joints and internal injuries." Four, James W. Durgin, Washington Smith, Benjamin D. Robinson and Nathaniel Nichols, died in a short time; a number of others were so injured as to cause their death after a longer period, and others were crippled for life. Medical aid was procured from all the adjoining towns and from Concord, and it was long before the community recovered from the terrible effect of the catastrophe.

In 1855, among the votes cast for representatives to General Court, Elizabeth Bachelder received three. In July of the same year, by act of the Legislature, the town of Meredith was divided and the town of Laconia organized, and, in 1859, a village precinct was laid out and established at Meredith village.

"The undersigned, Selectmen of Meredith, having, agreeably to a Petition of Amos Cram and others, inhabitants of Meredith Village, so called, established the following lines as the boundary of a Village Precinct, do commmence as follows: Beginning on Lake Winnipissiogee, opposite of the southeast corner of land owned by Joseph W. Lang and occupied by Thomas E. Lang, Jr., on the neck road, so called; thence northerly, across the said road on the line between the said Joseph W. Lang's land and land of Joseph Ela and on line between land of said Ela and George G. Hoyt; thence on line between Madison Chase and Joseph Ela to land of Dr. John Sanborn; thence northerly, between said Chase and said Dr. Sanborn's land, to the main road leading by Richard Neal's house; thence across said road between said Sanborn's and said Ela's land; thence on the northerly and easterly side of said Ela's land to land of Timothy Badger, on mill brook, near said Badger's bark-mill; thence westerly, on said mill brook and mill pond, to land of J. Ela; thence on said Ela's land to land of said Badger; thence between said Badger's land and land of Thomas E. Lang to land of Samuel Bean and John How; thence westerly, between the said Bean's and How's land and land of Thomas E. Lang, to Measley Pond; thence southerly on said Measley Pond to the main road leading from Meredith Village to William Pike's dwelling-house; thence easterly, across said road, to land of David Corliess; thence southerly, on said Corliss' land, to land of Bradbury Robinson; thence on the westerly, southerly and easterly side of said Robinson's land, across the main road leading from Meredith Village, by the house of A. P. Ladd, to Lake Winnipissiogee; thence on the westerly and northerly shore of said Lake to the bounds began at.

"GEORGE G. HOYT,
"DAVID R. LOVEJOY,
"SHEPARD ROWE,
} *Selectmen of Meredith.*

"Meredith, March 5th, 1859."

In 1871 the financial affairs of the town were found to be in a very unsatisfactory condition, and at a special town-meeting, held May 26th, a committee of investigation, consisting of S. W. Rollins, S. D. Pease and G. G. Hoyt, was appointed, and the selectmen were authorized to offer a reward of five hundred dollars "for the recovery of the town records and papers which had been lost." This committee had an arduous task which lasted several years, but it saved quite an amount of money for the town. At the same meeting the town voted one thousand dollars to pay "expense of defending the annexation of part of the town to Centre Harbor." January 21, 1873, the town voted to exempt from taxation for a term not exceeding ten years any manufacturing establishment which should be erected or put into operation with a capital of five thousand dollars or upwards. May 23, 1876, "*Voted* to build a Town-House on the lot of Josiah T. Sturtivent," and appropriated five hundred dollars in addition to what had been raised for that purpose; appointed George H. Clark, John S. Sanborn, Benjamin F. Wiggin a committee to convey the old lot to Mr. Sturtivent, if they accept his proposition, and to receive a conveyance of the lot from him in accordance therewith,

and to give a lease of the first story of the building. November 7, 1876, "*Voted* three hundred dollars, to provide seats, lights and warming apparatus for the new town hall." December 23, 1876, accepted and adopted the report of committee on town-house and ratified the deed taken and lease given by the committee.

CHAPTER V.

MEREDITH—(*Continued*).

War of the Rebellion—Action of the Town and Extracts from Town Records—Aid for Families of Volunteers—Bounties, etc.—Selectmen During the War—Recruiting Agents—Names of Soldiers—Roster of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.

The Civil War (1861–65).—Meredith furnished for this war, out of a voting population of but a few over five hundred, one hundred and twenty-two officers and soldiers of her townsmen, and one hundred and five volunteer substitutes,—making a total of two hundred and twenty-seven. The record is a noble one, and indicates that the spirit of patriotism which animated the first settlers still dwells in the breasts of its people, and that they are worthy sons of noble sires. We quote from the town records the action taken by the town.

September 12, 1861, the town "*Voted* to raise three hundred dollars, to be expended in aiding the wives and children (under sixteen years) of volunteers or enrolled militia of this State, who may be mustered or enlisted into the United States service, and also, for the aid of parents or children dependent on them for support." Levi Towle, Isaiah Winch and Simeon D. Pease were appointed a committee to appropriate the money.

January 7, 1862, "*Voted* to raise six hundred dollars on the credit of the town to aid the wives and children of enlisted soldiers, to be laid out under the direction of the selectmen."

March 11, 1862, "*Voted* to raise four hundred dollars for the benefit of the wives and children of enlisted soldiers."

July 1, 1862, "*Voted* to raise and pay to all persons that may enlist in the service of the United States, one hundred dollars; this includes the number to fill our quota of the first call. *Voted* to raise fifty dollars and pay to each person that enlists into the service of the United States to fill our quota on the last call." This vote was reconsidered, and in its place it was "*Voted* to appropriate and raise the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every soldier, citizens and residents of this town, who shall enter into the service of the United States on or before August 18, 1862; the same to be paid after the soldier is mustered into service, and not to exceed one hundred and one men; and the the selectmen are instructed to hire said sum of money upon the credit of the town."

October 4, 1862, "*Voted* to pay one hundred dollars to those that may enlist in the service of the United States as nine months' men to fill our quota, also to all those that have enlisted in said service since September 18, 1862;" also, "*Voted* to raise a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars to aid dependent families of volunteers that have enlisted into the service of the United States."

March 10, 1863, "*Voted* to raise, for the purpose of aiding dependent families of volunteers now in United States service, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and that the selectmen be authorized to hire and appropriate the same as it is needed."

August 1, 1863, "*Voted* to raise three hundred dollars for every man that is drafted into the United States service, or his substitute, to be paid after he is mustered into service."

December 1, 1863, "*Voted* to raise for the purpose of aiding the families of volunteers who have enlisted into the United States service from Meredith, or who may enlist under the call of the President for three hundred thousand men, and those that have been or may be conscripted into said service, or their substitutes, a sum not to exceed two thousand dollars, and that the selectmen be authorized to borrow the money on the credit of the town."

December 1, 1863, "*Voted* to raise a sum not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars, to be applied as bounties, with which to raise the quota of the town, under the last call of the President for three hundred thousand men, and that the selectman be instructed to fill the quota by themselves and agents."

March 8, 1864, a motion was made to pay enlisted men from this town one hundred dollars bounty. "*Voted* to amend this by adding one hundred dollars;" also, "*Voted* to raise ten thousand dollars, to be expended in obtaining volunteers for the army, at such times and as the agents deemed best."

June 6, 1864, "*Voted* to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be paid as bounties for volunteers, drafted men or their substitutes, who may be mustered into the service of the United States for the town, under any anticipated or future calls for volunteers or drafted men for such service."

August 11, 1864, "*Voted* to raise twenty thousand dollars, and appropriate the same as bounties to soldiers who shall be mustered into the United States service, to fill the last call of the Government, whether said soldiers shall voluntarily enlist or go as substitutes for drafted or enrolled men, and for bounties for men drafted under said call for one year, who shall be mustered into United States service as part of the quota of the town, and for incidental expenses in obtaining and recruiting the volunteers aforesaid."

March 1, 1865, "*Voted* to raise fifteen hundred dollars to aid families of volunteers, drafted men or their substitutes; also to raise fourteen thousand dollars to refund the money paid out by drafted men and

others who obtained substitutes who have filled the town's quota; also the amount raised by subscription to aid the same."

SELECTMEN DURING THE WAR.—As it required as high an order of statesmanship to creditably fill the office of selectman during this critical period as to be a Congressman in time of peace, we give the names of those entrusted with the office,—1861, John W. Bedee, Sheppard Rowe, Levi Towle; 1862, Levi Towle, Isaiah Winch, Simeon D. Pease; 1863–65, Colonel Ebenezer Stevens, Nathan L. True, John Smith (2d); 1866, John Smith (2d), Levi Towle, Charles L. Hoyt.

TOWN AGENTS.—Daniel S. Bedee and James H. Plaisted were recruiting agents to procure volunteers, and served through nearly every year of the war. Occasionally another was associated with them.

NAMES OF SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

(Taken from the selectmen's report of the year ending March 1, 1865. Those marked (*) are from other towns, reported with the company.)

Oscar G. Swasey, private, First New Hampshire Regiment, discharged and dead.
Sylvester Gordon, private, Second New Hampshire Regiment
Henry Clifton, private, Second New Hampshire Regiment.
George Piper, private, Third New Hampshire Regiment.
Edward E. Lawrence, private, Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, served three years and discharged.
Brackett L. Carr, private, Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, died from wounds.
Benjamin Fairfield, private, Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, dead.
Frank Garland, private, Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, dead.
N. S. F. Leavitt, private, Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, re-enlisted.
Michael Morris, private, Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, discharged.
Benjamin M. Bean, private, Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, discharged and dead.
Benjamin F. Chase, private, Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, killed in action.
John L. Hadley, private, Fifth New Hampshire Regiment.
John R. McCrillis, private, Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, re-enlisted and promoted to captain.
Edward Amidon, private, Fifth New Hampshire Regiment.
M. F. Hutchins, private, Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, discharged.
John Elliott, private, Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, discharged.
Frank B. Jenness, private, Fifth New Hampshire Regiment.
George W. Wiggin, private, Sixth New Hampshire Regiment.
Horace Sceggel, private, Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, discharged.
James M. Seavy, private, Seventh New Hampshire Regiment, re-enlisted and promoted.
Dr. H. H. Smith, surgeon, Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, transferred to Second Louisiana Cavalry, surgeon.
Philip McCrillis, private, Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, discharged.
Asa D. Peabody, private, Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, discharged and dead.
Reuben Bean, private, Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, died in service.
Lewis Bean, private, Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, died in service.
Stephen Hawkins, private, Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, died in service.
John P. Moulton, private, Eighth New Hampshire Regiment.
Albert Hodsdon, private, Eighth New Hampshire Regiment.
George C. Meserve, private, Eighth New Hampshire Regiment.
Freeman A. Chase, private, Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, wounded and discharged.
Daniel Bennett, private, Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, discharged.
Luther Dockham, private, Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, re-enlisted.
Joseph H. Chase, private, Ninth New Hampshire Regiment, died.
Nathaniel Nichols, private, Ninth New Hampshire Regiment, died in service.
Samuel P. Smith, private, Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, served three years and was discharged.
Simeon P. Smith, private, Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, died from wounds.
Lyman P. Tilton, private, Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment.
Charles S. Glidden, private, Thirty-third Massachusetts Regiment.
George Sturtevant, private, Thirty-third Massachusetts Regiment.
Edwin A. Leavitt, private, Pennsylvania Cavalry, promoted.
Richard W. Black.
Stephen Cornell, captain, United States army.
Melvin Chase, private, First New Hampshire Battery.

OFFICERS OF THE TWELFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Isaiah Winch, regimental quartermaster.
Daniel S. Bedee, adjutant, discharged.
Dr. J. H. Sanborn, assistant surgeon, discharged.
E. E. Bedee, sergeant-major, promoted to captain.
J. H. Prescott, quartermaster-sergeant, promoted to second lieutenant and discharged.

The following is the roster of Company I, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, from its organization to September 1, 1864:

J. W. Lang, Jr., received captain's commission in Company I September 8, 1862; honorably discharged August 19, 1864, for physical disability, on account of wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
W. H. H. Fernald, received first lieutenant's commission in Company I September 8, 1862; received captain's commission and transferred to Company A, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, December 20, 1863; honorably discharged Deeember 18, 1864.
William W. Stevens, received second lieutenant's commission September 8, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability April 5, 1863.
Goorge S. Cram, appointed orderly sergeant, to date from September 9, 1862; discharged for promotion March 6, 1863; received second lieutenant's commission and assigned to Company E, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, March 6, 1863; killed in battle at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Edwin Pronk,* sergeant, to date from September 9, 1862; discharged for disability August 4, 1863.
Levi Leach, appointed sergeant, to date from September 9, 1862; discharged for disability April 3, 1864, on account of wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
William P. Ham,* appointed sergeant, to date from September 9, 1862; appointed orderly sergeant November, 1863; discharged by reason of promotion February 3, 1864; received second lieutenant's commission and mustered and assigned to Company I February 4, 1864; died of wounds, June 15, 1864, received at Coal Harbor June 3, 1864.
Moses F. Hutchins, appointed sergeant, to date from September 9, 1862; left hand shot off accidentally in camp at Orleans, Va.; discharged December 12, 1862.
Alden A. Kidder, appointed corporal, to date from September 9, 1862; appointed sergeant, to date from January 1, 1863; appointed orderly sergeant, to date from February 4, 1864.
Moses Chapman, appointed corporal, to date from September 9, 1862; appointed sergeant to date from October 13, 1863.
Samuel W. George, appointed corporal, to date from September 9, 1862; died of congestion of the lungs in camp near Falmouth, Va., January 4, 1862.
George G. Badger, corporal; discharged for disability February 11, 1864, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
George W. Ham, appointed corporal, to date from September 9, 1862; discharged from hospital at Washington, D. C., December 29, 1862.
Loami Hartshorn, appointed corporal, to date from September 9, 1862; appointed sergeant to date from February 4, 1864.
Dudley F. Norris, appointed corporal, to date from September 9, 1862; appointed orderly-sergeant, to date from March 12, 1862; discharged for disability, November 2, 1863, on account of wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Robert Forsaith, appointed corporal, to date from September 9, 1862; killed in battle at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Edwin Avery,* died at Annapolis, Md., of chronic diarrhœa, October 30, 1863.

Oliver S. Bickford.
Charles R. Boynton,* died of chronic diarrhœa, July, 1864.
Winborn Bryant, discharged for disability December 10, 1863.
William O. Bryant, killed in battle at Coal Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Sullivan Bryant, wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and transferred to Invalid Corps December 8, 1863.
George L. Brown,* died May 22, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville.
Albert L. Busiel, died at Concord, N. H., date unknown; accidentally shot.
Dana Busiel.
Ezra B. Burbank.*
Rufus F. Bickford.*
Joseph G. Chapman, division wagon-master.
C. C. Chapman.
John P. Clay, died in June, 1864, of wounds received in front of Petersburg.
John P. Clifton.
George W. Clifton, appointed corporal January, 1864.
John F. Clough, discharged for disability October 17, 1863, from wounds received at Chancellorsville.
George S. Clough, discharged for disability November 17, 1862.
Charles B. Clough, died of chronic diarrhœa, October 8, 1863, at Meredith, N. H.
George W. Davis.
N. S. Davis, appointed corporal February, 1863; discharged for disability March 7, 1864, on account of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 3,1863.
John S. S. Dolloff, appointed corporal March, 1864; killed at Coal Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Levi S. Downing, died of camp fever in camp near Falmouth, Va., December 27, 1862.
Orlando Durgin,* October 19, 1862, sent to general hospital, Harper's Ferry, Va.
Carlton C. Durgin,* died in camp near Falmouth, Va., of camp fever, February 2, 1863.
George H. Follett,* died at Hartwood Church, Va., of measles, November 25, 1862.
William E. S. Foss, discharged from hospital at Philadelphia, Pa., January 14, 1863.
James Fullerton, died of typhoid fever in hospital at Berlin, Md., November 9, 1862.
N. L. Greenleaf, sent to general hospital, Washington, D. C., November, 17, 1862.
George W. Gines.*
George W. Gordon.*
Daniel F. A. Goss, discharged for disability September 4, 1863.
Albert A. Graves.*
Benjamin S. Hawkins,* died of chronic diarrhœa, September, 1862, at Centre Harbor, N. H.
William H. Hawkins, died June 16, 1863, of wound received at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
James Hawkins, died in hospital July 3, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
Lorenzo Hawkins.
Josiah B. Hill,* died in hospital at Harper's Ferry, Va., of typhoid fever, November 9, 1862.
George W. Hall, discharged for disability November 3, 1863.
James B. How.
Willard L. Huntress, discharged for disability April 16, 1864.
H. S. Hutchins,* wounded at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; promoted sergeant, to date from February 4, 1864; discharged for promotion. April 4, 1864; received second lieutenant's commission and assigned to First United States Volunteers; promoted to first lieutenant July, 1864.
Jeremiah F. Jenness, appointed corporal February, 1864.
Charles H. Jenness.
John H. Ladd.
John L. Lawrence, discharged for disability, December, 1862.
Bradford Leach, died of camp fever in camp, near Falmouth, Va., December 25, 1862.
Willie S. Leach, died in camp near Falmouth, Va., of camp fever, February 17, 1863.
Charles P. Leavitt,* discharged for disability June 15, 1864, on account of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
John Lovett, discharged for disability from camp near Falmouth, Va., March 28, 1863.
Walter G. Meloon, died in Washington, D. C., June 16, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
George S. McCrillis,* promoted corporal August, 1864, and promoted sergeant November, 1864.
John P. McKendrick, discharged September 1, 1863, for disability, by wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
George H. Moulton,* died in hospital at Washington, D. C., of typhoid fever, October 22, 1862.
N. Lyman Merrill,* appointed corporal November, 1861; promoted to sergeant, to date from May 1, 1864.
Albert Merrill.*
John N. Marshe, died at Convalescent Camp, Va., of diphtheria, June 30, 1863.
Samuel B. Noyes, wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; discharged April 24, 1864, for promotion; received second lieutenant's commission, and assigned to the First United States Volunteers; promoted to first lieutenant July, 1864.
George F. Nichols,* died of camp fever at camp near Knoxville, Md., October 24, 1862.
Enos H. Nudd.*
Charles H. Perkins, discharged from camp near Falmouth, Va., for disability, January 27, 1863.
Alonzo S. Philbrook, died of camp fever in camp near Falmouth, Va., December 22, 1862.
Oscar L. Piper, discharged for disability at camp near Falmouth, Va., April 16, 1863.
B. G. Piper,* died May 17, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Newton B. Plummer, received a captain's commission and assigned to the Thirty-second Regiment United States Volunteers March, 1864.
Nathan G. Plummer, appointed corporal, to date May 1, 1864; wounded at Coal Harbor, June 3, 1864.
H. S. Plaisted,* killed in battle at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
James Prescott, discharged for disability November 17, 1862.
Stephen J. Pitman.
Darius Robinson, accidentially shot on board cars between Baltimore and Washington, September 27, 1862.
William H. Rogers,* appointed corporal February, 1863; killed in battle at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
William H. Skinner.
Gilman Smith, died May 14, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
C. C. Smith.
Daniel Shaw, died May 17, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
William H. Stickney,* wounded in battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Edwin S. Towle,* discharged for disability July 16, 1863.
John W. Towle,* discharged for disability April 3, 1863.
W. S. True,* died of camp fever in camp near Falmouth, Va., December 25, 1862.
D. G. M. Twombly, killed in battle at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Simeon T. Ward,* appointed corporal January, 1864.
James Wallace,* killed in battle at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
John F. Webster, wounded in battle at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; appointed corporal May 1, 1864.
Ammon R. Webster,* wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; transferred to Invalid Corps April 10, 1864.
Thomas Welch, appointed corporal February 1864.

Under the call of the President, July 3, 1863, there were twenty-three men drafted September 29, 1863, all of whom furnished substitutes. Under the President's call made October 17, 1863, the town furnished twenty-six volunteers, only one (William Prescott) from the town. In answer to the call for more troops made March 14, 1863, Meredith furnished sixteen volunteers, as follows:

John R. McCrillis, Fifth New Hampshire; re-enlisted; promoted to captain.
William H. Lovering, First New Hampshire Cavalry; re-enlisted.
Luther Dockham, Eighth New Hampshire; re-enlisted.
Martin B. Plumber, First New Hampshire Cavalry.

The other twelve were not residents of Meredith. Three were drafted and furnished substitutes.

July 18, 1864, when the President called for five hundred thousand men, this town furnished forty-five men, of whom five were volunteers from Meredith, namely,—

George T. Cram, captain, First New Hampshire Cavalry.
George E. Gilman, lieutenant, First New Hampshire Cavalry.
John Badger, private, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery.
Oscar J. Piper, private, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery.
Frank B. Swain, private, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery.

Twenty enrolled men furnished substitutes; the remainder were volunteers, not residents (twenty in number).

Under the last call of the President, made December 19, 1864, nine enrolled men furnished substitutes, that number being more than sufficient to fill the quota, or accounts of credits for three years' men.

CHAPTER VI.

MEREDITH—(*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Vote of Town concerning Town Minister—Rev. Simon Finley Williams—Letter of Acceptance—Dismissal—First Congregational Society—Organization—Pastors—Church Edifices—Rev. Giles Leach—Rev. Charles Burnham—Original Members, Etc.—Second Advent.

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, STRAFFORD, SS.

"These are to notify and warn all the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the town of Meredith, who are legal voters in town affairs, to meet and assemble themselves at the North meeting-house, in said town, on Monday, the second day of January next, precisely at ten of the clock in the forenoon for the following purposes: Vizt.: 1ly. to choose a moderator for said meeting. 2ly. to see if the town will Vote to give the Reverend Mr. Simon Finley Williams a call to settle in the ministry in said town. 3dly. to see what encouragement they will Vote to give the said Mr. Williams for settling in said town, as above. 4thly. to choose a Committee, of as many persons as the town shall think proper, to treat with Mr. Williams on the matter, and make report to the town of Mr. Williams' aprobation or disaprobation of the encouragement. Voted 5ly. to pass any Vote or Votes in or about the said premises, as the town shall think best when met.

"Given under our hands and seal at Meredith, aforesaid, this tenth day December A. Domini, 1791.

"WILLIAM DAVIS, } *Selectmen*
"REUBEN MORGIN, } *of Meredith.*

"Meredith, January 2d, 1792.—We, the subscribers, hereby certify that the within notification for a town-meeting has been publicly posted in said town more than fifteen days last past.

"WILLIAM DAVIS, } *Selectmen*
"REUBEN MORGIN, } *of Meredith.*"

"At a legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Meredith, held at the north meeting-house, in said town, on Monday, the second day of January, 1792, for ye following purposes: Vizt.: Firstly, to choose a moderator to govern said meeting. Secondly, to see if the town will Vote to give the Reverend Mr. Simon Williams a call to settle in the ministry in said town, and to see what encouragement the town will Vote to give said Mr. Williams to settle in said town, as above, as town's minister.

"1ly. When met chose Capt. Joshua Woodman moderator for said meeting.

"2ly. the town clerk being absent, choose John Gilman, clerk, P. T., to keep the minutes of the meeting, who was sworn by the moderator, there being no magistrate present.

"3dly. Voted to give the said Mr. Williams a call to settle, as above, and Voted to choose a Committee to consult together what sums to offer to Mr. Williams and report to the town at this meeting for their acceptance or non-acceptance, and for that purpose chose as a committee Capt. William Davis, Lt Joseph Robards, Mr. Chase Robinson, Ens. Robert Bryant, Mr. Gideon Robinson, Ens. Daniel Smith, Ens. Joseph Neal, Lt. Reuben Morgin, John Robards, John Perkins, Moses Merrill, Capt. William Ray, Reuben Marston, William Pike and Jonathan Danforth. After said committee had consulted together on the premises made the following Report, Vizt.: that as their oppinion the town should build a house forty feet in length and thirty-two feet in width, two stories high, for said Mr. Williams, on the first Division lot, in said town, called the minister's lot, and board, clapboard and shingle said house and make and compleate a good cellar under the one-half of said house, and build a good stack of chimneys in said house, and finish three rooms in said house in a good workmanlike manner, to be done and compleated by the first of November next, as a settlement, and to give the said Mr. Williams sixty pounds, as sallery, yearly, so long as he shall continue to be the town's minister, the one-third part of said sum to be paid in cash, the one-third part to be paid in good beef and pork, the above beef and pork to be at the common cash price; which report the town Voted to receive. The town chose a committee of three persons, Vizt.: Capt. William Davis, Capt. William Ray and Lt. Joseph Robards, to present the same to Mr. Williams for his aprobation or disaprobation. The town also Voted that if Mr. Williams should settle in town that he shall preach in the second and third Divisions their full proportion according to the money they pay towards the support of said Mr. Williams, if requested.

"Attest,—

"JOSHUA WOODMAN, *Moderator.*
"JOHN GILMAN, *Clerk, P. T.*"

"MEREDITH, January the 28th, 1792.

"*Gentlemen:*

"As God the Supreme has seen meet to bring me among you to preach the glad tidings which the gospel affords, and has disposed the hearts of the people of this town to manifest so strong an attachment towards me as to make choice of me in so public and united a manner to settle among you as a gospel minister, as appears from the Votes Committed to me as a committee, chosen by the town at a legal meeting for that purpose, I have, in the most serious and prayerful manner, attended to your invitation, wishing not to keep you in long suspense respecting the matter, have thought it to be my duty to give this, my answer, in the affirmative, praying that the God of peace may so rule in each of our hearts that the connection may be for the advancement of His glory and our mutual happiness; that I may be enabled, by divine assistance, to serve you in the sacred office, and being faithful to my Lord in performance of the solemn vows already taken upon me, and that you all may ever hear the word with joy and be nourished thereby, that I may, to the end of my short life, have abundant reason to adore the God who sent me to feed his flock in this place by our adhearing to the rules of the Gospel shall at some future day be my crown and joy in the Lord.

"I am, Gentlemen, with all possible esteem,

"Your friend and pastor-elect,

SIMON FINLEY WILLIAMS.

"TO CAPT. DAVIS, } *Committee*
"CAPT. RAY, } *of the*
"LIEUT. ROBERTS, } *Town.*"

The pastorate of Mr. Williams did not result in as much good as might have been expected from these sonorous expressions, as his private life was not in conformity with his belief and caused much discontent and scandal. Cognizant of this, in 1797 he asked for his dismissal; but the town voted not to dismiss him, but appointed a committee "to confer and arbitrate with him." "He had to give up all the back-pay due him of one hundred and fifty pounds,—40 pounds in back sallery and six acres of land, and 80 pounds lawful money, in other pay, and an addition of 9 acres of land." And finally, six months after his request, the town "*Voted* to dismiss Rev. S. F. Williams from this ministry, he giving up fifteen acres of land and all the back sallery."

Congregational Church—FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.—The Congregational Church in Centre

Harbor and Third Division of Meredith was organized February 20, 1815, by the assistance of Rev. Edward Warren, missionary. Moses Morse was elected deacon of said church. On March 11, 1817, the town took action on the article in the warrant calling the meeting, "to see if the town has any objection to a society being incorporated in the Third Division of said town, to be known by the name of the First Congregational Society in Meredith," and "*Voted* that Ebenezer Pitman, Jr., the representative, be instructed to care for the bill of incorporation before the Legislature, that the town funds may not be embraced in the act of incorporation."

March 24, 1817, Rev. Daniel Smith was installed over said church. The meetings were held half the time on Centre Harbor Hill, and the other half in the Third Division of Meredith, in a church built a mile and one fourth north of Meredith village, which was raised in 1808, and owned by Congregationalists and Calvinistic Baptists. Rev. Daniel Smith died in Meredith August 18, 1824. The next mention we have of a settled pastor is January 1, 1829, when Rev. Reuben Porter was installed, and, April 27, 1830, was dismissed. He was followed by the Rev. Joseph Lane, who entered upon his pastorate April 20, 1831, and was dismissed in April, 1833.

April 19, 1831, this church "*Voted* to assume the name of the First Congregationalist Church in the Third Division of Meredith." A new church edifice was built one-fourth of a mile north of Meredith village by this church and society, and was dedicated February 7, 1833.

After the dismissal of Rev. Joseph Lane, for nearly three years, Rev. Abram Wheeler acted as pastor. March 28, 1838, Rev. Eli W. Taylor was installed, and his dismissal took place September 12, 1841.

Rev. Giles Leach was installed over this church November 23, 1842. A brief sketch of this earnest and fervent preacher of the gospel, and of one who left a pleasant memory of his life and ministry in Meredith, is in place here. Mr. Leach was born in Bridgewater, Mass., April 1, 1801. He graduated at Amherst College in 1826 and at Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary in 1833. His first parish was Sandwich, N. H.; from there he was called to this town, where he remained nearly twelve years, severing his connection with this church May 23, 1854. His next pastorate was in Wells, Me.; then he went to Rye, N. H. Here his wife died, and at the urgent solicitation of his four daughters, he resigned his charge, and made his home with them, passing the different seasons of the year at their homes. At present writing he is rapidly approaching the dark river of death, having had paralysis. He is a man of whom it can truly be said, "In him there is no guile."

Rev. Charles Burnham became pastor of the church January 8, 1857; his pastorate was one of the longest ever known in its history. His dismissal took place April 19, 1871. He was a scholarly man and an eloquent preacher. In November, 1872, Rev. George J. Bard succeeded Mr. Burnham, and was dismissed November 28, 1882. Rev. John E. Wildey was ordained and installed as pastor February 28, 1883, and is the present clergyman.

About 1842 the church building was removed to its present location. In 1871 it was enlarged and thoroughly repaired at an expense of over four thousand dollars. In 1878 the society built a chapel near their church. February 20, 1885, this church celebrated its seventieth anniversary.

The following were the thirteen original members of the church: Ephraim Doton, David Robinson, Moses Morse, Jeremiah Towle, Joshua Norris, Stephen Norris, Hannah Morse, Elizabeth Robinson, Mary Ladd, Abigail Norris, Dorethy Sturtevant, Sarah Norris, Susannah Doton. During its existence there have been enrolled three hundred and ten members, and its present membership is eighty-three. The church and society are free from debt. The Sabbath-school numbers eighty scholars and eleven teachers.

We copy, as worthy of notice in these days of "woman's rights," one of the rules published by this church in 1829:

"*Resolved*, that it is the duty of Parents and Guardians to require the children and members of their respective families punctually to attend the public worship of God on the Sabbath and at other seasons, as opportunity may present, and utterly to forbid their attending the meetings of Female preachers or speakers."

The present deacons are Moses Morse, John Osgood, John Sanborn, Richard Furber, Daniel Norris, Levi Leach, Horatio N. Newell, George N. Wiley, Charles Maloon. Clerk, James Seavey.

Second Advent.—In 1843, Rev. William Miller and Rev. Joshua V. Himes held the first Millerite, or Second Advent meetings in the town, and from that time there has been occasional preaching by various persons. The number of believers in this faith was once quite large, and a meeting-house was erected on the "Neck," but no organized society was formed and no stated services held regularly. At present meetings are held at the town hall.

CHAPTER VII.

MEREDITH—(*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY—(*Continued*).

The Original Baptist Church—Character of Its Members—Elder Folsom—Description and Fate of the Old Meeting-House—Petition for Vote of Town Concerning, and Incorporation of, the Society—Elder Parker Fogg—Elder Lewis Caswell—Other Pastors—Disbanding of the Society—Second Baptist Church—Organization—First Place of Worship—Brick Meeting-House—Pastors—Meredith Village Church—Membership—Sabbath-School.

The Original Baptist Church of Meredith.—The village church of the denomination, being part heir

and successor, was founded in 1779, a little more than a decade after the incorporation of the town. In the hundred years and more which have passed the successive societies have had their seasons of great usefulness and prosperity, and have also had their dark days of trial and adversity. Through their chosen elders and teachers they have ministered to the spiritual needs of four generations of the Meredith people. This church was founded during the War of the Revolution, when men and the country were unsettled, when opportunities of education were very limited and the code of morals different from the present time, when the demoralizing influences of war—which one generation can hardly live down—were upon the people and when everything was more or less in a state of chaos. The men who founded this first Baptist Church were "men of strong convictions concerning the truth, and considered doctrinal views essential to church membership, withdrawing the hand of fellowship on more than one occasion from those who dissented in some way from the articles of faith. They took the Bible as their counselor in all spiritual matters, and they refused to walk in fellowship with those who perverted and ignored the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper. They were also zealous in propagating the peculiar tenets of their faith. Yet it was not only purity of doctrine, but purity of life and conduct, for which they earnestly strove. The records of their times show that it was not only considered a matter of discipline for any church member to indulge in intemperance or any other vice, but, as now, it was in some degree an occasion of social ostracism." In this brief tribute we clearly perceive that they followed the dictates of their consciences with firmness. Of the original settlers in Meredith (originally New Salem), the larger half came from towns in Rockingham County. They settled near the Parade (see Meredith's Parade, in this history), and from time to time, probably commencing as early as 1770, they received the spiritual ministrations of Dr. Samuel Shepard, of Brentwood, a skillful and learned physician, an eloquent preacher and a Baptist missionary. Through his efforts, the cause of the Master was so strengthened that on the 4th of November, 1779, the people met at Mr. William Mead's and, without ceremony, formed themselves into a church. They adopted the name of Anti-Pedo Baptist Church of Meredith at a meeting held Aug. 3, 1780, and adopted Calvinistic articles of faith. On the 21st of August in the same year nineteen male and eight female members were added to the church, and at the meeting held to vote on their reception John Gilman was chosen clerk of the society. Nicholas Folsom and Abram Swain were chosen ruling elders, and Jonathan Edgerly and Brother Crocket deacons. The right hand of fellowship was given to the deacons by Elder Folsom, and the ordination prayer was made by John Mead. John Kimball and Gideon Robins assisted in the laying on of hands. After this their numbers so increased that, in 1782, it was voted, after a season of prayer and fasting, to set apart Nicholas Folsom to the work of the Christian ministry. Accordingly, on the second Wednesday in September of the same year, a council of the ministers and delegates from the churches in Brentwood, Madborough, Gilmanton and Sandwich, met and ordained Mr. Folsom, the sermon being preached by Elder Hooper, of Brentwood. In the same year an effort was made to make Elder Folsom the town minister, but the town voted not to receive him. He was generally respected, but the voters objected to his doctrinal views. Elder Folsom, however, continued to preach until near the close of the eighteenth century, one-half the time in Meredith and one-half in Sanbornton, during which time the Meredith Church lost forty-five members, who removed their membership to Sanbornton, it being nearer their homes. These meetings of the church were held at school-houses and private residences, in the three divisions of the town, and were called branch or neighborhood meetings. In the absence of Elder Folsom, some of the associate elders or deacons officiated.

Elder Folsom received no compensation for his services except by the voluntary contribution of the people. He rode about the country on horseback, and whatever he received by way of donation found a place in his capacious saddle-bags. He owned a good farm in Meredith, which he cultivated.

He is mentioned as being a plain, direct and forcible preacher, preaching what he believed the truth, without fear or favor. Many of the older people recollect hearing their parents relate his witty sayings, and homely but telling illustrations.

There are several versions concerning the fate of the old meeting-house, which was probably built during the last decade of the century. The following is from one of the old citizens:

"The original meeting-house was about the size of a district school-house and stood on the left-hand side of the highway. Early in this century it was set on fire by a Mrs. Morgan, an erratic woman, and wholly destroyed. She lived in the neighborhood and was offended because the people came to her house at the intermission of services to warm themselves, for in those days places of worship were not warmed, and declared she would have relief from the annoyance. Her husband paid for the building destroyed."

The society then worshiped in the town-house, which stood on the Meredith village border of the Parade, occupying it one Sunday and the Congregationalists the next, and also alternating in the occupancy of a meeting-house in the Third Division of the town. The town-house had the old-fashioned high-back pews, a high pulpit, above which was a sounding-board, and a gallery on the highway end, under which was the entrance. This arrangement could not have lasted many years, as a second place of worship was built near the General Wadleigh place, where the Union School-house now stands. The cottage near the Wadleigh house was the parsonage.

From 1800 to 1820 little of note occurred. The church was compelled to discipline some of its members, and to wage a continual war against the besetting sin of the times, intemperance, but the branch and neighborhood meetings were continued, and the membership increased. Elder Folsom, whose life had been one of self-sacrifice to duty, began now to show signs of age. He had gone cold, weary and hungry for the Master's cause, and knew little of the comforts of this generation. Even his fireside, which, however poor and humble, might have been pleasant, was made uncomfortable. It is said he tried to keep the church records upon birch-bark. He wrote by the light of a tallow dip, and upon complaining at one time to his wife of the poor light, she seized the records and threw them into the fire, saying she would make it light enough for him. The records were rewritten from memory.

Rev. Nicholas Folsom was born in Brentwood, N. H., in 1747. His father was an Englishman, named John Smith, who took the name Folsham from his native town after he came to America, and became a settler in Meredith in 1778, accompanied by his son Nicholas, who, in his youth, was a soldier in the Indian War, and who, in July, 1777, enlisted in Captain Chase Taylor's company of volunteers from Sanbornton, and fought valiantly in the battle of Bennington. He was in service until September 18, 1777. He lives in the memory and traditions of Meredith as a man of more than ordinary gifts, fond of telling, both in and out of the pulpit, incidents of warlike experience. Tall, dark-complexioned, well-proportioned he was one who never thought it necessary to be stern, even in moments of religious excitement. He was thoroughly in earnest, however, and deeply impressed that he was a chosen instrument to preach the gospel to the pioneers. It is stated that he often started from home without his breakfast, preaching in Meredith, Moultonborough and Sandwich the same day, reaching home at night after a travel of almost forty miles, and going supperless to bed. This was his life for many years. After the ordination of his successor, Elder Fogg, Elder Folsom passed the remainder of his life upon his farm, where he died December, 1830, aged eighty-three years.

During the pastorate of Elder Folsom this society was incorporated, and became a legal body, as is shown by these documents.

The following is a copy of the petition of the Baptist Society for an incorporation, 1797.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire convened at Concord June, 1797:

"Humbly Sheweth the Petition of the undersigned that they are and have been a Religious Society in the town of Meredith for a Number of years Past Known by the Name of the Baptist Society and have Erected a meeting-house and ordained a Leading teaching Elder But we Labour under Some Disadvantages for Not being Incorporated into a Body Poletick so far as to manage our Parroshall affairs and Being unconnected with the other Society in said town we your Humble Petitioners pray this Honorable Court to pass an act to Encorporate Said Society with full Power to transact their own matters as Concern them at any time as are Incident to a Religious Society we Desire that said Incorporation may be such that any Person or Persons may hereafter have Liberty at any time to Joyn this Society or withdraw them selves therefrom as they may see fit and as in Duty Bound we your humble Petitioners Shall Ever Pray

"Meredith April 1797

"Abraham Swain, John Mead, Stephen Mead, Ebenr Pitman, Ebenr Pitman, Jr, Elias Swain, Jun., Edward fox, Elisha Piper, Daniel Piper, Daniel Smith, 3d, Samuel Edgerly, Jesse Plumer, Moses Plumer, Amos Plumer, nathan plumer, Taylor Pearson, Levi Leavitt, Joseph Pearson, Joshua Woodman, James Sanborn, Jesse Plumer, Jur, Jethro Pearson, Nathaniel Plumer, Joseph Goss, Wm Randlett, Enoch Gordon, James Gordon, Levi Randlet, Amos Levitt, John Robinson, Nathanael folsom, thomas Dolloff, Joshua Moses, Joseph Moses, Joshua Crocket, thomas Crosbie, David Boynton, Jr, Jeremiah Pike, John Swain, Samuel Sibley, William pike, Benjamin Peas, Timothy Wamouth, timothy morrill, Benjamin Crosbie, James Peas, Nicholas Smith, Joseph Pease, Jonathan Farrar, Philip Connor, Bradstreet Wiggin, John McDaniel, hesekiah swain, David Lawrence, Stephen Farrer, Job Judkins, Jonathan Killey, Gordon Lawrence, Abraham Drake.

"the under Signed have no objections to the prayer of the within Petition being Granted we being Inhabitants of said meredith—

"may 1797—

"Ebenezer Smith, Daniel Smith, Isaac farrar, Robert Bryant, Ebenr Weeks, Reuben morgin, James Nichols, John Cate, Jonathan Page, Elias Philbrick, John Perkins, Daniel Colby."

A copy of the foregoing was posted at the house of "David Boynton, Inholder," and served on the selectmen. (See following document).

VOTE OF THE TOWN RELATIVE TO THE BAPTIST SOCIETY, 1797.

"Strafford ss Meredith August 28th 1797

"At a Legal town Meeting this day holden at the North Meeting-House in said town the fourth article in the Warrant for said Meeting to Consider of the Petition of the Baptist Society of this town at the General Court of this State Praying for an incorporation

"*Voted* that they would not uppose the Petition of the Baptist Society at the General Court praying for an incorporation—

"The Above is a true Coppy from record Attest—

"DANIEL SMITH Jr *Town Clerk*"

The society was incorporated by an act passed December 14, 1797.

About the time Elder Folsom's health and powers declined, at a meeting held at the house of John Wadleigh, Parker Fogg was admitted to membership in the church by letter. He was a brilliant and enthusiastic young man and apparently zealous in building up the cause. Accordingly, it was voted to give him ordination, the exercises to take place in February, 1821, at the meeting-house in the Third Division. There is no record of the ordination. Elder Folsom died soon after, and Mr. Fogg became sole pastor.

"At first Elder Fogg was an acceptable preacher and instrumental in doing good; but he had inherited a strong appetite for intoxicating liquor, which proved his ruin and was the cause of great sorrow and trial to the church. After he had been pastor for a number of years it became evident that he lacked the powers of self-control, and indulged too freely in the use of intoxicants. Many became dissatisfied with him as pastor and declined to hear him preach. Noticing the change in the feelings of the membership towards him, he resigned his charge and engaged in missionary labor for the State Convention. The evil habit, however, increased upon him until it completely destroyed his usefulness as a

minister. These and other complications served to check, to a great degree, the growth of the church." From 1824 to 1829 the organization appears to have been dormant, but in 1829 a number of students at the New Hampton Institution were zealous in the Master's cause and had a wish to labor in this town and some of the surrounding ones, in the hope of causing a revival. Among this number was an earnest and talented young man, afterward a successful evangelist, who visited this church and held protracted meetings. He was assisted by Elder Evans, by Elder James Barnaby, also a student and a man who figured conspicuously in the anti-Masonic excitement of the times, and by some of the local brethren. These meetings were the cause of great good to all the churches in the vicinity. On the 29th of October, 1829, a large number were baptized by Elder Evans. On the 21st of December, Lewis Caswell joined the church by letter, and it was voted to give him ordination, which was done on the 31st of January, 1830. Elder Caswell proved to be the right man in the right place, and the year that followed was one of the greatest blessings to the church of any in its history. In 1831 thirteen members withdrew to form the Second Baptist Church of Meredith, and in 1833 others withdrew to form the church at Piper's Mills. In 1833 a council was convened to consider the charges against Mr. Fogg, then still a member of the church. The charges, "intemperate habits," were sustained and he was deposed from the ministry. But Parson Fogg had many excellent qualities; he is remembered as a friendly, kind-hearted and sympathetic man. He had uncommon gifts; he once read a paper before a large assembly of ministers on "The connection of time with eternity," which created a profound impression. His memory should not be treated lightly, nor his habits be censured too severely. He lived at a time when the use of stimulants was more common than now; when they were less under the ban of society. Elder Caswell resigned after the deposition of Mr. Fogg. He was a man of exalted piety and highly regarded by his people. He was a strong, positive man, unbending and uncompromising in his views touching society affairs, and was one of the few New Hampshire preachers who, from 1827 to 1835, and later, were outspoken in their condemnation of Free-Masonry.

During 1834 and 1835 the church had no regular pastor. In December, 1835, the Rev. A. M. Swain, of Salem, N. Y., was engaged to preach. He remained about two years, the society showing a falling off in membership during his pastorship. In 1838 and 1839 the church was destitute of a pastor. In 1839 the church ordained the Rev. Barzilla Pierce as pastor. Elder Pierce remained until 1842. In 1843 the church was apparently in a prosperous condition. During the years of 1844 and 1845, Elder Chickering, of New Hampton, supplied one-third of the time, and two-thirds for the second or village church. The church struggled on for a year or more, but finding it impossible to sustain preaching, in 1846 disbanded by general consent. In justice, however, it should be said that "the good people who formed its membership through all these years seem to have striven to support the preaching of the gospel and to maintain a proper measure of discipline. That, after nearly seventy years of effort, they were compelled to disband was not their fault. Situated as the church was, half-way between the fast-growing villages of Meredith Bridge (now Laconia) and Lake village on one side and Meredith on the other, the result was only a question of time. But the work that was done and the good accomplished will be recorded in the Lamb's Book of Life, and the record thereof shall not pass away like the things of this world, but will continue unto the end of time."

The Second Baptist Church was formed, during the revival of 1881, by thirteen members of the First Baptist Church. The petition was signed by Benjamin R. Rollins and eighteen others, and on the 30th of May the request was granted. On the 1st of June the petitioners met and formed themselves into a church. At this meeting they voted to call an ecclesiastical council to assemble June 15th, which was done; the council convened and the organization completed according to denominational custom. The sermon was preached by the Rev. William Taylor, who preached for the church two years, the services being held at the Towle Hill meeting-house. In the mean time the society voted to build a meeting-house of brick, and Elder Taylor selected the location, and the church was built "upon a rock," and although a large undertaking for so small a society, yet it was completed, and some years since entirely paid for. In 1834 the church settled its first pastor, Rev. Christy G. Wheeler, who, on account of failing health, resigned. Mr. Daniel Mattison then supplied, and in December, 1836, he was ordained; but in November, 1840, he died, leaving a character of most earnest piety. He is remembered also as a man of promise and power. For a year or two after Mr. Mattison's death the pulpit was supplied by New Hampton students; but in January, 1842, a call was extended to Rev. Samuel Eastman, which was accepted, but he resigned at the end of the year, not being fully Calvinistic in his views. His pastorate, however, was a successful one, inasmuch as there were many additions to the church. From that time until 1845 there was no settled pastor; then Rev. Samuel Cook was ordained and remained with the church until April, 1849, when he resigned. Some time between the years 1845 and 1849 the church solicited and received aid from the State Convention. Elder Cook was a very earnest man, and gained the affection of his people. In May, 1849, the Rev. E. W. Cressy, of Concord, became pastor, but owing to

the dissension in the church, arising from the revision of the church creed, his labors were of no avail, and December, 1850, he resigned. After that there was occasional preaching; then the house was closed.

In 1852, Rev. Stephen G. Abbott offered to preach if the people would open the house. His offer was accepted, and he was acting pastor until 1855, and the people have reason to think of him and his services with gratitude.

In 1856, Rev. George Daland, of South Braintee, Mass., was settled; but at this time the slavery question was the disturbing element of the country, and the church was not exempt from its influence, and in 1858, Mr. Daland closed his pastorate in Meredith.

The following two years the church was without a pastor.

About 1860 the title Second Baptist Church (there being no First Church then existing) was changed to Meredith Village Baptist Church.

In 1861, Rev. Nathaniel Goodhue was pastor; but, in the fall of 1863, he desired his dismissal, as he was no longer in accord with the tenets of the denomination. He was followed by Rev. H. I. Campbell, who remained about two years.

Rev. Joseph Storer became pastor in February, 1866, and served until 1872, building up the cause zealously. During this time the church edifice was repaired. Following his resignation the church was closed, but from 1873 to the fall of 1875 the pulpit was supplied by efficient preachers of the gospel, when Rev. William H. Stewart took charge of the church and Sunday-school, and by his fervor and zeal revived the local interests of the parish.

Mr. Stewart was a chaplain in the navy and was compelled to resign at the end of two years, being ordered to report for duty.

Rev. T. M. Merriman was pastor from 1877 to 1879.

The next pastor was Rev. James Graham, who supplied for the church from January to May, 1879, when he was regularly ordained.

Mr. Graham resigned July, 1884, and January, 1885, Rev. S. P. Everett, the present pastor, became his successor.

He is a man possessing characteristics which should win for him success in his chosen field of labor. Quick, energetic, with pleasing manners and of sound doctrinal faith, the church bids fair to go on and prosper under his earnest teachings. The resident membership of the church in 1884 was eighty. The Sabbath-school had one hundred and sixty scholars and fourteen teachers.

CHAPTER VIII.

MEREDITH—(*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY—(*Continued*).

The Free-Will Baptist Church—Origin—First Meeting—Baptisms—Under New Durham Church—Officers and their Duties—First Monthly Meeting—"Labor and Exclusion"—Separate Organization—Extent—Religious Interest—Branches—Houses of Worship—Early Ministry—Early and Later Pastors—General Conference, Etc.—The Meredith Village Church — Organization — Pastors, Etc. — Reorganization — Names of Organizing Members—First Church Edifice—Pastors—Chapel and Remodeling Church—Membership — Sabbath-School—Church at Meredith Centre.

The Free-Will Baptist Church.—The Free-Will Baptist Church of Meredith had its origin in this town in the year 1800. Elder Simon Pottle, of Middleton,—a ready speaker, but wanting in caution, which finally proved his ruin,—came into that part of the town now known as Oak Hill, about two and a half miles from the village, and held some meetings. At the first meeting, as the record runs, "seven professed to be brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. The work increased in a most glorious manner." This was in August of that year. September 3d, Elder Richard Martin, of Gilford, came and baptized fourteen persons, viz.: Robert Smith, Abigail Smith, Polly Smith, William Pike, Phebe Pike, Nancy Pike, Rebecca Pease, Rebecca Pease (2d), Robert Pease, Nathaniel Pease, Simeon Pease, Theodore Hart, Peter Peters and Sally Sinclair. On the 23d of the same month he baptized eleven more. The next day Elder Pottle baptized a few. Baptisms were frequent there and in Centre Harbor. It is probable the form of the organization took place at the first baptism under the name of "Monthly Meeting of Meredith," and was regarded a branch of the New Durham mother-church. This took place September 3, 1800, as the record of the second baptism (September 23d) says, "and were added to this Monthly Meeting." At their first monthly meeting, October 11th, after their organization, Simeon Pease—years after chosen deacon—was appointed clerk. At that meeting they petitioned the Quarterly Meeting, held the next week at New Durham, to be recognized and constituted a Monthly Meeting. Thirty-three signed the petition, being the then members of the meeting. The following Wednesday, the Quarterly-Meeting convened and their request was granted, and they were received and recognized as a Monthly Meeting and a branch of the New Durham Church. The name, then, of the community of churches was "Free-Will Anti-Pedo Baptists." The notice of the Quarterly Meeting's action was signed by Elder John Shepard, moderator, and Elder Benjamin Randall, clerk. They adopted the "Order and Discipline of the New Durham Church," (the first church organized by Elder Randall, the founder of the Free-Will Baptist denomination, in 1780). This "Order and Discipline" recognized for officers, teaching elders, ruling elders, deacons, wardens, treasurer and clerk. The teaching elders were

preachers. The ruling elders were to have the oversight of the church, and, in the absence of a preaching elder, could administer the ordinances. "They must be plain in dress and temperate in living;" they were to "improve their gifts," and, frequently, they became preachers. The deacons, in addition to their proper duties, could administer the ordinances in the absence of a teaching and ruling elder. They also were to exercise their gifts. Wardens were to look after the finances, assessing and collecting taxes for church purposes. The record of the first Monthly Meeting after the Quarterly Meeting recognition says,—

"Opened the meeting with repeated petitions to Almighty God for His assistance and direction in the duties of the day, and He was pleased to answer, to our souls' great joy and satisfaction. All glory to His Heavenly Name! Each member present related the travail of his mind to great satisfaction, with firm resolutions to press on towards the glorious work. Our meeting continued until about eleven o'clock in the evening, with strong cries and groanings in travail for the prosperity of Zion, that her gates might be crowded with converts! We have cause to say it was good for us to meet together, for Zion's God was with us of a truth, and His Almighty power was made manifest in a wonderful manner. Then concluded with a few songs of praise to our Governor and King!"

Their "Order and Discipline" required the meeting to report to the Quarterly Meeting every session by delegates, and to present the book of records for inspection. Labor was carried on with disorderly and delinquent members by the meeting, but "rejectment" was by the Quarterly Meeting. A letter was made out and forwarded to the party excluded, signed by the moderator and clerk of the meeting.

This form of organization went on for a while, till the meeting requested the Quarterly Meeting to allow them full power to manage their own affairs, and their request was granted. In April following the organization, John Knowles, of Centre Harbor, was chosen ruling elder, and Nicholas Smith, of New Hampton, deacon; and, subsequently, they were ordained as such. Afterwards (1803) Theodore Hart was appointed ruling elder, and Daniel Veasey deacon.

The religious interest at the beginning continued, and frequent baptisms were had until, on the 1st of January, the meeting numbered fifty-six. The work gradually spread over this and adjoining towns till the membership embraced not only Meredith, but New Hampton, Centre Harbor and Centre Harbor Neck, Holderness, Moultonborough and Moultonborough Neck. At the end of the second year the meeting numbered one hundred and thirty-four. Subsequently it numbered more than double, if not thrice, that number.

The meetings in their early history were characterized by great religious fervor and power. Not infrequently persons were known to possess so much "power" as to lose consciousness and would remain in this state for hours. All understood this; no one was alarmed or thought it strange. There were seasons of spiritual agony called a travail of soul. Often conversions took place at these meetings.

The record of an adjourned meeting held at Wadleigh Cram's, Centre Harbor, February 20, 1801, says,—

"We found it to be a meeting-place, indeed, for Jesus was with us, and so refreshed our souls, that, for a long time, there was a shouting like men filled with wine. A number of our young converts, who were about four months old, were filled with the spirit of prophecy and spake with new tongues, declaring the house of Saul waxes weaker and the house of David stronger. Glory to God!"

Their Christian zeal and love, and readiness in obeying the commands of Christ, are seen by a record of a meeting for baptism, held at William Clark's, in Centre Harbor, January 28th, just previous to the above-mentioned meeting, when Elder Pottle baptized three through the ice at the head of Waukawan Lake, the ice being two feet in thickness.

When without a preacher they conducted their meetings among themselves, the ruling elder presiding. The meeting soon covered so large a territory that branch ones were formed, which monthly reported to the parent. The first year a class was formed on Centre Harbor Hill, under the care of Ruling Elder J. Knowles, which afterwards grew into a church. The next year a branch meeting was formed on Moultonborough Neck. The following year, 1803, one was formed in the "Second Division" of Meredith, ultimately becoming a church now in existence. Some time after, one was formed in the west part of Centre Harbor and Holderness. Still later, another church sprang up in East Holderness. In 1838 a church was formed at the village out of the old church. In 1839 another one was formed out of its membership on Meredith Neck, which, in 1843, was largely broken up, and which finally became extinct. Thus reduced in membership and territory, the mother-church became small and feeble. This church has had a wide-spread influence. It has had much to do with moulding the religious sentiment and opinions of this region, and in gathering men out of sin. A house of worship was built between 1800 and 1804, not long after the establishment of the meeting. In later years it was remodeled into the form it now has. The church had not in those early years a stated ministry, for a settled pastor was then hardly known in this denomination. The supply was mostly by traveling preachers; yet, at a comparatively early date, this church had stated supplies and pastors. Among the first preachers were Pottle, Martin, Magoon, Dana and Colby. Later were Moody, Hill, Manson, Stevens, the Pettingills, Perkins, Webber, Sanborn, Knowles, Jackson, Moulton, Sinclair and Veasey. Its experience has been varied. For a number of years its prosperity was far beyond anything now known in a country place, numbering its membership to three hundred and fifty-two. Then there were seasons of "low-tide." Although so many churches and societies have been formed out of its membership and territory, still it *lives*, though greatly reduced in size.

In 1832 the Sixth General Conference of the denom-

ination was held with this church. There was a large attendance. The business was transacted at the Pease School-house, and the worship conducted at the church and in the adjacent grove. Of the delegates attending, Rev. S. Curtis, of Concord, still survives. Of the large number of ministers present, not delegates, Rev. J. Woodman, Rev. D. Jackson and Rev. D. P. Cilley and perhaps others are now living.

The present pastor of the old (Oak Hill) church is the venerable and faithful Rev. J. Erskine, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the above valuable sketch.

The Meredith Village Free-Will Baptist Church was organized October 18, 1838. The council was composed of the following brethren: Peter Clark, Hiram Stevens, E. Mack, D. Pettingill, H. Webber and E. Wiley. Peter Clark was chairman and E. Mack scribe.

A communication was presented to this council from the First Free-Will Church in Meredith (Oak Hill), setting forth the action of that church and the granting of letters of dismission to fifty-four members of that church for the purpose of organizing a church at Meredith village. With these persons we find the names of Daniel Smith, David Vittum and John Haynes.

The organization was completed and rules were adopted, taking the Holy Scriptures as their guide in faith and doctrine, and a very decided position on the temperance question. David Vittum and John Haynes were chosen deacons, and Josiah C. Vittum clerk. A request was made to the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting for admission to that body, which was granted. Elder Hiram Stevens, an extemporaneous speaker of force and ability, acted as pastor until June 20, 1839, at which time Rev. Hosea Quimby became pastor, and remained until some time during the year 1842. He was a quiet, effective speaker, whose sermons appealed to the best elements of his hearers. In November, 1842, I. D. Stewart was invited to preach for a time, and soon after was ordained as pastor of the church. During the following year thirty-four were baptized and united with the church, the number of members at this time being one hundred and four. About the first of the year 1844, Mr. Stewart was dismissed. There is no record of the church after Rev. Mr. Stewart's dismissal until December 21, 1846, when it was thought best to give up the organization and return to Oak Hill Church, which was done.

May 25, 1854, by request, previous to this date, the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting had appointed the following as a council to come to Meredith village and organize a church: Rev. L. B. Tasker, Rev. P. S. Burbank and Rev. J. Runnels. A church was organized with the following members: David Vittum, Daniel Smith, John Haynes, Francis Hawkins, John How, Mooney Baker, Greenlief Maloon, Ebenezer Stevens and David P. Cotton. The officers were David P. Cotton, clerk; David Vittum and John Haynes, deacons; and it was voted to take the name of "Meredith Village Free-Will Baptist Church," and it was subsequently received by the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting as a member of that body. The confession of faith and church covenant of the denomination was adopted.

January, 1855, Rev. Hosea Quimby was settled as pastor, and remained until January, 1857. About this time the hall where they worshiped was destroyed by fire, and for several years there was no settled pastor.

In 1858 the society commenced to build a church. There was standing on the "Parade" a meeting-house, erected in the year 1776. This building the proprietor kindly gave to the society. It was removed to the village and rebuilt during the following year.

June 26, 1861, A. B. Meservey was ordained, and was pastor until April, 1862, when he resigned the pastorate to become the principal of New Hampton Institution. July 17, 1862, Rev. L. B. Tasker was called to the pastorate and remained until April 26, 1863; soon after Rev. Francis Reed became pastor and was dismissed June 11, 1865. In April, 1866, Rev. J. Erskine was settled as pastor. May 10, 1866, James McLean and J. S. Vittum were chosen deacons. In June, 1869, the New Hampshire Yearly Meeting held its sessions with this church. Rev. Mr. Erskine was dismissed November, 1870, and J. H. Durkee was ordained September 28, 1871, and settled as pastor. November, 1871, Alvah Cotton and H. F. Hawkins were chosen deacons, and in September, 1872, Rev. Mr. Durkee was dismissed. Rev. L. Given was pastor from February 27, 1873, to September 16, 1875, and from this time until May, 1878, the society depended on supplies, and meetings were sustained only a part of the time. August 16, 1878, Rev. R. H. Tozer became pastor; was dismissed June 13, 1880. From September 11, 1880, to April 6, 1882, Rev. N. S. Palmeter was pastor. In April, 1882, Rev. J. Burnham Davis became pastor, and in September, 1882, John Hodsden was elected deacon.

During the fall of 1883 the society built a chapel at a cost of nine hundred dollars, and in the spring of 1884 the church was repaired and remodeled at an expense of sixteen hundred dollars, the seating capacity of the church being increased one-third. The church and chapel are very pleasantly and neatly fitted up, much taste being shown in all their appurtenances. It is now a model building for a small society.

The house was rededicated July 3, 1884. May 16, 1885, Rev. Mr. Davis was dismissed. Since its last organization there have been two hundred and sixty-six members connected with the church, and at the present time the society is in a prosperous condition. The Sabbath-school has always been considered of vital importance and its interests receive proper attention.

The Free-Will Baptist Church of Meredith Centre had, as we are informed by the present pastor, Rev. L. E. Hall, an organization as early as 1813, for a covenant is in existence bearing that date, to which are affixed ten names. The records are very incomplete, affording absolutely nothing of the progress or growth of the church. At present it has a good meeting-house, vestry and parsonage, with sixty-four resident and thirty-four non-resident members.

CHAPTER IX.

MEREDITH—(*Continued*).

Representatives to General Court—Societies—Chocorua Lodge, F. and A. M.—Belknap Lodge, I. O. O. F.—George S. Cram Post, G. A. R.—William S. Leach Camp, S. of V.—Temperance—Waukawan Lodge, I. O. G. T.—White Mountain Lodge, I. O. G. T.—Blue Ribbon Club—Meredith Mechanic Association—Meredith Village Savings-Bank—Weekly News—Public Library and Reading Room.

Representatives to General Court.—The first representative sent by Meredith to the General Court was elected at a town-meeting, duly warned and held at the North Church, March 11, 1793. "Eighty-four votes were cast for Ebenezer Smith, and none for any other person," to serve one year.

1793. Ebenezer Smith.
1794. Chase Robinson (until June).
1795. Ebenezer Smith.
1796. Ebenezer Smith.
1797. Ebenezer Smith (first half).
Richard Boynton (se'd half).
1798. Richard Boynton.
1799. Richard Boynton.
1800. Richard Boynton.
1801. Daniel Smith.
1802. Daniel Smith.
1803. John Mooney.
1804. Winthrop Robinson.
1805. Winthrop Robinson.
1806. Stephen Perley.
1807. Stephen Perley.
1808. Isaac Ladd.
1809. John A. Harper.
1810. John A. Harper.
1811. Jonathan Ladd
1812. Jonathan Ladd.
1813. Daniel Smith.
1814. Daniel Smith.
1815. Daniel Smith.
1816. Ebenezer Pitman.
1817. Ebenezer Pitman, Jr.
1818. Ebenezer Pitman, Jr.
1819. Captain Ebenezer Pitman.
1820. Captain Ebenezer Pitman.
1821. Captain Ebenezer Pitman.
1822. Captain Ebenezer Pitman.
John Durkee.
1823. Richard Odell.
John Durkee.
1824. Jonathan Pearson.
Stephen Gale.
1825. Stephen Gale.
Washington Smith.
1826. Jonathan Pearson.
Washington Smith.
1827. Washington Smith.
George L. Sibley.
1828. Washington Smith.
Warren Lovell.
1829. Warren Lovell.
Stephen Perley.
1830. Stephen Perley.
Warren Lovell.
1831. Ebenezer S. Mooney.
Jonathan Folsom.
1832. Ebenezer S. Mooney.
Jonathan Folsom.
1833. Ebenezer S. Mooney.
William Pike.
1834. William Pike.
John L. Perley.
1835. John L. Perley.
Samuel Bean.
1836. Samuel Bean.
John L. Perley.
Ebenezer Bickford.
1837. Warren Lovell.
Ebenezer Bickford.
James Molineaux.
1838. Warren Lovell.
Ebenezer S. Mooney.
John T. Coffin.
1839. Warren Lovell.
Ebenezer S. Mooney.
1840. Joseph Ela.
Abel Eastman.
1841. Winthrop Young.
Abel B. Eastman.
Joseph Ela.
1842. Winthrop Young.
Joseph B. Tilton.
Joseph S. Neal.
1843. Joseph B. Tilton.
Bradbury Robinson.
1844. John Wadleigh.
David B. Plummer.
1845. John Wadleigh.
David B. Plummer.
1846. David B. Plummer.
George W. Stevens.
Stephen C. Lyon.
1847. Thomas Eastman.
Ebenezer Bickford.
John Haynes.
1848. Thomas Eastman.
Ebenezer Bickford.
John Haynes.
1849. Bradbury C. Tuttle.
Robert E. Merrill.
John G. Robinson.
1850. Bradbury C. Tuttle.
John G. Robinson.
Robert E. Merrill.
1851. Thomas H. Holland.
Joseph P. Pitman.
David B. Plummer.
1852. Joseph P. Pitman.
Noah Pease.
Thomas H. Holland.
1853. Noah Pease.
James S. Hoit.
James M. Prescott.
1854. Ebenezer Stevens.
Rufus Stevens.
Bradstreet Leavitt.
1855. Bradstreet Leavitt.
Ebenezer Stevens.
Rufus Stevens.
1856. Joseph W. Lang.
David Plummer.
1857. Joseph W. Lang.
David Plummer.
1858. George W. Gilman.
Ebenezer S. Robinson.
1859. George W. Gilman.
Ebenezer S. Robinson.
1860. Gideon Piper.
Isaac Leavitt.
1861. Joseph W. Lang, Jr.
Isaac Leavitt.
1862. Joseph W. Lang, Jr.
Levi S. Swain.
1863. John M. Wiggin.
John Burden.
1864. John M. Wiggin.
John Burden.
1865. Noah L. True.
William H. K. Fernal.
1866. Asahel Sanborn.
John Smith (2d).
1867. Asahel Sanborn.
John Smith (2d).
1868. John Smith, Jr.
John Nealey.
1869. John Nealey.
Nathan B. Wadleigh.
1870. Charles B. Swain.
Nathan B. Wadleigh.
1871. Charles B. Swain.
George Sanborn.
1872. George Sanborn.
Benjamin F. Wiggin.
1873. Benjamin F. Wiggin.
Joseph W. Lang, Jr.
1874. Josiah S. Prescott.
Ebenezer T. Blake.
1875. No representative sent.
1876. Eleazer Bickford.
Joseph W. Lang, Jr.
1877. Nathaniel Davis.
James H. Plaisted.
1878. Thaddeus S. Moses.
Simeon D. Pease.
1879. Ebenezer S. Robinson.
1880. Ebenezer S. Robinson.
1881. James Pike.
1882. James Pike.
1883. John H. Knowles.
Moses R. Marshall.
1884. John H. Knowles.
Moses R. Marshall.
1885. John Webster.
George F. Sanborn.

Societies—Chocorua Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 83.—This lodge was organized under a charter granted June 12, 1867. The charter members were H. P. Smith, J. P. F. Smith, S. B. Noyes, J. W. Lang, Jr., John A. Lang, Isaiah Winch, J. G. Chapman, D. B. Cummings, John Sanborn, Joseph W. Lang, John Smith (2d), T. L. Gordon, S. F. Emery, J. L. Huntress, A. P. Ladd, E. Bickford, Jr., T. E. Lang, J. R. Buzzell, D. S. Metcalf, Simeon Johnson, Charles E. Neal, Charles H. Dearborn. Past Masters in order of service: H. P. Smith, J. P. F. Smith, Charles W. Neal, Smith F. Emery, George K. James, James H. Hinchcliffe, Francis H. Cram, Charles D. Maloon, Haven Palmer.

Present officers (1885): James H. Hinchcliffe, W. M.; Fred. H. Smith, S. W.; Perry A. Ellsworth, J. W.; John A. Lang, Treas.; Curtis F. Smith, Sec.; Frank W. Smith, S. D.; Joseph W. Mead, J. D.; James D. Bartlett, S. S.; Edmund Quimby, J. S.; Charles D. Maloon, Chap.; Joseph W. Lang, Jr., Marshal; Henry B. Clough, Tiler; Eleazer Bickford, Representative to Grand Lodge. The present membership is seventy-four. Regular communication, Wednesday on or before each full moon.

Belknap Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No. 14.—This lodge was instituted April 8, 1879. The charter

members were Frank P. Carey, Howard F. Hill, John A. Lang, Thomas B. Nichols, Alvin Peavey. Marvin C. Brown, Brad. R. Dearborn, R. Freeman Sanborn.

Officers first year (nine months): F. P. Carey, N. G.; Alvin Peavey, V. G.; B. R. Dearborn, Sec.; J. A. Lang, Treas.

1880.—Officers: first term, A. Peavey, N. G.; I. C. Boynton, V. G.; B. R. Dearborn, Sec.; J. A. Lang, Treas. Second term, I. C. Boynton, N. G.; B. R. Dearborn, V. G.; D. A. Ambrose, Sec.; J. A. Lang, Treas.

1881.—Officers: first term, B. R. Dearborn, N. G.; D. A. Ambrose, V. G.; F. P. Carey, Sec.; J. A. Lang, Treas. Second term, D. A. Ambrose, N. G.; W. M. Rand, V. G.; F. P. Carey, Sec.; I. C. Boynton, Treas.

1882.—Officers: first term, W. M. Rand, N. G.; G. H. Norris, V. G.; F. P. Carey, Sec.; I. C. Boynton, Treas. Second term, G. H. Norris, N. G.; T. J. Sinclair, V. G.; D. A. Vittum, Sec.; J. D. Bartlett, Treas.

1883.—Officers: first term, T. J. Sinclair, N. G.; J. D. Bartlett, V. G.; F. W. Elliott, Sec.; F. W. Smith, Treas. Second term, J. D. Bartlett, N. G.; James Graham, V. G.; P. A. Ellsworth, Sec.; F. W. Smith, Treas.

1884.—Officers: first term, J. Graham, N. G.; P. A. Ellsworth, V. G.; A. M. Black, Sec.; F. W. Smith, Treas. Second term, P. A. Ellsworth, N. G.; C. W. Maloon, V. G.; A. M. Black, Sec.; F. W. Smith, Treas.

1885.—Officers: first term, B. R. Dearborn, N. G.; A. M. Black, V. G.; D. A. Vittum, Sec.; F. W. Smith, Treas.

This lodge has furnished three District Deputies—F. B. Carey, Alvin Peavey and J. D. Bartlett. Present number of members, fifty-seven. Meetings weekly, Monday evenings.

GEORGE S. CRAM POST, No. 54, G. A. R.—This post was chartered June 26, 1880. The charter members were Levi Leach, Horace W. Clark, Joseph W. Lang, Jr., George K. James, Charles H. Perkins, John S. Piper, Cyrene Bixby, John P. Kendrick, Phillip McCrillis, Stephen K. Philbrick, Alden A. Kidder, John R. Quimby, Alvah Cotton, John E. Locke, Frank D. Clark, George G. Badger.

The first Commander was Captain J. W. Lang, Jr., late of the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers. Nearly all of the members comprising this post served in the Twelfth Regiment. The present membership is forty-eight. The Past Commanders are J. W. Lang, Jr., George Dallison and C. C. Whittier. Regular encampment, Friday evening of each week. It has a small post fund and a relief fund. Present Commander, Phillip McCrillis; Quartermaster, George K. James; W. B. Reynolds, Adjutant. The post was named in honor of George S. Cram, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville.

GEORGE S. CRAM RELIEF CORPS, No. 2.—Auxiliary to the G. A. R.. Meetings, every other Monday evening, 7.30 o'clock. Kate Cram, president; Maria P. Kendrick, Sec.

WILLIAM S. LEACH CAMP, No. 3, SONS OF VETERANS.—Through the earnest labors of a prominent comrade of George S. Cram Post, G. A. R., ten of the patriotic sons of veteran soldiers who were entitled to the benefits of the Order of Sons of Veterans signed an application for a charter and secured the third charter issued for New Hampshire, which gave the camp the privilege of recommending a major for the State Division of the order. The charter members were Francis H. Cram, Albert A. Kidder, Frank L. Hartshorn, W. E. McPherson, E. E. Kendrick, Warren B. Jencks, Fred. L. Hawkins, Harry L. Fernal, Fred. B. Wilson, George H. Thurston.

The camp was instituted Thursday evening, March 14, 1883, Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Badger, of Lake village, acting as installing officer. Francis H. Cram was installed captain, and he has been followed by Brothers George H. Thurston, Albert A. Kidder and W. E. McPherson, the present incumbent. The camp now numbers twenty-two members in good standing, with a future which is indeed encouraging, although at present the brothers are largely scattered throughout the Union. Francis H. Cram is now serving as Lieutenant-Commander of the New Hampshire Division.

The camp was presented, May 30, 1885, with a fine portrait of William S. Leach, whose name the camp commemorates. This was the gift of Levi and Edward Leach, father and brother of the gallant soldier-boy.

Meredith is the banner temperance town of the State. For the population, it has the largest number of enrolled troops against the traffic in and use of intoxicating drink, and to-day the temperance forces are strong and well equipped. No concealed or "winked-at" traffic in ardent spirits is allowed within the limits of the town, and, though the battle has been a severely-fought one, the friends of true progress can feel themselves encouraged by the present outlook.

There are three temperance organizations in Meredith,—

WAUKAWAN LODGE, No. 9, I. O. G. T., of Meredith village, was organized July 26, 1865, with thirty-three members. It has, with but few exceptions, held weekly meetings to the present time. It has had over three hundred different members, and has now a membership of fifty-nine, all active and energetic workers. There are only three of the charter members now connected with the lodge,—James M. Bedee (now Lodge Deputy and Treasurer), Mary E. Bedee and Mrs. Lizzie P. Lang. Meets Thursday evenings, weekly.

WHITE MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 73, I. O. G. T., of Meredith Centre, was organized March 29, 1883, with

the following officers: Rev. George Pinkham, W. C.; Mrs. S. E. M. Pinkham, W. V. T.; N. B. Plummer, Treas.; Ida Batchelder, W. F. S.; Mrs. Mary M. Cate, W. L. S.; Mrs. H. L. Pitman, W. R. S.; Amos K. Veasey, W. Chaplain; Fred. L. Batchelder, W. O. G.; George L. P. Corliss, P. W. C. T.; Frank A. Arnold, W. M.; Annie Hill, W. D. M.; Lodge Deputies: 1883–84, George L. P. Corliss; 1885, A. K. Veasey. Weekly meetings, Friday evening. This has been a remarkably lively lodge, having had at times as high as one hundred and forty-five members, and now numbers ninety-two. The Worthy Chiefs from organization have been Rev. George Pinkham, J. H. Robinson, A. K. Veasey, J. H. Albright, W. H. Cate, N. B. Plummer, John Webster, D. S. Corliss and N. G. Plummer.

THE BLUE RIBBON CLUB, organized in 1879, was inaugurated by Messrs. Booth and Smith, February 16, 1879. It has held meetings nearly every Sunday evening since that date, numbers about two thousand three hundred members on its roll, and, in connection with the Good Templars, is doing a fine work. Meetings, Sunday evenings, at the town hall.

THE MEREDITH MECHANIC ASSOCIATION was incorporated in 1859. The incorporators were Joseph W. Lang, Ebenezer Stevens, Joseph Ela, James P. F. Smith, Hanson Beede and John W. Beede, with their associates, successors and assigns. The first officers were elected July 8, 1859, as follows: Joseph Ela, president and agent; J. W. Ela, clerk; J. W. Lang, treasurer; Ebenezer Stevens, John F. Barron, Seneca A. Ladd, Daniel Smith, directors.

Mr. Ela resigned his office September 3, 1859, on account of ill health, and Ebenezer Stevens was elected to serve the remainder of the year, when Mr. Ela was again elected and served as president and agent until 1871. George G. Hoyt was then elected president and he now holds the office. Joseph W. Lang was treasurer until 1861; Ebenezer Stevens, from 1861 to 1862; J. W. Lang, from 1862 to 1863, when S. W. Rollins was appointed and served until 1871; Seneca A. Ladd was then elected treasurer, and appointed agent, and he has since filled these offices.

The property held by the association consists of all the water-power afforded by Waukawan Lake, in one fall of forty-two feet to Winnipesaukee Lake, three factory buildings, three shops, one store and three houses.

The capital stock was at first twenty thousand dollars, which, by vote of the stockholders, might be increased to not exceeding fifty thousand dollars. In 1861, by vote, it was raised to twenty-five thousand dollars, and January 18, 1871, to thirty-five thousand dollars, this being the present amount of capital stock, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and held by forty persons. Dividends, averaging from the commencement four and a half per cent. per annum, have been paid. It is out of debt and paying a dividend of two per cent. semi-annually.

The present officers are: President and Clerk, George G. Hoyt; Treasurer and Agent, Seneca A. Ladd; Directors, G. G. Hoyt, J. W. Beede, J. H. Plaisted, Samuel Hodgson, Ebenezer Stevens.

The Meredith Village Savings-Bank was incorporated June, 1869, with the following *corporators:* Joseph W. Lang, Seneca A. Ladd, Joseph Ela, J. W. Lang, Jr., C. S. Prescott, Ebenezer Stevens, N. B. Wadleigh, John W. Beede, Isaiah Winch, George Sanborn, George M. Burleigh, J. S. Neal, J. H. Prescott, C. P. Towle, George G. Hoyt, Charles L. Hoyt, J. M. Beede, D. S. Beede, A. E. Leavitt and S. D. Pease.

October 4, 1869, the first meeting was held, at which time Joseph W. Lang was chosen president; Seneca A. Ladd, treasurer and secretary; and the same two persons have been elected to the same offices every year since. At an adjourned meeting, held October 7, 1869, the following names were added as corporators: D. S. Metcalf, Charles Smith, R. S. Keneson, W. H. H. Mason and C. P. St. Clair. At this time a board of trustees were chosen as follows: Joseph Ela, John W. Beede, Charles Smith, J. M. Beede, C. S. Prescott, S. D. Pease, R. S. Keneson, William H. H. Mason, George G. Hoyt and C. P. St. Clair.

This bank has been very successful from the first. Its officers have all been practical men, and only those who were successful in their private business. Its deposits—the first of one hundred dollars, on November 10, 1869, by Mrs. J. P. Lang—have steadily increased to three hundred and thirty thousand dollars, a guarantee fund of sixteen thousand dollars and undivided profit of twenty thousand dollars. There is no paper held known to be bad or doubtful, and no principal or interest overdue. July 1, 1870, it declared an interest dividend of two and a half per cent., and has repeated the same rate every six months since, and during the same time has paid four extra dividends.

The president, possessing much valuable experience, and having long been a model business man,—at all times in the right place,—has rendered valuable aid.

The treasurer, fully understanding the true object of a savings-bank, has faithfully and impartially attended to his important duties.

The finance committee are practical men, with much veneration for law and precedents, are well qualified for the business and ever attentive to duty.

The present active officers are Joseph W. Lang, president; Seneca A. Ladd, treasurer; Samuel W. Rollins, John W. Beede, Ebenezer Stevens, finance committee.

The Meredith Weekly News.—The first paper published in Meredith since the division of the town was established July 22, 1880, by George F. Sanborn, who still controls it. Since its advent it has been

enlarged the third time, in the mean time changing its name to the *Meredith News*. It is now published—folio form of thirty-two columns—independent in character and politics. Prosperous and with an increasing circulation, the paper bids fair to become one of the permanent institutions of the town.

The Meredith Public Library and Reading-Room adjoins the office of the *News* and is under the management of George F. Sanborn. The library was established March, 1882, by subscription and donation of books from John Smith, Jr., of Boston, and others who contributed liberally. An appropriation by the town has given it an addition of many valuable works, making in all about ten thousand volumes. It has now a solid basis, and is well patronized.

March 13, 1883, Aaron T. Clough, George G. Hoyt, George F. Sanborn, E. P. Robinson and N. B. Plummer were appointed trustees.

CHAPTER X.

MEREDITH—(*Continued*).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colonel Ebenezer Smith—Education—Early Votes of the Town Concerning "Schooling"—"Master Leavitt"—School-Houses at Meredith Village—Number of School Districts and Attendance of Scholars, 1884–85—First Singing-School—Dudley Leavitt—Early Navigation—First Steamboat—Early Business Men of Meredith Village—Meredith Parade—A Curious Relic—Conclusion.

Colonel Ebenezer Smith was, above all others, the principal man of the early days of Meredith. He was proprietors' clerk, first town clerk (both positions were held many years), justice of the peace and selectmen for a long period of time, first representative to the General Court, colonel of the First Regiment of militia, and often received all the votes cast in the town for offices of honor and trust, such as Senator and Presidential elector. Making his home in the town in the spring of 1766, he was almost alone in the wilderness, and the old record-books show him to have been the genius of the improvement of the settlement, and the good people of Meredith to-day owe much to the shrewd practicality, strong common sense, business ability and earnest labor of this old pioneer. He is allowed, September 2, 1765, £6 12*s.* 3*d.* for cutting road and building bridge. November 3d he received eighteen pounds for work on saw-mill, and thirty pounds for settling rights. He was autocratic and controlled the infant town as a Czar his realm, but his rule was for the public good. For example, when the assessors would meet to fix the taxes, he would say, "Put such an one down for an amount much less than the assessment on his valuation; he has been sick, had poor crops or has lost an ox," etc. Another settler, who had had good fortune, he would tax a larger amount than the assessment. Never was his decision appealed from, nor was there any appeal. He would meet angry neighbors who were going to the "Bridge" for the law against some one, and authoritatively turn them towards home, and thus prevented strife and lawsuits. He was truly a great man. He died August 22, 1807, leaving numerous descendants.

Education.—In a quiet manner the people of Meredith have paid attention from the first to the educational interests of the town. April 5, 1773, it was "*Voted* to raise the sum of six Spanish milled dollars for to hire schooling the present year, and not to build a school [house] this present year." In the same year we find Jeremiah Smith credited "by cash paid Jonathan Smith for schooling, £16."

March 10, 1778, the town took action to build three school-houses, and also "that the selectmen shall make tax on the said districts to pay the cost of building, after the houses are completed," and voted for eight months' school. Up to this time, and for several years the amount annually voted by the town for school purposes was usually five pounds. Some years later there was no school and the money raised increased the length of time taught the ensuing year. Four months in each year there was usually a school. One of the most celebrated of the early teachers was Dudley Leavitt, of almanac fame, whose reputation as a mathematician and astronomer extended to the scientific circles of Europe. His first school was taught in a house standing on the corner of a lot now owned by C. C. Whittier, near the Prospect House, on the old road from Meredith village to Centre Harbor. In digging for a foundation of a bank-wall, about May 1, 1885, Mr. Whittier came upon the foundation of the old school-house. Mr. Leavitt afterwards taught school on Meredith Parade. In 1800 the town raised three hundred dollars for schools. March 12, 1804, the town "*Voted* to raise four hundred dollars for the use of schooling the ensuing year." We cannot find the record of any action of the town at any period of its history increasing that amount.

The school-house at Meredith village was located on Plymouth Street, where a house was erected, which, becoming too small, in time, for the number of scholars, was succeeded, somewhere about 1840, by a larger house of two rooms, which was occupied until the completion of the present school building. June 27, 1871, John Wadleigh, Hosea S. Swain and Edward F. Wiggin, school committee, located the site for the present school building on land belonging to Colonel Ebenezer Stevens, and appraised the value of the site at eight hundred and thirty-three dollars. The building was at once erected and occupied.

From reports of school committee and Board of Education for the year ending March 1, 1885, we find seventeen school districts in town, the one at Meredith village having a graded school of four departments. The total number of scholars attending school during the year was three hundred and sixty-

four. Of these, one hundred and ninety were on the rolls of the graded school.

THE FIRST SINGING-SCHOOL in the town was taught nearly one hundred years ago (1795) by Deacon Josiah Perkins, father of John Perkins, now of Meredith village.

DUDLEY LEAVITT.—This noted astronomer, school-teacher and almanac-maker was for years an honored character of Meredith. His fame extended to European countries, and it is related that one of the French savans, who visited his plain abode, was much surprised at the simplicity of the surroundings, as he expected to find an imposing mansion instead of a pioneer cabin, and when he learned that the annual revenue of Mr. Leavitt amounted to seventy-five dollars, and that "he had all he wanted," he could not understand in the slightest degree such Spartan qualities as he saw exhibited.

For many years Dudley Leavitt drew many from long distances to avail themselves of the great advantages of his tuition. His "Farmers' Almanac" occupied, next to the Bible, the honored place in New Hampshire homes. It is doubtful whether any other person has had so much to do with the intellectual development of Meredith, or so impressed his personality upon its people. The few now living who were his pupils speak of him with veneration. To have received instruction from "Master Leavitt" was as satisfactory in educational requirements at that time as a college diploma would be to-day.

Early Navigation on Lake Winnipesaukee.—During the early history of this vicinity great difficulty was experienced by the settlers in transporting goods and household necessities from the distant markets of Dover and Portsmouth. The roads consisted only of "bridle-paths," which were only wide enough for a single horse, and all the articles had to be carried upon horseback, or oftener on the backs of the settlers themselves. At last they got tired of these means of transportation, and constructed a road from Dover to Alton Bay about the commencement of the present century. From Alton Bay the supplies were distributed to this section by means of boats, and, almost simultaneously with the construction of this road, the old "Gundalow" boat was built by one Smith, of Dover, to carry the goods and passengers across the lake to their point of destination. This was a huge, flat-bottomed, unwieldy craft, propelled by sail, if the wind was favorable, and when it was not, by large oars. It ran no regular trips, but visited the Weirs, Meredith village, Centre Harbor and several other points when necessary. After running a number of years it was "shipwrecked" on "Great Boat Ledge" in a heavy gale.

In 1830 a stock company was formed for the purpose of building a steamboat, and work was soon after commenced upon it at Lake village, and it was completed in 1833. Great difficulty was experienced in getting up through the channel at the Weirs, on account of the low water. Like the old "Gundalow," it ran no regular trips, visiting all points on the lake when necessary. It was about one hundred feet in length, and flat-bottomed. The engine was in no way in proportion to the size of the boat, in head winds hardly able to hold its own, and making a noise that could be heard for miles. The time employed in making the trip between Alton Bay and Centre Harbor, when the wind was favorable, was nearly six hours. Now the time made between these two points is two hours, regardless of wind or weather. Captain W. A. Sanborn, of the Weirs, was her captain, and Perkins Drake, of Lake village, her pilot. In the month of November, 1841, the steamboat was wrecked on what is now known as Steamboat Island. Other steamers were soon after built, and run upon the lake, among which were the "Red Hill," the "Seneca," the "Union" and the "Lady."

Early Business Men of Meredith Village.—According to the venerable Joseph Ela, the merchants, in 1822, when he came here to establish a store for Joseph Smith, which he did near the present residence of J. A. Lang, were J. B. Swasey, whose store was opposite the residence of Colonel Ebenezer Stevens; John Towle, an old merchant, kept in the next block towards the post-office from the present Masonic Hall; Samuel Gilman, who occupied what is now the post-office building; Samuel Bean, located where the meat-market now stands; Captain Badger's tan-yard was where Mr. Hodgson's factory is now; Mr. Moulton was a cloth-dresser and manufacturer, after the primitive manner of that period. The lawyers were Esquire Harper, Jonathan C. Everett and, later, Judge Lovell. The principal physician was Dr. John Sanborn, a man of great value, not only as a physician, but who is remembered as one who did more to inculcate a desire for knowledge in the minds of the youth than, perhaps, any other person who ever lived here.

Meredith Parade.—Among the places in this section which has a claim to historical mention, none has a more interesting history than that of Meredith Parade.

Shortly after the close of the War of 1812–15 with Great Britain, the State militia was thoroughly reorganized, and every competent man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five belonged to it. The companies of Meredith, Centre Harbor, New Hampton and Sanbornton comprised the Twenty-Ninth Regiment, numbering over five hundred men. The law required that they should meet at some place as often as once a year for drill. The place selected for this purpose was known as Meredith Parade. The grounds were used for this purpose until about the year 1840, and became famous throughout the country for its annual gatherings.

These musters were looked upon as events of great importance. "Each soldier," as the law read, "was commanded to appear armed and equipped, said

equipments to consist of a gun, two flints, a priming-wire and brush, a knapsack and twenty-four rounds of cartridges." Soldiers who failed to put in an appearance were charged a heavy fine, unless they could give a reasonable excuse. Two old-time "taverns" and two stores furnished the crowds with rations and the—at that time—indispensable article known as New England rum. Many old Revolutionary veterans, who had participated in the battles from Lexington to Yorktown would be attracted hither. Old Indian-fighters were also plenty and fond of relating their hair-breadth encounters with the red men of this locality. The old Parade occupied an important place in the early annals as the town metropolis. Besides the two taverns and two stores already mentioned, it had one meeting-house, which stood on the Parade-ground, near the line between this town and Laconia. This old church, with its high-backed seats, box-shaped pulpit with sounding-board, was moved to Meredith village and remodeled into the Free-Will Baptist Church. The old cemetery still remains, a mournful reminder of the past. The head-stones have nearly all fallen, and are moss-grown and broken; but few are legible. With the advent of the railroad perished the glory of the Parade. The daily stage from Boston to Plymouth was discontinued, and at the present time but little is left to distinguish it from any peaceful farming community.

The "Neck" and "Bear Island" were another community in themselves. Many recollect the hardy old-time residents of the Neck, although hardly one is left. "Bear Island" owes its name to the fact that bears were very abundant at the time of the first settlement. Robert Bryant settled here during the Revolution, coming from the Wadleigh place, near the Parade. Soon quite a neighborhood grew up around him, and forty years ago it could boast quite a school district. "Aunt Dolly" Nichols was a noted character, who lived alone about midway the length of the island. She made a living by selling cider and rum to the boatmen and fishermen. She bore the reputation of being a witch, and furnished Scribner a subject for his Dolly Plot in the "Legends of Laconia."

A Curious Relic was discovered in 1872, about six feet below the surface of the ground, at the bottom of a post-hole dug in the trail of the Indians between Lakes Winnipesaukee and Waukawan. It may have been the work of some one living in pre-historic days, as nothing like its fine workmanship has been produced by the Indian tribes of this locality, and it has attracted great attention from the scientific and ethnological world. This curiosity is of fine silicious sandstone, as hard as granite, of almost the size and shape of a goose egg,—longest diameter, three and three-fourths inches; transverse, two and five-eighths; weight, eighteen ounces,—but not a lathe product, deviating slightly from a "solid of revolution." A conical hole (three-eighths of an inch at base, one-eighth at summit) passes along the axis, but lacks nearly one-eighth of an inch of being concentric with the base, and less at the summit. Ten figures—some in low relief, but sunk below the surface,—are cut with a workmanship inferior to the gems of ancient Europe, but as much superior to any other ever found on this continent. For instance, in the ear of maize, seven-eighths of an inch long, there are seventeen kernels in the row, and four of the rows clearly visible, with two more partly in sight. In a circle below (nearer the broad end) is the scalp of an animal with large ears, a deer's leg, and another figure like a three-pointed cap. The scalp may be also a cap. To the right is a face in an oval, two and one-eighth inches long and five-eighths broad. This resembles strongly ancient Egyptian countenances. The face is sunken, as the nose does not rise above the regular surface. The next figure is an Indian lodge of four poles, visible above where they cross at the top. Three breadths of curtain are shown, and they are carefully roughened, as if of hides. This is not on a depressed surface. Below this is a blank circle. There remains a series of three figures not in depressed surfaces,—first, four spears or paddles arranged in a form suggestive of the letter M, a crescent, and under it two maces in the form of X, with two dots between the heads. Lastly, there is a circular figure around each end. One little flaw is seen in the edge of the depression from which the face is raised. The stone was so encrusted as to completely conceal all traces of the carving, and only a careful investigator would have discovered its secret. This was done by Seneca A. Ladd, the Meredith philosopher and antiquarian, in whose possession it now is. This stone has attracted the wonder of the scientific world, European *savans* having vainly tried to obtain it. The Smithsonian Institution at Washington has offered to send a man to Meredith to make a cast of the "egg," as Mr. Ladd calls it.

Conclusion.—There is material enough of interesting matter relating to Meredith to fill a large volume, and it is not to be expected that into the space afforded by such a work as this all that is valuable could be compressed. We have given our attention more especially to preserving what we could of early days, knowing that the dust of oblivion would the sooner hide those events and characters forever from the view, and have, also, faithfully endeavored to condense as much of pure history as possible in these chapters, giving the formation of civil and religious organizations and their influence, development and results, however, quite fully, as they, by their combined action, have formed the character of the Meredith of to-day. The patriotism displayed by the town has fully justified the amount of space we have given to the military history. We trust that we have formed a nucleus around which some succeeding writer may crystallize all that is worthy of preservation relating to this ancient and honorable town.



Engd by A.H. Ritchie

Very Respectfully
John Muldaugh
Maj. 1st Ky. Cav.
U.S.V.

Our thanks are due to all who have rendered assistance to the writer, and especially to W. O. Clough, whose investigations and prepared articles in the *Meredith News* have been of much service.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GENERAL JOHN WADLEIGH.

It will be a step in the progress of a people's life when our memorials to the dead shall take the form, not of dull, senseless, decorative marble, but of a means of generating practical good, and inspiring life with nobler and loftier ideals. For every man who leaves behind him the expression of great thoughts, the record of noble deeds and a career of success in his particular field of labor helps to educate each successive generation. Such records of life, work and success supply the most inspiring and disinterested motives to the highest exertion in the present and in the future. In the various departments of business, in science and in letters, in law and theology, in politics and statesmanship, Belknap County has been honored by her sons, who, in their appropriate spheres, have exerted a deep influence, and the old town of Meredith has none whom her citizens justly hold in greater esteem and regard than General John Wadleigh, son of Dearborn and Polly (Hayes) Wadleigh. He was born in Meredith, N. H. June 3, 1806, and died October 25, 1873. He was a descendant of a family second to none in the State, whose members have ever been leaders in society and men of influence. Biography scientifically presents the ancestry of its subjects for brief and interested examination. Past generations are concerned in the building of the man, as well as the beloved mother. General Wadleigh's grandfather, John Wadleigh, was among the pioneers of the town, and the men of those early times were men of action. Energy was the corner-stone of their characters, the secret of their successful lives,—well-directed, steady, persistent energy. Mr. Wadleigh was a man of note, and his voice was often heard in the councils of the town, where he was many times chosen to office. In the great struggle of the American colonies with the mother-country he was an active participant, serving his country with patriotism and zeal. He died August 11, 1842, having nearly reached his four-score years and ten, leaving a name and character of inestimable worth. His wife, Mollie, died November 13, 1827, aged seventy years. Dearborn Wadleigh, their son, was born in Epping, N. H. He inherited the homestead farm in Meredith, which place had been his home from childhood, and married Polly Hayes, of Sanbornton, a woman whose rare merit was well known. It was said of her, "She was goodness itself." She died November 1, 1864, aged eighty-three. Dearborn Wadleigh was a man much esteemed in the community, and a valued citizen. He was positive, strong in his convictions, and in politics was an old-time Whig. He died December 27, 1859, at the age of eighty-two.

General Wadleigh remained with his parents on the old homestead until he was of age, participated in the labors of the field and received such education as the district school afforded, supplementing it at the old Gilmanton Academy, then in its palmy days. While yet a lad his heart was filled with the thoughts of the future and the ambition to be a leader among men, and his manly bearing and strong personality impressed itself upon those with whom he was brought in contact. The true American inheritance of free and independent thought had descended to him in more than ordinary measure, and he found his whole nature to be in direct opposition to the Federalistic principles of the Whig party, and, on reaching his majority, he affiliated with the Democrats, and cast his maiden vote for their candidate at election (town-meeting). On his return from the meeting he was informed that his presence at home was no longer desirable. The following morning, more in sorrow than anger, he left home, but with a brave spirit undaunted even by these circumstances. He went to Boston, where he established himself as a teacher of penmanship, in which art he excelled. His residence in Boston was not a permanent one. His father reconsidered his hasty decision, and earnestly entreated his son to return to his home; and to this request was added the urgent solicitations of the prominent Democrats, who assured him that they appreciated the value of a man who could so persistently stand by his political principles, even though his filial relations were sacrificed. After careful deliberation, and with a pardonable ambition to return to Meredith and justify the judgment of his political friends, he removed from Boston, and became a resident and citizen of the town of his birth, and tilled the ancestral acres. He was elected to many offices in the gift of his townsmen. He was presiding officer (moderator) of the town-meetings for several years. He was nominated for county treasurer of Strafford County in 1840, and at the election the nomination was indorsed by the voters, and he held this office at the time Belknap County was organized. He also served two years and a half as county treasurer of Belknap County, covering five terms of court, which were held semi-annually, in February and August. He was continuously in office, civil or military, from the age of twenty-one. He was commissioned justice of the peace and quorum throughout the State, and held the position for a quarter of a century, being first commissioned by Governor Isaac Hill, January 8, 1838, and receiving the last commission from Governor J. A. Gilmore, October 9, 1863. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850. He represented Meredith several

times in the General Court. In the years 1862 and 1863 he was a State Senator, and in all these civil offices his superior endowments were recognized.

But General Wadleigh's prominence as a public man was not confined to civil affairs; the military organizations claimed his attention in a large degree. He was pre-eminently a soldier. In manner and bearing, in energy and self-reliance, in the power to command and control men, in quick apprehension of circumstances and scrupulous attention to details, his mind was essentially military. His rapid promotion from ensign to major-general serves to show his remarkable ability. He was commissioned in the New Hampshire State militia as follows: Ensign by Governor David L. Morrill, April 18, 1827; lieutenant by Governor Benjamin Pierce, April 8, 1830; captain by Acting Governor Joseph M. Harper, April 20, 1831; adjutant by Governor Samuel Dinsmoor, April 15, 1833; colonel by Governor William Badger, July 1, 1834; brigadier-general by Governor Isaac Hill, September 4, 1837; major-general Second Division by Governor John Page, June 27, 1839. He was honorably discharged, at his own request, June 18, 1841. He was appointed adjutant and inspector-general of the New Hampshire militia by Governor Jared W. Williams, December 7, 1847, which office he retained until June 26, 1856. All the relations between General Wadleigh and his officers were characterized by the utmost cordiality, and his strictness of discipline did not detract from the friendship existing between them.

General Wadleigh married, in 1831, Mary Ann Wentworth, daughter of Bradley and Nancy Hannaford, of Meredith. They had four children,—Le Roy B., a resident of Clinton, Ia., a very able and successful business man, and who inherits many of his father's characteristics; Abbie (Mrs. Dr. G. F. Brickett), died July 31, 1864; John Dearborn, died November 10, 1871, married Annie, wife of Frank P. Leffingwell, an attorney of Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Wadleigh died December 31, 1866, aged fifty-six years, and, like her husband, enjoyed the warmest regards of the community.

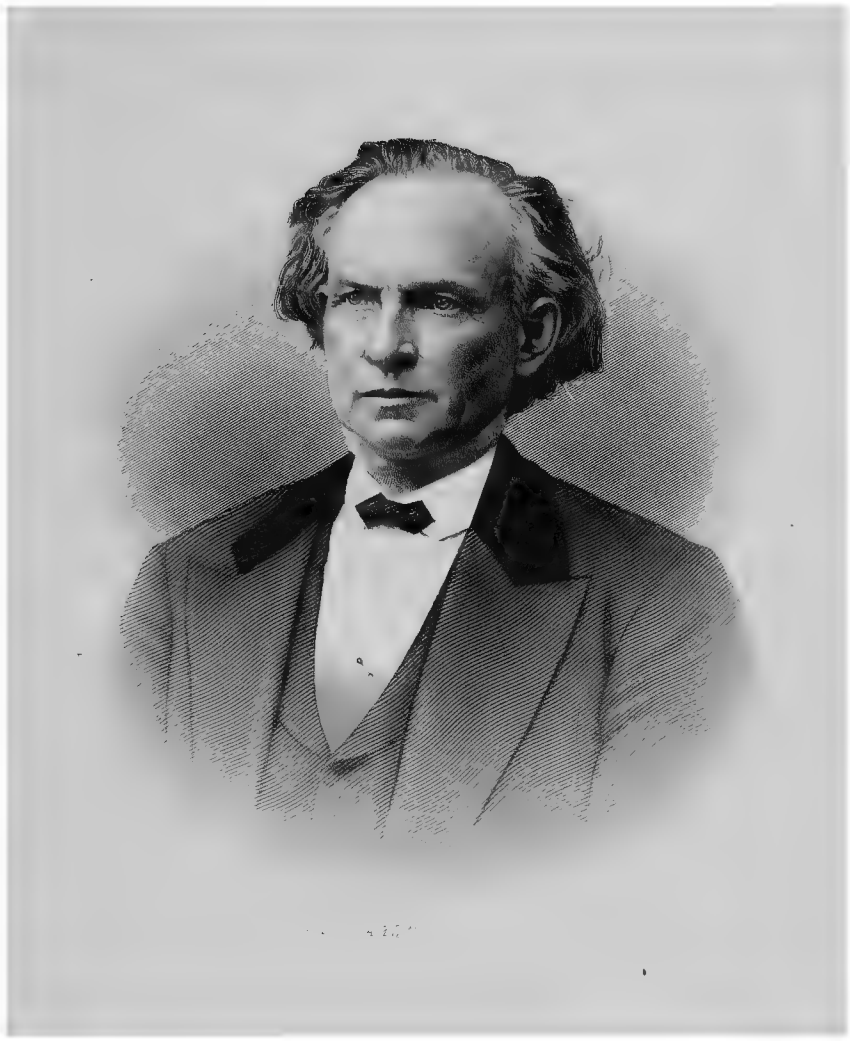
General Wadleigh was a religious man and a prominent and active member of the Baptist Church. He possessed the fine feelings of the old-school gentleman, and was true as steel to his friends. He was a man of exemplary habits, kind-hearted, hospitable, generous to the needy, sympathetic with the suffering, diligent and faithful to all his trusts; as a citizen, he was a promoter of all movements tending to advance the interests of Meredith. Courage was a conspicuous quality of his nature. Inheriting a powerful physique, with immense impelling force, he had the self-poise and boldness imparted by the consciousness of strength. His latent resources, under the stimulus of difficulty and opposition, were always equal to the demands made upon him in meeting the weighty responsibilities and bearing the heavy burdens imposed. His moral courage, tried in many emergencies, was never found wanting. Neutrality was impossible to him, for he never shirked a duty or an issue. Holding pronounced opinions, he was always ready and able to defend them against any attack. His marvelous endurance was the wonder of his friends. His mind was a battery always charged, his animal spirits a fountain that never failed. Always sincere and honest himself and intensely loyal to his friends, hypocrisy or disloyalty to friendship was to him an unpardonable sin. He filled many high places of honor and responsibility. That he always discharged their duties with fidelity is shown by the oft-repeated and long-continued manifestations of public confidence and trust reposed in him. His services to the State were long and arduous. Such are the main points of the character, life and official career of General Wadleigh.

To those acquainted with the annals of New Hampshire his name is a familiar one, and in his native town no figure has been more prominent. In his character we find many of the crown jewels necessary to a successful life. Of rare judgment and irrepressible energy, he hewed to the line of unshaken purpose, and takes his place rightfully among those whose memory history will perpetuate. Everywhere, in every age, in every department of life, we find that success springs from the energy of the man,—that is, the ingredient of his nature without which life remains an unfulfilled promise,—and as there is an inspiration to others in the achievements of such men, we gather up this review of the life of General Wadleigh and lay it with honored record where its influence may descend with helpful strength to other men and other generations. His memory will long be cherished, and his life is a part of the history of the State.

SENECA A. LADD.

The first person bearing the name of Ladd in America, and doubtless the ancestor of all the families bearing the name in New Hampshire, was Daniel Ladd, who sailed from London with his wife, Ann, March 24, 1633, in the ship "Mary and John," and settled at Ipswich, Mass. His name is fifth on the list of sixty-eight who founded the town of Salisbury, in 1638. In 1640, with eleven others, he removed to Pawtucket, on the Merrimack, and organized the town of Haverhill, where he lived, respected and honored, to an advanced age. He was descended from an old Kentish family, who were landed proprietors as early as the fifteenth century.

Daniel Ladd, a lineal descendant from the English ancestor, was born August 21, 1742, at Epping, N. H., and became a farmer. He did not remain on the ancestral acres, but dealt largely in new land, residing first in Lee, then in Canterbury, and finally in Lou-



Seneca A. Ladd

don, where he was an early and esteemed citizen. He married Judith Lyford, of Raymond, about 1765. They had nine children, of whom the eighth was Gideon. Gideon was a chaise and carriage-builder. He was a man of much brain-power. Sober and sedate in his manners, of stern demeanor, he was a great admirer of the characters of the ancient Greeks and Romans, whose history he delighted to read. He was an industrious man and faithful to all his duties. A life-long resident of Loudon, he died there February 2, 1848. He married Polly Osgood, of Loudon, and had twelve children.

Seneca Augustus Ladd, fourth son and sixth child of Gideon and Polly (Osgood) Ladd, was born in Loudon, N. H., April 29, 1819.

Probably no more marked individuality than his has been the production of the Granite State. From a child his methods of thought and execution have been *sui generis*. He attended the town school, summers, until ten years of age, and winters, until he was seventeen, without much progress, as he says: "School-books and rules were hard tasks for me, and to obtain knowledge in that way was much like trying to take on fat by eating saw-dust bread." Only one of his teachers comprehended his nature—John L. French, afterwards president of Pittsfield Bank. He allowed the youth to pursue his own methods, originate his own rules, choose his own time and way of study, only directing him in their general course. From him Seneca had the pleasure of receiving the prize offered to the class—a silver piece of Spanish money worth six and a quarter cents. Mr. Ladd still has the coin. When thirteen he went to learn the carriage-maker's trade in Raymond, and gave diligent service for four years, and, with his marked mechanical aptitude, was thoroughly prepared to do good work. He followed his trade in Meredith for two years, and then went to Boston and passed one year in constructing piano-fortes for Timothy Gilbert, in the second manufactory of the kind established in the United States. Returning to Meredith in July, 1839, he purchased mills and built a large carriage manufactory and entered into business on quite an extensive scale. This was something of an undertaking for a young man but twenty years of age; but Mr. Ladd, with his logical foresight, had mentally marked out the course he must pursue to win success. And it came. For eleven years he conducted his business with success. In April, 1850, his entire plant was destroyed by fire, with its valuable completed work. Mr. Ladd immediately leased the cotton-factory, then idle, and fitted it up with new machinery adapted to his purpose, and engaged in the manufacture of pianos and melodeons. He devoted himself to this for eighteen years in Meredith and Boston, and showed himself one of the most successful men of this line. He made money and was conceded to be master of all the elements of success in this field. Having acquired a sufficient property to place him above the necessity of an incessant devotion to business, and having attained all the mental development he could expect in the various branches of labor he had followed, he was ready for a change and further progress. His humanitarian and philanthropic nature guided him in this. As an employer he had noted the recklessness with which the young people squandered their wages, apparently not knowing how to save their money, and his advice had frequently been given to them to take care of it. In revolving the problem of how to help them, the idea of a savings-bank seemed the thing needed. In November, 1869, he and his associates procured a charter from the Legislature and established the Meredith Village Savings-Bank (see History). The good accomplished by Mr. Ladd's zealous and persevering efforts in founding this bank has been very great, and will only be appreciated at its full value when looked upon by those of coming time; for it is a fact that never is a man fully understood or his real worth comprehended by his contemporaries.

Such a peculiar nature as Mr. Ladd's must needs have had a peculiar education. This has been given by careful observation of everything that came in his way; by examining the structure and nature of the smallest as well as largest matters in nature; by attending to the needs of each of the many sides of both mental and physical organisms; by practical business, by newspapers, scientific and literary works of a high order, and by avoiding everything tending to sensation or frivolity. He has never read a novel or attended a theatre. This education has given him a mental character of strength and ability far beyond that attained by the usual curriculum of a college course, and on any of the grave subjects under discussion among scholars his opinion is listened to with earnestness and commands respect. From an early day he has been pronounced in his adherence to temperance. When a boy he joined a church, but left it as soon as he found that it was obligatory on him to take wine at communion. Since then he has been a member of no church, but contributed to the support of many. He has never used tobacco or alcohol in any form, and has battled strongly against the rum traffic. In politics, his votes have always been cast in favor of universal freedom. The Liberty, Abolition and Republican parties have, in turn, received his warmest support and most active services, and in all social and public matters he has ever been in accord with the most advanced and progressive minds.

His regard for the young has been noticeable through life. He rarely passes children without bowing or speaking to them, and during his life he continually scattered kind deeds among them. William O. Clough, editor of the *Nashua Telegraph*, expresses the result of this in his own case, and this is but one out of many of like character: "Mr. Ladd was always giving me something, doing me some

favor, speaking kind words to me, encouraging me, giving me to understand that my chances in the world were just as good as anybody's, providing I kept at school and did right. Somehow I always felt, while I lived in the neighborhood, that he was watching me, that I had a friend in him, and for these reasons I tried to be a good boy and meet his approbation. I hold Mr. Ladd in grateful remembrance, and never think of him but to honor him, or hear his name mentioned but to recall instantly his generosity towards me; and I thank him for all the favors shown me in my youth, for all the kind words spoken and good advice given."

Mr. Ladd married, first, Susan Tilton, of Meredith, March 24, 1840. She was a most estimable and Christian lady, and at her death, August 14, 1850, the whole community was wrapped in gloom. Their children were Fannie C. A. (Mrs. D. W. Coe) and Charles F. A. (deceased). He married, second, Catherine S., daughter of William Wallace, Esq., of Henniker, June 1, 1852. They have one child, Virginia B.

Mr. Ladd is an earnest student of geological and meteorological science. He has kept meteorological records for eighteen years. He has devoted much time to the study of geology, mineralogy and nature, and has acquired one of the finest private collections of minerals, antiquities and Indian relics in New Hampshire. Notwithstanding his *penchant* for science, he is a thorough New Englander in practicality and enjoys himself in constant occupation.

Rev. I. F. Holton, an eminent scientist and a strong personal friend, gives, in the Boston *Daily News*, this graphic picture of Mr. Ladd and the bank: "This gentleman of boundless courtesy and leisure is very hard of hearing, a man of great reflection, remarkable observation and unusual originality. The establishment looks like a professor's cabinet; there are no signs of a bank, external or internal. Cases of books, minerals, coins, gems and antiquities, a few pictures, a 'Novelty' printing-press, a moderate safe and a lounge or two, with easy-chairs, complete the estabment. Clay-stones and other concretions and results of frost have been an especial study, and also stone arrow-heads of both the Old World and the New. Several specimens are of flint and probably came from Europe." (For the description of the stone "egg," the gem of his collection, see "History of Meredith.")

Mr. Ladd, through partial loss of hearing, has been compelled to labor in a more circumscribed field than otherwise would have been the case; but the same fixed integrity, persevering diligence and mental qualities which have in so conspicuous a manner won success in the unassuming vocation to which he has given his attention could have wrought only the same successful result in a broader sphere. He is an honorary member of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, resident member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, member of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Mass., and life-member of the New Hampshire Home and School of Industry. Many of his pithy sayings and expressions are worthy of being preserved as comparing well with those given by Franklin in "Poor Richard's Sayings." They have a dry, pleasing, Yankee terseness which goes at once to the essence of the subject. We regret we have space for but few,—

"Life-possessors, the world over, are artists. Mind, however high or low, is the canvas. All labor is merely the placing of colors and tints. The picture exhibits nature improved by art. Life was not created for life's sake, but as a means of perfecting nature, and thus form the basis of perfect bliss, the apparent aim of all sensible beings." "The active youth, having a good physique, who shuns idle labor, will build up a beautiful and perfect body, a wise and powerful mind, and among men will be as a towering pyramid among chafing pebbles." "It is common for some persons to go back to rectify mistakes, and for others to go forward after duty; both are in error, as there cannot be any duty back or forward of the present."

Most kind and attentive in his family relations, liberal in all matters of public improvement, no man in Meredith has stronger friends. Confucius, in his five classes of men, describes one as "philosophers." "They are they who, in their words, their actions and in the general conduct of their lives, never depart from the line of strict rectitude; who do right because it is right; whose passions are subdued; who are always the same in adversity and prosperity; who speak when they ought to speak, and are silent when they ought to be silent; having firmness enough not to conceal their sentiments when it is proper to utter them, although they should lose thereby their fortunes or their lives; who despise no one, nor prefer themselves to others; who are not content to derive their knowledge from ordinary sources, but push their investigations to the fountain-head, so as to free their knowledge from all mixture of error; not discouraged when they fail, nor proud when they succeed."

In placing Mr. Ladd in this class we will receive the approval of those who understand him best.

SAMUEL HODGSON.

It is a pleasure for the historian to turn aside from the narration of events to chronicle the record of a self-made, industrious and useful person, who, by his own ability and honest dealing, has placed himself high on the list of business men, as having achieved a justly-merited success. And of such a man we write when we write of Samuel, or "Sam" Hodgson, as he is familiarly called.

Samuel Hodgson was born January 19, 1842, in Halifax, Yorkshire, England. He comes of a family of respectability, his parents, Ellis and Sarah (Lassey) Hodgson, being in comfortable financial circumstances. His school-education was acquired before he was fourteen years old at the boarding-school of



Sam. Hodgson

Mytholmroyd and Farrar's Academy at Halifax. His great-uncle, George Wilcock, manufacturer of cotton yarns and warps, needing a clerk, Sam took the place and rapidly developed a practical knowledge of both manufacturing and financial departments. He remained here eight years, having full charge the last four, conducting the business successfully. His father afterward established him in manufacturing for himself, but he was so hampered by conditions, which gave him little opportunity to carry out his own ideas, that he gave up the concern to his father and, in 1866, crossed the ocean to America. Here he arrived with a strong and healthy physique and a determination to conquer all obstacles. His eyes were turned naturally to the manufacturing town of Lowell, and his first employment was found in the dye-house of one of the large corporations there. The quick observation of Mr. Hodgson, his determination to do his work well and his obvious attention to the interests of his employers gained him the hearty friendship and confidence of the agent and superintendent, and was the foundation of his successful business career. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Appleyard, in a few months went to Lake village to establish a dye-house, there being a demand for one at that place. He soon had an opportunity to secure Mr. Hodgson's services and gladly accepted them, giving him at the same time an interest in the business. Before policies had been issued on their application for insurance to cover their own property and goods left there to be colored, a fire destroyed the entire plant, with the exception of a few chemicals hurriedly drawn from the burning building. The little capital economy had acquired for Mr. Hodgson was thus swept away, but the firm of Appleyard & Hodgson was soon at work in a new building on the same spot. Mr. Appleyard soon formed another business connection at Ashland, and the dye-house was left in Mr. Hodgson's control. Taking personal charge of the practical part of the business and exposing himself in the wet dyeing-room, thus depriving himself of needed rest and sleep, a rheumatic fever seized him, and with such strength that his recovery was considered impossible by his physicians. His robust health heretofore, the careful nursing of kind friends and an invincible will wrought a cure, however, and in the intervals of delirium he gave directions to an unskilled workman, which enabled the business to go on its regular course. The dye-house was conducted to the satisfaction of his patrons and with profit for four or five years; but as the mills in Laconia and Lake village for which he did business began to add, gradually, dyeing to their own establishments, the demand arose for something to take the place of the waning industry, and Mr. Hodgson, in 1870, began the manufacture of cotton and merino hosiery. In 1872 the cotton hosiery business was in a very unsatisfactory condition, and by a falling market Mr. Hodgson lost nearly all his accumulated capital, which necessitated the temporary closing of his works. During this year (1872) Wm. H. Abel, an ingenious mechanic, came to Lake village and, at Mr. Hodgson's suggestion, began to experiment on the construction of an automatic loom which should take the place of the old-style hand-loom for knitting stockings; for Mr. Hodgson was convinced that before this manufacture could become largely profitable an improvement in the machinery used would have to be made. While at work on this, Mr. Abel invented a machine for knitting mittens, with which, in 1874, Mr. Hodgson began the manufacture of mittens on contract, with good success. In 1876 he removed to Meredith village, leased the power and mills of the Mechanics' Association and continued manufacturing mittens until 1877. By this time Mr. Abel had perfected and patented his automatic machine for knitting stockings, which made a full-fashioned stocking that possessed great advantages over the common sewing-machine work. This wonderful invention, doing by machinery that which before had to be done by hand, entirely revolutionized the manufacture of knit goods, furnished a new industry to the country and gave an impetus to this branch of business, which added largely to the wealth of, and built up rapidly, Laconia, Lake village, etc. In 1877, Mr. Hodgson began manufacturing stockings with the new machines, putting them in as fast as possible and to the full capacity of his power. Since coming to Meredith he has erected new buildings, trebled the floor-room and capacity of the mills, and has been largely engaged in the manufacture of his specialties, woolen hosiery and knit mittens, and is to-day the principal motor of activity in the village and town. He employs from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty operatives, the greater number of whom are women and natives of the vicinity. Mr. Hodgson, believing that good wages secure good workmen, acts on his belief, and this industry has added much to the prosperity of Meredith. A visit to these mills shows one secret of his success. Absolute purity is required in every article; even so simple a thing as the soap used is manufactured here, and the exact strength of each dye is known, so an exact result can be exactly predicated. All material is of the best of its kind, the machinery, made under special patents, some of them being entirely the property of Mr. Hodgson, is of the latest improved designs and almost automatic in the perfection of its workmanship. The mill is fully ventilated; perfect cleanliness is observable in every department. Mr. Hodgson has a keen eye to read human nature, and calls into his service the best adapted persons. His superintendent, W. H. Hurst, an intelligent gentleman, formerly a practical knit-goods manufacturer of England, is thoroughly at home in the mill, and, with an experienced overseer, carries on the daily programme of labor so well that Mr. Hodgson knows in his absence that all is going on properly. The mill is protected

from fire by good force pumps, with hydrants in each room.

Mr. Hodgson is now a naturalized American, and cast his first vote last fall for President, and is as fully devoted to the welfare and prosperity of this country, and as fully in accord with American manners and customs, as if he were a born New Englander, and with characteristic good judgment has taken one of the daughters of New Hampshire for a wife, Elizabeth A. Dow, of Ashland. She has been and is truly a help-meet, and now superintends the finishing department of the mill. Her practical common sense, industry and frugality have been important factors in his success.

A kind, social and agreeable companion, a public-spirited citizen of unostentation and without presumption, it goes without saying that Mr. Hodgson is immensely popular, not only among his workmen and in Meredith, but throughout a wide range of acquaintance. He is a member of the New Hampshire Club, of the Amoskeag Veterans, and has taken the various Masonic degrees to Knight Templar.

Looking forward to some period of retirement from manufacturing, Mr. Hodgson is at work on a farm of two hundred acres with the same system and "push" that characterize all his undertakings, and although rapidly putting this place into permanent improvement by a force which seems large to the old-fashioned farmer, yet his expenditures would be considered in Boston only a fair salary for a confidential clerk or a "super" of a first-class manufactory, and the work is done in accordance with true business principles, and is an investment which will pay.

Mr. Hodgson's success should be an incentive to every young man who, like himself, has brains, energy and a capacity to carry ideas into practical working. He has been successful because he deserves to be, and enjoys the friendship and esteem of the leading men of this section. A citizen of sterling integrity, kind and generous impulses, and frank and manly bearing, there is not one who does not heartily wish him a long continuance of the prosperity which has in no wise changed his genial and cordial nature.

JOSEPH W. LANG.

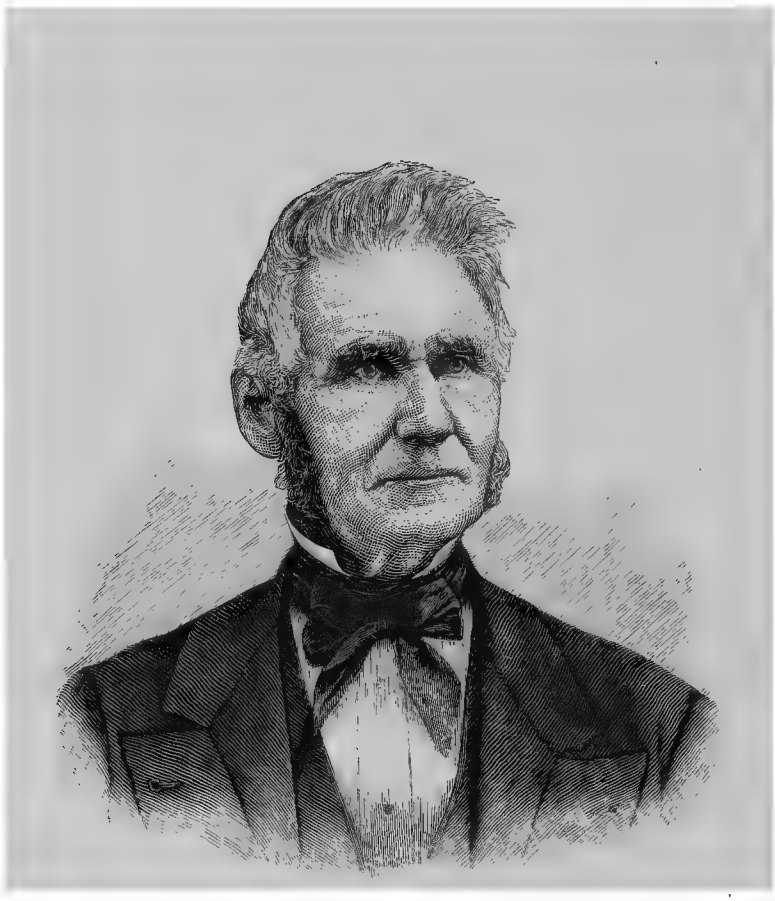
None of the present generation of Meredith has been more identified with every phase of its business for the last half century, or has to-day a higher place in the esteem and love of the people of the town, than the honored and venerable Joseph W. Lang. He was born June 21, 1798, at Portsmouth, N. H., and is descended from early settlers of Rockingham County. His grandfather, Josiah Lang, born in Greenland, N. H., had three brothers, one of whom lived in North Hampton, one in Concord, and one in Sanbornton. His parents were Josiah and Sarah (Whidden) Lang, and they had those frugal and honest virtues for which the New Englander of that day was noted. Josiah was a farmer with but limited capital, and to provide a more efficient home he moved to Tuftonborough, when lands were cheap, and purchased six hundred acres of land. He was a quiet, pleasant man, whom every one liked. His wife was one of those industrious Christian mothers whose influence was for good upon her children. They had three children, *Joseph W.*, Thomas E., and Josiah, who died young. The loss of this, her youngest son, affected Mrs. Lang's sensitive nature, and she never fully recovered from the blow. In later life they removed to Meredith, where Mr. Lang died, in 1857, aged eighty-three. Mrs. Lang survived him three years, dying in 1860, aged eighty-seven. Both were mourned by many friends.

Joseph W. Lang was, from very early years, accustomed to labor, and grew to the age of seventeen amid the healthful country air and pleasant rural life of his father's farm. At this age he had a conference with his father concerning their financial condition. The conclusion was this: there was then due on the farm six hundred dollars, that could never be paid by labor on it, and the only way to extinguish the debt was to get money from outside; so it was decided that Joseph should go from home to earn what he could for that purpose. He went to Portsmouth. Wages were at that time eight dollars per month; but the young man deemed his services worth at least ten, and soon obtained employment as a peddler. Knowing his mother would scarcely approve the associations he would be subjected to, he at once wrote her not to be worried, as he would drink no spirits until he had seen her. He kept his word, not only by keeping his promise, but drinking nothing that would intoxicate while in the business, and has always held to strong temperance principles. Working eight months the first year, without losing a day or drawing a dollar, he returned home with eighty dollars in his pocket. Eleven weeks of the ensuing winter were passed in "Master" Leavitt's school in Meredith, from which he graduated. He peddled three years, cleared the debt from the home farm, and developed those qualities of business acumen and thrift which have accompanied him through life. Adding one hundred more acres to the home farm, he taught school for three years, both winter and summer terms, and boarded at home. The pay contrasts strongly with the present wages of teachers, ten dollars a month being considered ample remuneration for superintending the researches of a hundred (more or less) boys and girls in the mysteries of reading, writing, arithmetic and the rudiments of grammar. The board was from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter a week. Mr. Lang was a successful teacher, and much loved by his pupils.

Mr. Lang had now fully decided to become a settled farmer, and had about fifty acres of the home farm set off to him, on which he erected a substantial house and barn, and married, June 20, 1824, Mehita-



Joseph W. Long



Ebenr. Stevens

ble Clark Young, daughter of Benjamin Young, Esq., and her counsel and assistance were very helpful to the young agriculturist. But the farmers of Tuftonborough were not long to claim, among their number, such a promising recruit. Mr. Joseph Smith, of Dover, was the chief business man of the Lake County,—an extensive merchant, who had stores at these places: Farmington, Alton Bay, Meredith, Wolfborough, Centre Harbor and Moultonborough. In 1826, wishing an honest and reliable clerk, his attention was attracted to Mr. Lang. Mr. Crosby, one of his employés, went to Tuftonborough and offered the young farmer a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars and the use of a house for the first year.

Upon due consideration, the offer was accepted, and Mr. Lang was placed in charge of the Wolfborough store. Remaining here about two and one-half years, he succeeded Mr. Crosby in the charge of the store at Meredith, and held that position until the failure of Mr. Smith, in 1830, when Mr. Lang was induced to take the Meredith business as his own, which he did, assuming the liabilities, which amounted to six thousand dollars, and from that time until 1869, when he retired,—a period of about forty years,—he was in active business, alone and with various partners, being the principal merchant of the town. He was also connected with every enterprise tending to the improvement and the furthering of industries in Meredith. Prior to 1835, Mr. Lang, together with Captain Daniel Smith, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Woodman and Abel Philbrick, purchased a grist-mill, two stories in height, fitted it up as a cotton-factory, and formed the Meredith Village Cotton-Factory Company, and carried on business for a few years. He was the first agent and one of the incorporators of the Belknap Steamboat Company, which built the first steamboat in the State, "The Belknap," at Lake village, and was the only member of the company from this section. He was one of the first stockholders of the Belknap, Concord and Meredith Railroad, and for nineteen years a director, closing his connection with the road, as such, on reaching his eightieth year. He, with Joseph Ela, Colonel Stevens, F. Smith and others, purchased the mills and privileges at Meredith village and formed the Mechanics' Association, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, and was its first treasurer, which position he held several years. He was one of the incorporators of the Meredith Village Savings Bank, and president from its organization.

In February, 1863, Mrs. Lang died, and November 8, 1866, Mr. Lang married Mrs. Julia A. Taylor, daughter of Captain John B. and Comfort (Sanborn) Perkins, of Sanbornton, a lady with whom his declining years are passing most happily. [Captain Perkins, her father, lived to be ninety-six years old, retaining his remarkable memory to the last, and his clear understanding of occurrences and men of the past was of inestimable service to Rev. Mr. Runnels in preparing his history of Sanbornton.]

In all of the public affairs of the town, Mr. Lang has been closely allied, and he has been often called to offices of trust and honor by his townsmen. He was town treasurer for six, and moderator for many years. Politically, he has been Whig and Republican, and, in the State Legislature of 1856–57, he represented Meredith. A faithful and active member of the Congregational Church, giving freely and liberally to its support, and living a life based on the precepts of the "Golden Rule," Mr. Lang feels and acts as if the competency which he has acquired by his constant and unremitting industry is only intrusted to his care for the good of others. Goodness and benevolence are stamped upon his face, and, on every side, through all the years of his life, his kind acts have been continuously, quietly and unostentatiously done, he scarcely letting his "left hand know what his right hand did."

> "And wisest he in this whole, wide land
> Of hoarding till bent and gray;
> For all you can hold in your cold, dead hand
> Is what you have given away."

In the fullness of years, honored by the confidence and love of the better part of the community, Mr. Lang can have the satisfaction of knowing that he has worthily and honorably passed a useful and laborious career, and that his memory will be a sweet remembrance in the hearts of a large circle of friends.

COLONEL EBENEZER STEVENS.

Among the leading business men whose activity, enterprise and persistent industry have been powerful motors in furthering the growth and developing the physical and moral interests of Meredith must be mentioned Ebenezer Stevens. He comes from sturdy ancestry, his great-grandfather, Major Ebenezer Stevens, being one of the early settlers of Kingston, N. H. He was a brave man and gallant soldier, and received his title from services rendered in the French and Indian War. Major Stevens married, December 5, 1710, Elisabeth Colcord and had four sons. He died November 1, 1749. He was a very distinguished and useful citizen, and such was his integrity and benevolence that differences among the people were submitted to him with perfect confidence in a just decision. He sustained many important functions and discharged every duty with ability and faithfulness and left the beneficial impress of his strong character upon the community where he lived for many years.

The second son of Major Stevens was Colonel Ebenezer, born June 10, 1715; married, first, 1736, Mary Colcord; second, 1768, Dolly Stevens, of Newburyport. His children were Ebenezer, Jr., born in 1739, a deacon of the church in Kingston; John, born in 1770; Moses, born in 1771; Peter C., born in 1773; Paul, born in 1775.

A romantic instance of Colonel Ebenezer Stevens' early life is given in our history of "Rockingham and Strafford Counties, N. H.,"—

"When seven years of age, he, with others, was taken captive by the Indians, and carried through Lake Winnipesaukee to Canada. Here he remained for one year, when he was ransomed by his father paying 100 silver pistareens ($17). It is said that they demanded a higher price because he wore a better hat and better clothing than his companions."

He received a common-school education and became a farmer and successful business man, owning much real estate. He was for many years proprietors' clerk and also transacted important business for the State, and Stevenstown (now Salisbury) was named for him. He died July 19, 1800, when nearly ninety years old.

Colonel Stevens was a very polite gentleman of the old school, and it is related of him, that, on riding on horseback from meeting, he would carry his cocked hat under his arm, a distance of two miles, bowing to the people on the way. He took the father of Daniel Webster, as a boy of nine, to "bring up," and promised that he should learn a trade. But, conceiving a liking for the boy, he kept him on his farm until he was twenty-one and then started him in life by giving him a farm in Andover. Years passed; Colonel Stevens began to succumb to the infirmities of age, and both mental and physical powers were weakened, when Mr. Webster, taking advantage of his condition, insisted that more remuneration was due him as damages for not being taught a trade, and the colonel gave him the farm in Salisbury where Daniel Webster was born.

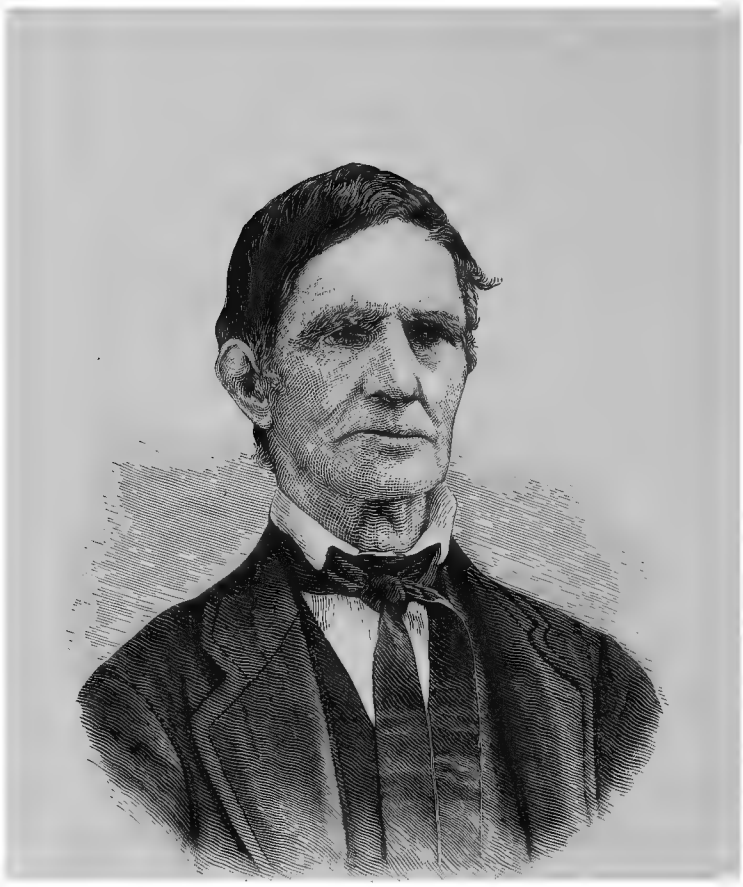
Paul Stevens, the youngest son of Colonel Ebenezer and Dolly Stevens, was born in Kingston in 1775 and received the usual education and did the work of farmers' boys of that day. He learned the shoemaker's trade and was also a farmer, his father's property enabling all the children to own some land; but his share was a small farm in New Chester, worth about six hundred dollars. Here he settled, about 1796, with his wife Sally, daughter of Dr. Howe, an eminent surgeon in the American army of the Revolution, who was disowned by his family for his rebel affiliations. His father was Lord Viscount Howe, at one time Governor of Barbadoes, and his mother, Mary Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Baron Kilmansigge, Master of the Horse to George I., when Elector of Hanover, by a daughter of Count Platen, of the empire. Lady Howe was afterward created Countess of Darlington by George I. This worthy couple had four sons,—George A. (killed in the French and Indian War in America), Richard (Lord Admiral Howe, commander of the British naval forces of the American Revolution); William (General Sir William Howe, who commanded the British army during the same war) and Surgeon Howe (the father of Mrs. Stevens).

The money Dr. Howe received for his army service, some three or four thousand dollars, became valueless by the great depreciation of the Continental currency.

Paul Stevens and his wife remained in New Chester for a few years, and there four of his children—Dolly William, Mark and Sarah—were born. Purchasing a better farm, he removed to New Hampton, which was the birth-place of his two daughters,—Fanny and Nancy. Four or five years passed, and Mr. Stevens moved to Gilford, near Gilmanton, and purchased one hundred and fifty acres of rough, unbroken land, which, after many years of hard, unremitting labor, was transformed into a well-cultivated farm. He passed the remainder of his life in Gilford, dying in August, 1846, aged seventy-one years. The rest of his children—Fifield, Peter F., Ebenezer, Moses, John, Paul, James S. and two who died in infancy—were born in Gilford.

Paul Stevens was an intelligent, unassuming, quiet man, of deeply religious principles, much respected in the communities where he resided. Mrs. Stevens was a noble, fine-looking woman, of great strength of character and religious feeling, and taught her children Christianity by example, as well as by word. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were among the first adherents of the new belief of the Free-Will Baptist Church, of which they were members. She survived her husband several years and died in Gilford.

Colonel Ebenezer Stevens, son of Paul and Sally (Howe) Stevens, was born May 9, 1810, and when but seven years old was compelled to commence the battle of life. He first went to live with a farmer whose home was back of the Belknap Mountains, in what was called "The Cellar." In a year he changed his abode, but until he was fourteen his occupation was "tilling the soil." He then learned blacksmithing of his brother William, and worked with him for some time. Earning some money, he attended school and boarded with Dr. Crosby and wife. The Christian kindness and sympathy of this worthy couple won the young man's heart, and enabled them to use a strong and beneficial influence upon him, which is appreciated even yet, and causes him to hold their memory in reverential honor. Before he was seventeen he purchased an old shop in Gilford village, on credit, and, borrowing fifty dollars as a capital, he established himself as a blacksmith. Early in the morning and late at night the fire glowed on his hearth, and the sound of his hammer was heard. He was prospered, as the diligent and industrious always are. The first year he cleared three hundred and twenty-five dollars. Having proved his ability to support himself, and being well established in business, Mr. Stevens married, January 15, 1831, Therina daughter of John S. and Leah (Prescott) Osgood, and granddaughter of Colonel Prescott, of Gilmanton. They had three children,—Cyrus A., Celestia A. (married Edward Stowell, resides in North Adams, and has two children) and Ebenezer (who died when four



Joseph Ela

years of age). Mrs. Stevens died January 17, 1845, aged thirty-three years.

In 1837, Mr. Stevens removed to Meredith village and carried on blacksmithing until 1845, doing a large business. About 1850 he engaged in merchandising with Joseph W. Lang. This partnership continued pleasantly and profitably for six years, and after this Mr. Stevens was in trade alone and with various partners for twenty years.

He married, April 22, 1846, Cassandra, daughter of John B. and Alice (Ladd) Swasey, of Meredith, and had one child—Alice S. (married Henry W. Lincoln, of Norton, Mass.; they have three children). [Mrs. Stevens is a descendant of two early New Hampshire families of repute, her father being third in descent from Ebenezer Swasey, of Exeter, whose son Benjamin, born at Exeter October 16, 1752, married Jane Bond, February 15, 1777, and moved to Meredith, where John B. was born April 3, 1782. He settled in Meredith village, became a prominent business man, having a large mercantile trade, and extensively owning real estate. He erected large mills on the water privilege owned previously by Daniel Avery, and in numerous ways served the town as postmaster, etc., and was a pillar of society. He died March 11, 1828. His wife, Alice Ladd, was a descendant in the sixth degree from Daniel Ladd (see biography of Seneca Ladd), the line being Daniel (1), Samuel (2), John (3), Timothy (4), Eliphalet (5) (born February 19, 1755, married Mary Park, of Windham, May 13, 1778), Alice (6). Mrs. Alice (Ladd) Swasey died February 6, 1875, aged ninety-six years. She had lived in Meredith over sixty-five years, and in houses located on the same site. She was a lady of intellect, and her love of reading and appreciation of good literature continued through life. Her memory was very retentive, and, her mental faculties being unimpaired, she wrote a poem when she was ninety years old, which had all the freshness of one written by one not half her age. She ever possessed a great love of the beautiful in art, literature and nature. Mrs. Stevens inherits many of the characteristics of her mother, and is a most intelligent and interesting lady, whom it is a pleasure to meet.]

From about the age of seventeen Mr. Stevens took an interest in militia matters, and was rapidly promoted through the various grades to that of colonel, and held the offices of brigade and division inspector for many years. In 1845 he was elected selectman and served three years, and conducted several important lawsuits for the town to a successful issue. Since then he has been largely identified with town and public matters. He has held the commission of justice of the peace for over forty years. He was representative in 1854 and 1855. An old Whig, he became an active Republican, and was Presidential elector for Lincoln in 1860. He was selectman of Meredith during the Rebellion, and was energetic in the discharge of the onerous duties which devolved upon him in that capacity. He assisted in the disbursement of thousands of dollars; was offered the colonelcy of the Twelfth Regiment, which, through his efforts and others, was raised in five days; he prepared the list of soldiers sent by Meredith, published elsewhere in this history, and during the war period received the nomination of his (the minority) party, and carried its full vote for the important positions of State Senator, councilor, etc. Before 1850 he began to do probate business; this has grown largely, and a great portion of his time since has been occupied in settling estates, attending to guardianships to which he has been appointed, and he has done more of this class of business, probably, than any other person in the county. Being careful, prudent and kind-hearted, he is peculiarly fitted for the guardianship of the poor and unfortunate.

He has been prominently connected with the Free-Will Baptist Church since 1840; has been trustee of New Hampton Seminary, where, for seventeen years consecutively, he was marshal on anniversary occasions.

He was one of the incorporators, and has served as president and treasurer, of the Meredith Mechanic Association; one of the incorporators and trustees of the Meredith Village Savings-Bank; one of the directors of the Belknap County Bank, Laconia, and is also trustee of Laconia Savings-Bank.

We can in no better manner sum up the character of Colonel Stevens than to repeat the words used by the historian of Kingston in describing his great-grandfather, Major Ebenezer: "He sustained many important functions, and discharged every duty with ability and faithfulness." Of untiring energy and persistent perseverance, he is a "self-made" man in the highest sense of the word.

JOSEPH ELA.

Joseph Ela, son of John Whitcher (Whittier) Ela and his wife, Mehitable Dame, was born in Lee, N. H., July 20, 1797.

The Ela family has been, for many years, a reputable one in England. The name of the first American progenitor of this line is, doubtless, Daniel Ela, with whom the town of Haverhill, Mass., voted to exchange certain lands on October 19, 1658. From this time the name occurs frequently in Haverhill, Daniel being often elected to offices of trust. He was chosen moderator in 1699 and town attorney in 1700. He was an inn-keeper in 1677 and possessed quite a property for those times.

Israel Ela, probably his son, was made freeman of Haverhill in 1677, and his descendants for many years occupied the lands granted to Daniel. He married Abigail Bosworth, and died March 29, 1700. He had two sons and three daughters. John Ela, second son of Israel, born in Haverhill June 15, 1683, married Rachel Page, had five children and died in 1742, aged fifty-nine. Their oldest child,

Jacob, born February 1, 1711–12, was twice married. By his second wife, Mrs. Ednah (Little) Gale, he had eight children, the oldest being John. (His sixth child, Lydia, married Daniel Appleton, and numbered among her descendants the celebrated family of that name in New York City.)

John Ela was born in Haverhill, Mass., January 6, 1740–41. He was a farmer and noted for his great size. He weighed four hundred pounds. All his children were by his first wife, Ruth Whittier. He died at the age of forty-six years. The oldest were twins, Nathaniel W. and John Whittier, born February 5, 1766. Nathaniel became a citizen of Dover, where, for over fifty years, he conducted a most popular hotel and made a large range of acquaintance. He was a very genial person, a hatter by trade, which he carried on for some years. John W. became a farmer in Durham, Lee and Barnstead, N. H., married Mehitable Dame, of Durham, January 7, 1793, and had three children,—Ednah, Joseph, John. He died June 15, 1801, when Joseph was but four years old. Receiving the care of a faithful mother until he was nearly fifteen years old, Joseph went to Dover to learn the hatter's trade of his Uncle Nathaniel. The confinement proved injurious to the young man, and he had two attacks of fever, in which he nearly lost his life; but he finished his trade, and, when of age, in company with another young man, he established himself as a hatter in Norway Plains (Rochester). His health again failing, he changed his business and became a merchant's clerk for two years, in which he was so popular as to make many friends and attract the attention of leading merchants.

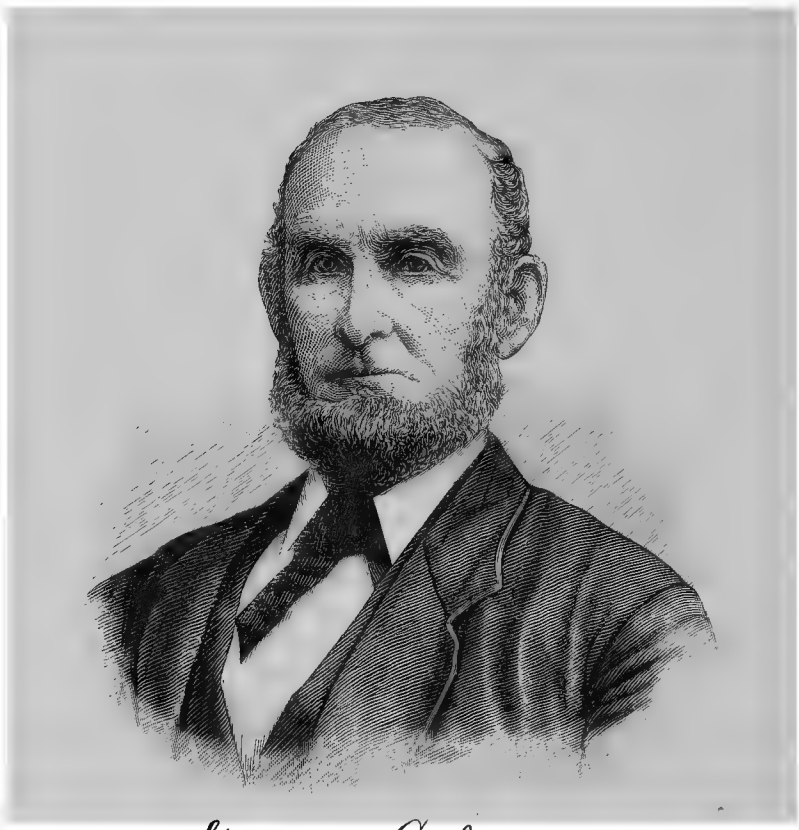
The long and unusually active business connection of Mr. Ela with Meredith and its vicinity, and his residence in this town, date from July 2, 1822, when he came to take charge of the Meredith store of Joseph Smith, of Dover, the great merchant of the lake. For four years Mr. Ela gave his unintermitting and untiring attention to the onerous duties of this position, until, the sedentary life again impairing his health, he found he must change his business to one giving more exercise in the open air. For six months he was a teamster. Receiving the appointment of deputy-sheriff, in 1828, for the county of Strafford, and shortly after being deputized to act in Grafton County, he soon found his hands full of legal business. Everything in those days was sold on credit, and none were refused. When the merchants were tired of waiting for their pay, which came in all kinds of barter, money being almost an unknown quantity, the debtor was sued and the officers of the law were set at work. An execution against the body of any debtor who owed thirteen dollars could be taken out, if no property could be found, and the unfortunate man sent to the county jail at Dover. Many of these trips were taken by Mr. Ela, who was active, vigorous and resolute in discharging his official duties, tempering them, however, with as much mercy as his position would allow. For over thirty years he continued in this official capacity in Strafford and Grafton until the organization of Belknap County, then in Belknap, Carroll and Grafton; and probably no other officer in any of these counties ever transacted as much business, served as many writs or rode so many miles as Mr. Ela. For twenty years he was the "crier" of the courts of Strafford County, and served in the same office in Belknap County as long as he was in active service, which continued until 1858 or 1859. His long continuance in office is the strongest evidence possible of his capabilities, his honesty, his devotion to duty, and, also, of his popularity as a man.

In 1846, Mr. Ela was employed by the Lake Company to purchase the right of flowage on Lake Winnipesaukee, and, in doing this, was compelled to buy many pieces of land beyond the flowage line. In settling with the company Mr. Ela received this land, and in this manner acquired much land along Plymouth Street, in Meredith village, as well as elsewhere. The possession of this real estate led him into building houses upon it, and he has built and owned fifty-two different houses in the village.

In 1858 he suggested the importance of forming a corporation to buy and control the water-power at Meredith village, and from his suggestion and active interest the Mechanics' Association was organized. (See history.)

Mr. Ela was also one of the incorporators and first trustees of the Meredith Village Savings-Bank, and has been, during all the years of his residence here, connected with, and an earnest supporter of, all things tending to improve, benefit or advance the better interests of Meredith. He married, in 1832, Sally Miller Moulton, daughter of Jonathan Moulton, a prominent manufacturer of his day in Meredith. She died May 21, 1878, in her sixty-fifth year. This worthy couple had five children who attained maturity,—Laura E. (married, first, Daniel S. Bedee, whose surviving daughter, Nellie, is now the widow of James W. Horn, and, second, Alvin Peavey); John W., educated at Cambridge Law School, became a lawyer in Plymouth, went out in the Civil War of 1861 as captain of a company in Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, honorably discharged at expiration of term of service, he established himself as a lawyer in Chicago, Ill., where he now enjoys a fine practice; Charles H., deceased; Ednah, married George E. Gilman, now lives in Detroit and has three children; Luella C., died aged seventeen years.

Mr. Ela has ever been a pronounced Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school, believing their doctrines to be the only guide to a successful continuance of the republic, and he has strongly battled for the success of those principles. He was appointed postmaster in 1822 and held the office three years. He has been selectman six or eight terms, town agent



Simeon D. Peer

and special agent in numbers of cases, represented Meredith in the State Legislature of 1871–72, and has been frequently requested to accept his party nomination for Senator and other offices, which were declined. At the time of the construction of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad he took several large contracts, which were faithfully performed. His sight was destroyed by cataract in 1872.

For over sixty years has Mr. Ela been one of the leading men of this town, and to-day, with clear mind, he can look back over the whole of that time and tell the course, progress and development of any movement which has occurred, and analyze clearly the reason of its growth or failure.

Successful in business, happy in his family relations, blest with the kind care of loving descendants and with a large circle of friends who honor and esteem him for his many good qualities, Mr. Ela is a venerated member of society, one of the few remaining pensioners of the War of 1812.

SIMEON D. PEASE.

The Pease family was among the early settlers of Meredith and is well worthy of record in this place. By reference to the ecclesiastical history of this town, we see the great influence its members had in the religious matters and progress of this section, and, in all ways, they have been connected with the well-doing and honorable element of its citizens.

Joseph Pease was born March 10, 1774, and was one of the good, old-fashioned men of the last century. He was kind-hearted, full of activity and blunt earnestness, and delighted in nothing better than in a run after the foxes, of which he was a noted hunter. The children had cause to love him for his kindness. Before mounting his horse to ride from his house to the village he would fill his capacious pockets with apples to throw to them. Often, when shaking hands with a poor man, he would leave a silver dollar. Quaint, impulsive, humorous and eccentric withal, fixed in his Democratic faith, he was a thoroughly good man and took great pride in his well-tilled and remunerative farm. His brother Simeon was a deacon for many years in the Free-Will Baptist Church and possessed a deeply religious nature. They were of a family of eleven children of Benjamin and Anna (Sanborn) Pease, who established their home on Oak Hill among the first settlers, and, by hard work, economy and steady battling with obstacles little understood in these days, carved out a home and secured a competency for their children. Benjamin was born August 2, 1743, and died February 26, 1802, leaving the record of a life usefully spent. Joseph married, April 11, 1796, Hannah Folsom. They had ten children.

Simeon D. Pease, son of Joseph and Hannah (Folsom) Pease, was born at Oak Hill, Meredith, July 7, 1812, and died January 21, 1885. He married Betsey, daughter of Nathaniel and Patience (Page) Batchelder. Their children are (1) Arzelia Jane, married Edwin Cox, express agent in Meredith village; they have one child, named Clarence. (2) Laura E. (3) Mary R., married Howard Prescott, and lives in Chicago, Ill. (4) Hannah A., married Frank Cummings; resides in Holderness; they have one child, Hannah I. (5) Frank B., married Clara Hoyt, and is a member of the mercantile house of Pease & Towle, in Meredith village; they have one child, Betsey Bertha. (6) Simeon Loring, married Ellen Hanson, and is a farmer on the old homestead. Simeon, as before mentioned, was born in the early part of the nineteenth century, and, environed by the narrowing circumstances of that period, his education was necessarily limited to the common schools of his native town. Devoting himself to agriculture, he threw himself with all the energy of his nature into the cultivation and improvement of the ancestral acres, succeeding his father in their care and became known as one of the best farmers of the town. Industrious and frugal, he added to his inherited property. He was a life-long Democrat and believed, with Jefferson, that "a strict adherence to the Constitution was the one thing needful to the perpetuity of the Union, and that any departure from its spirit and teachings would result in harm to our country," and during all the years of his manhood he battled strongly for his principles.

Mr. Pease was an industrious, social man, possessed of sound judgment and good common sense, which were appreciated by his townsmen, who often asked and heeded his counsel in affairs requiring firmness and deliberation. He was often chosen to positions of public trust, served as selectman, and was several times elected representative to the General Court, and many times selected to do other business of private as well as public character. He enjoyed the esteem of the community for his many sterling qualities.

Mrs. Pease, who survives her husband, is a descendant of the Rev. Stephen Batchelder, a prominent minister, who was born in England in 1561, and emigrated to America in 1632, and settled first in Lynn, Mass., and afterwards, 1638, removed to Hampton and exerted a great influence for many years. He returned to England, where he died, having lived nearly a century. Abraham Batchelder was born August 13, 1750, and married Nabby ——, who was born in 1752 and died July 11, 1802. Their son Nathaniel was born in Northwood, N. H., May 16, 1786, and married Patience Page. Their daughter, Mrs. Pease, inherits many of the strong traits of her ancestors.

JAMES GILMAN.

One hundred years ago Exeter was, as it is to-day, the abode of many families of ancient and honorable descent. They were people of means, education and

their patriotism was undoubted. Through all the colonial period they were a notable and influential race, and there have been men among their descendants, in every generation, who have done honor to their country. The Gilmans came to New Hampshire soon after its first settlement, and, in 1679, Hon. John Gilman was one of the councilors named in President Cutts' commission. Captain Nicholas Gilman was an officer of skill in the Indian wars of Queen Anne's reign. Hon. Peter Gilman was the first to bear the title of brigadier-general in New Hampshire. Colonel Daniel Gilman was a grantee of the town of Gilmanton.

The American ancestor of the Meredith branch of the family was Moses, who came from Hingham, England, and settled at Exeter. The line to the present generation is Moses (1), James (2), Timothy (3), James (4), David (5), James (6).

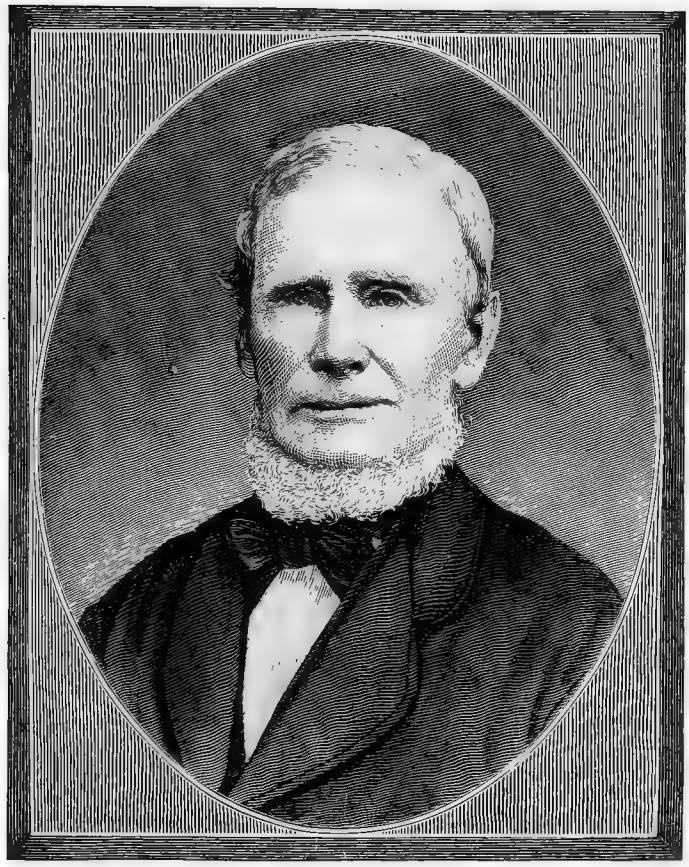
James Gilman (6), son of David and Sally (Clark) Gilman, and grandson of James and Deborah (Goodhue) Gilman, was born in Meredith December 31, 1813. His grandfather, James (4), was born in New Market, N. H., May 30, 1750 (O. S.). He was a tiller of the soil, and resided in his native town, working industriously, until he was forty years of age, when, with his wife and six children,—James, Samuel, Uriah, Deborah, David and Josiah,—he came to Meredith, in 1790, when it was comparatively a young town, and settled on the lot where his grandson, James (6), now lives. At the time of the Revolution he served a few months at Portsmouth. He was a Democrat, one of the old-fashioned men of fixed principles, good judgment and few words, and those words were held as law by his children, who respected and loved him. He was a hard-working, diligent farmer, brave and patient in accomplishing whatever his hands found to do, and for forty-eight years he lived and labored on the farm in Meredith. He died September 12, 1838, when nearly four-score years and ten, having served his day and generation well. His wife was of the Goodhue family, and a member of the Baptist Church. She died July 4, 1815. David (5), fourth son of James (4), was born in New Market, May 9, 1785. He married, October 22, 1812, Sally, daughter of Moses Clark, of Sanbornton. They had three children,—James (6), Martha and David. July 1, 1817, less than five years after his marriage, David Gilman died, and his father, although past the prime of life, gave a home to his grandchildren and their mother. David Gilman was a Democrat in politics. He, with his wife, were active members of the Baptist Church.

James Gilman (6) was the oldest of the three children, and early in life he made a brave and honest struggle with the difficulties of his lot. He became a farmer on the old homestead, receiving his education at the common schools of the town, and now resides in the same house that his grandfather built in 1790. In 1836 he was surveyor of highways, and out of twenty-eight names on the list there is now but one person besides himself living. The same year, February 24th, he married Susan, daughter of William and Eunice (Roberts) Mead, who was born August 20, 1810.

[Mrs. Gilman is a descendant from two old and respected families in Meredith. Her grandfather, William Mead, was one of the first settlers of the town, and was chosen moderator of the first town meeting. He was a man of good judgment, and one whose counsel was of great value to the pioneers. He had a large family,—seven girls and four boys. His son William married Eunice (born in 1789), daughter of Lieutenant Roberts, whose name often appears on committees to serve for wise and grave purposes. William Mead (2) was always a farmer and lived where his grandson, Joseph, now resides, on Meredith Neck. He was an upright, honest man, and took great pride in his farm and stock, and by his care and labor acquired property and the reputation of being an excellent farmer. He married twice, and had an old-fashioned New England family of fifteen children,—Eunice, Joseph, William and John, Joshua, Benjamin, Daniel, Polly, Abigail, Susan and her twin, Stephen, Smith, Stephen and Sarah.]

The children of James (6) and Susan (Mead) Gilman were as follows: (1) Granville B., born April 16, 1837; married Carrie Fletcher; resides in San Francisco, Cal. (2) Martha Jane, born September 16, 1839. (3) James Marshall, born June 9, 1842; married Mattie Smith; they reside in California and have six children,—Marshall F., Herbert M., Carrie A. James G., Arthur F. and one other. (4) Mary Susan, born December 7, 1843. (5) David Frank, born May 15, 1846. (6) Sarah Frances, born September 6, 1849; died April 13, 1850. (7) Ellen (Lill), born March 29, 1851; married Fred. S. Prescott; they have three children,—Leo F., Harry S. and Frank G. (8) Fanny M., who died aged two years and nine months.

James Gilman possesses unwearied industry, and through many long years he has been a worker, a producer and not a mere consumer. Early in life he learned the full import of the words, "Thou shalt earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow." For twenty-four years he diligently worked eighteen hours a day. He holds the old-school principles, such doctrines as were established and current in the period of his manhood, for men rarely change their views and habits after they pass middle life. Socially, he is plain and unpretending, has an active, keen, inquiring mind and a clear and retentive memory. He is a good conversationalist, and gives accurate and graphic descriptions of the times and manners of the people of his earlier years. Politically, Mr. Gilman has ever remained true to those old Democratic ideas of Jefferson and Jackson, and has been wise enough not to be a lover of party



James Gilman

political offices. Religiously, he holds to the Bible, and rests his hopes on it, and has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for nearly half a century. Mr. Gilman has been through life a strong, representative man of the town, held in high esteem by its best citizens, and has the pleasant satisfaction of knowing that his children are occupying useful and honorable positions, doing credit to the good name of the family.

GEORGE GILMAN FOGG.

George Gilman Fogg was born at Meredith Centre, N. H., May 26, 1813, and died at Concord, N. H., October 5, 1881. He was the son of David and Hannah Gilman (Vickery) Fogg. His father was a native of Pittsfield, and his mother of Exeter. He was fitted for college at the New Hampton Institution and graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1839. He studied law with Judge Lovell, at Meredith, and at the Harvard Law School, and commenced the practice of his profession at Gilmanton Iron-Works in 1842.

In 1846 he was a member of the House of Representatives and took an active part in the election of John P. Hale as Senator. Up to this time a Democrat, he now became a prominent member of the Free-Soil party, as it was then constituted, so far as they were not affected by the question of slavery. During this session he was elected Secretary of State, holding the office for one year. This necessitated his removal to Concord, which was thenceforward his home.

Mr. Fogg was, practically, the founder of the *Independent Democrat*, a newspaper which exerted a great influence upon New Hampshire politics. It was started in Manchester May 1, 1845, but removed to Concord in June following. Mr. Fogg did not nominally assume control till February, 1846, but he contributed to its columns from the first. From this time until 1861 this newspaper absorbed the best energies of his life. In 1856 he made a trip to Kansas as clerk of the Kansas Commission of the United States House of Representatives. He was law reporter of New Hampshire from 1855 to 1859. He was a delegate from New Hampshire to the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and secretary of the Republican National Executive Committee in the campaign which followed. After the Republican party obtained control of the State he was also, for several years, State printer, that position, according to custom, being always given to prominent editors. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln minister for the United States to Switzerland, holding the office until after the assassination of the President, in 1865. After his return from Europe he was appointed, in 1867, United States Senator by Governor Smyth, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Daniel Clark, who had been appointed judge of the United States District Court for New Hampshire.

He resumed editorial labor in 1867 (though not, as before, taking sole charge of the paper), finally severing his official connection in 1872. From this time to his death he only wrote occasional articles for the press.

Mr. Fogg was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, succeeding Rev. Dr. Bouton as corresponding secretary, trustee of Bates College, Maine, receiving from that institution the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was stricken with paralysis September 11, 1879, from which he only partially recovered, and which finally culminated in his death.

Mr. Fogg was never married. He left legacies to Dartmouth College, the school at New Hampton, the Unitarian Church in Concord, with which he was connected, the school district where he was born, and to various charitable institutions in Concord, in addition to legacies to his kindred and friends. He had previously made a liberal gift to Bates College.

HISTORY OF NEW HAMPTON.

CHAPTER I.

Geographical—Original Grant—Incorporation of Town—Various Petitions—Documentary History—Congregational Church—New Hampton Academy.

THE town of New Hampton lies in the northern part of the county, and is bounded as follows:

Northeast, by Centre Harbor; Southeast, by Meredith; North and Northwest, by Grafton County; Southwest, by Merrimack County.

The territory was granted to General Jonathan Moulton and others, proprietors of Moultonborough, January 24, 1765, and was called Moultonborough Addition. It was incorporated as a town November 27, 1777, and received its present name at that time at the request of General Moulton, in honor of his native town.

By an act passed December 7, 1797, the northeast part of the town was set off and incorporated as a town by the name of Centre Harbor, which name was given in consequence of its containing within its bounds the centre one of the three principal harbors on the north side of the lake, said harbor having borne that name for some years prior to the incorporation of the town.

In 1784 the following persons petitioned the Governor and Council for the appointment of Benning Moulton as a justice of the peace:

"Ebenezer Chamberlain, Ephraim Chamberlain, John Pain, James towl, Ezekiel Morse, James Quimby, Hosea Sturturvant, Josiah Towl, Amos Pain, Richard Pain, Daill page, Israel Glines, Enoch Cate, Abel Morse, Moses Kelsa, Joseph Senter, Ephraim Moore, Daniel Chamberlain, Benja Huckins, Elisha Smith, James harran, Ezra Hacket, Levi Drew, Daniel Sawyer, Thomas Harran, John harran, Elisha Cumings, John Smith, Benjamin Smith, John Harper, Isaac Cummings, Elisha Cumings iunr, Nathaniel Comings, John Leavitt, thomas Woodman, Jonathan James, William Plaisted Juner, Joseph Smith, James Huckins, William Plasted, Samuel Plaisted, deniel Veesay, Andrew Neele, Epheram hacket, John Boynton, Saml Colcord, William Boynton, Richard Boynton, Nicholas Smith, Jeremiah Ward, Onesiphorus Flanders, Samell dollof, iohn dollof, David Dolsar, John Smith, John fuller, zadock Sanborn, Benia Sanborn, Joseph Sanborn, Zadock Sanborn Jr., Ebenr Ingalls, oliver smith Blake, Moses Carter, Daniel Harper, oliver Lyford, James Harper, Mark blacke (his X mark), Abr. Drake Junr, John Hutchins, Robard Smith, Joseph Smith iuner, Abraham Drake, Benja Smith Junr, Daniel Ward, simeon Walton, Willice much, Jonathan Dow."

The following is the vote of the town relative to setting off the northeast part, 1796:

"At a publick Town meeting Holden in New Hampton the Sixth Day of March, A. D. 1796, voted that the N. E. part of New Hampton be set off as far as Measley pond, thence to Measley pond Brook, thence up the middel of Sd Brook to Long pond, thence up the middel of long pond to the inlet at the Head of Sd pond, thence N. thirty-five Degrees W. to New Holderness—

"A true Copy—

"Attest. AHIMAAZ BLANCHARD, *T. Clerk.*"

The territory named was set off and became a portion of Centre Harbor December 7, 1797.

The following is a soldier's order:

"NEWHAMPTON, *August* 29, 1792.

"*To the Treasurer of the State of New Hampshire:*

"Sir, Pleas to Pay to John Nicholl or his order what Ever is due to me, I, John Smith, having been a Soldier in the 1st N. Hampshire Regt, it being for value Received.

"Witness my hand.

"attest. "JOHN SMITH.

"JN. B. EASTHAM.

"DANIEL KELLY."

Congregational Church.—The first reference on the town records to ecclesiastical affairs is under date of March 20, 1800, when it was voted "to settle Mr. Hebard as a gospel minister;" yeas, 73; nays, 45. At the same meeting it was voted to choose a committee of nine men to make arrangements for his settlement. At an adjourned meeting in May following, the committee reported that if Salmon Hebard be settled as minister, he shall have one hundred acres of land off the northwesterly end of the minister lot (so called), exclusive of six acres to be round about the meeting-house for the accommodation of said town as common and burying-ground. He was also to have fifty acres more as "compensation to him as a settlement for the erected buildings, etc." It was agreed that the new minister should have one hundred and fifty dollars per year, and it was also agreed that he should have two or three Sabbaths a year to visit his friends.

Rev. Salmon Hebard was ordained June 25, 1800. In 1801 the church had one hundred and thirty-five members. After a number of years the membership began to decrease, and in about the year 1820 meetings were discontinued. In 1833 it consisted of twelve members.

October 7, 1842, the church met at the residence of Rufus G. Lewis, the following being present: Rufus

G. Lewis, A. B. Sanborn, Noah Mason and Timothy Merrick, of the New Hampton Church; and Rev. Daniel O. Morton and Chester Stone, of Bristol. At this meeting the church was formally dissolved. The records of the church closed with a list of nineteen members who had received letters of recommendation to the church in Bristol, May 4, 1842, and of one other member to the same church, May 6, 1843.

A literary institution, called the New Hampton Academy, established here, was incorporated June 27, 1821. The management of the institution was placed in the hands of three trustees, and so continued until 1826. In June of that year the name of the institution was changed by law to "The Academical and Theological Institution in New Hampton," and the number of trustees increased to eleven, five of whom were to be appointed by the proprietors and five by the Baptist Convention. The principal of the school was also to be one of the trustees. By an act of the Legislature, approved July 6, 1849, the control of the academy passed into the hands of the Baptist Convention, which was empowered to appoint all of the eleven trustees. This institution was removed to Vermont about 1852.

CHAPTER II.

NEW HAMPTON—(*Continued*).

NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION.

THE history of the New Hampton Institution naturally divides itself into three periods, the boundaries of which are sharply defined.

The beginning of the first period is set forth in the following characteristic announcement:

"NEW HAMPTON ACADEMY.

"The public are informed that the first term of this Seminary for the instruction of young gentlemen and ladies, will commence on Monday, the 17th day of September next, at the new and elegant building on the town common, within six rods of the meeting-house.

"Mr. George Richardson, who graduated at Dartmouth College at the last commencement, and is now Preceptor of Moore's School, at Hanover, is engaged as Preceptor. Said Richardson is highly recommended by Prof. Adams, of Dartmouth College, as a man of good moral character and respectable literary acquirements, and has given general satisfaction as a public teacher.

"Tuition, $3.00 per quarter. Board, from $1.00 to $1.38 per week.

"New Hampton, July 19, 1821.

"WILLIAM B. KELLEY, } *Trustees of*
"NAT'L NORRIS, } *said Academy.*"

It is a matter of surprise, in the retrospect, how there ever happened to be a New Hampton Institution, and how it so early acquired and has so long maintained its widely-extended reputation. "The new and elegant building" was only a two-story frame building, twenty-four by thirty-two, and at the opening of the first term had but one room ready for occupation. Without libraries, philosophical apparatus or even black-boards, it was furnished with plain, unpainted seats and desks of pine, like the district school-house of thirty years ago, and was heated from an open fire-place. The little building stood on the town common in a country with such a sparse population that scarce a dozen buildings of any kind could be found within a radius of half a mile, and was surrounded by a community who quite generally entertained the notion that education spoiled people for work, and that learning was an aristocratical luxury; and yet with all these drawbacks, the New Hampton Institution has been, from the first, remarkably successful, having had a much wider patronage than has been usual in schools of a similar grade, and having maintained an exceptionally good reputation during its whole history.

The original movement for the erection of an academy building grew out of a combination of circumstances. There was at the time an unusual interest in educational matters manifested in different parts of the State. The journals of the Legislature show that academies were springing up on every side, and to locate an academy in a community was regarded as a popular thing to do, and as a probable source of material prosperity. John K. Simpson, Esq., a native of the town and a successful Boston merchant, did much to intensify this feeling. Keenly alive to the interests of his native town, and with little sympathy for the prejudice against education then entertained by Free-Will Baptists, with whom he was connected, he was an early, if not the foremost, leader in the enterprise. At Quarterly Meetings and elsewhere he spoke earnestly upon the subject, and undoubtedly promised a liberal contribution from his own purse. What other causes conspired to bring about the result we may not know, but the fact remains that on the 17th day of September, 1821, the door of the academy was opened, and since that time, with the exception of a few months, a school has been regularly maintained.

At first the academy was little in advance of the common school. Few, if any, of the students had mastered more than the rudiments of an English education. Fully one-third of the fifty or sixty who sat in Preceptor Richardson's school-room were Boston lads, who, to come here, had to submit to the hardship of a two-days' journey by stage-coach, and to exchange the comforts of their city homes for the rough fare of poor country farmers.

There were four terms of twelve weeks each. All the students remained in the school-room for six hours daily, and the green-hide was the last resort in enforcing discipline. Mr. Richardson remained until 1825, when he was succeeded by Bezaleel Smith, who was recently an orthodox minister in West Hartford, Vt.

It was during this year (1825) that the first important change in the management of the school occurred. At that time the Baptist denomination was without an academy in New England. Mr. Simpson, who, after removing to Boston, had become connected

with the Baptists, proposed that the proposition be made to the Baptists of New Hampshire to take the school under their patronage. The trustees, having learned by experience the difficulties attending the maintenance of a school dependent so largely upon local patronage, were quite ready to receive assistance from abroad. Mr. Simpson, with a prophetic shrewdness little less than wonderful, stated that "the Free-Will Baptists are not prepared to enter this enterprise now, but they will be in about twenty-five years"—a prophecy whose literal fulfillment came only twenty-seven years later. Accordingly, the proposition was made that the Baptists assume control of the school, "with the right to appoint one-half of the trustees, besides the Principal, who should be a Baptist and President of the Board." At a Baptist State Convention this proposition was accepted and Rev. B. F. Farnsworth, then editor of the *Christian Watchman*, was chosen principal.

The school, by virtue of an amended charter, now became known as "The New Hampton Academical and Theological Institution," and at once commenced a vigorous growth. The patronage of the Baptists immediately secured a large attendance of students from every New England State, besides occasional representations from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Canadas. The slender accommodations were soon filled to overflowing, and new buildings became necessary. In 1826 a new building, for recitations, was added, and in 1829 a large brick block of three stories was erected for dormitories.

During the same year (1829) the people at the "Village," aroused to action by the success attending the school at the "Centre," erected a school building and opened what soon became known as the "Female Department." Previous to this time the attendance had been largely confined to males, but afterwards the two sexes were quite equally divided. Under the care of Professor Farnsworth and of Rev. E. B. Smith, D.D., who succeeded him as principal in 1832, the school rapidly improved in the extent and thoroughness of its course of study, and was annually attended by more than three hundred different students. The female department, under the care of Miss Martha Hazeltine and of Miss Sarah Sleeper, who followed her as principal in 1839, justly held an advanced position among the female seminaries of that day. It is not too much to say that these ladies did here what their cotemporaries, Miss Lyon and Miss Banister, were doing at Mount Holyoke. They impressed all the pupils with whom they came in contact with their own earnest, self-sacrificing spirit, and awakened in them a high opinion of the mission and dignity of true womanhood. They made their department a place of thorough and faithful instruction, and of earnest, painstaking study. As a result, many of their pupils became missionaries, and not less than one hundred of them became successful teachers in female seminaries.

In 1829 a Theological Department was opened, which, for twenty-three years, had an annual average attendance of twenty-five.

The three literary societies—the "Literary Adelphi," founded in 1827, the "Social Fraternity," in 1830, and the "Ladies' Literary and Missionary Association," in 1833—added largely to the interest felt in the school, and, by means of their libraries, reading-rooms and weekly meetings, afforded an ample field for valuable discipline and public display, of which their members were always ready to avail themselves.

The death of its first patron, Mr. Simpson, in 1837, and the financial disturbances of that year, put an end to the liberal plans that were entertained for the future enlargement of the school.

From 1837 to 1852 there seems to have been but little change. The attendance of pupils averaged over three hundred annually, and teachers were not wanting to maintain the credit of the Institution. But financial embarrassments, for a long time a source of difficulty, at last compelled the trustees to consent to the removal of the school to Fairfax, Vt.

It has been estimated that during this period not less than seven thousand five hundred different students were connected with the Institution.

But the departure of the Baptists was not to close the New Hampton School history; it merely opened the way for the fulfillment of Mr. Simpson's prediction. The Free-Will Baptists were now ready for the enterprise. Defeated in several attempts to maintain unendowed schools, the generous offers that came from New Hampton aroused them to make another effort, and a variety of events conspired to make the movement successful. Here was a small community which had grown up around the academy, all of whose associations and business plans hinged, more or less, upon the culture, life and material activity to which the school gave rise; here were ample school buildings which, to devote to mechanic arts, seemed a profanation, while to allow them to fall down in ruins was a sight not to be endured; here still remained the prestige of the name "New Hampton," which would be a power in a thousand New England homes; here was, very nearly, the numerical and geographical centre of the Free-Will Baptist denomination; here were the libraries of the two societies who, after a somewhat bitter canvass, had decided by a decisive vote to remain in New Hampton, and here was the man, Colonel R. G. Lewis, with brain quick to conceive, with liberal heart, and hands prompt to do, who felt the burden of a mission to give a tithe of the means a kind Providence had given him, for the benefit of those among whom he lived. What could be more natural than a proposition to the Free-Will Baptists to come in and occupy the abandoned ground, and a prompt acceptance of the proposition by them?

A new charter, with the name of the "New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institution," was approved January 5, 1853, and the corporation organized

twenty days after. The charter contains the names of the following gentlemen: Ebenezer Fisk, Levi Carter, Rufus G. Lewis, Henry Y. Simpson, Russell Cox, Dana Woodman, Thomas Perkins, Benjamin Magoon, David B. Plummer, Benjamin J. Cole, Smith Swain, Daniel Smith and William Moore.

It was voted that all the departments should be located at the "Village." The old school buildings were purchased at once and the work of removing those at the "Centre" commenced. The library belonging to the ladies' literary society, the cabinets of curiosities, the philosophical apparatus and the chapel bell were removed to Fairfax. The remainder of the school property passed into the hands of the new corporation by purchase.

The Female Department was opened in the "Old Seminary" in April, 1853, with Mrs. C. P. Stanton as principal, assisted by four lady teachers, with fifty-seven students in attendance. Three weeks later, the Male Department was reopened in what is now Commercial Hall, formerly the "Chapel" at the "Centre," with Professor Benjamin Stanton principal and Rev. I. D. Stewart assistant. Mr. A. P. Shattuck was teacher of penmanship in both departments. There were forty-one students present.

The school rapidly increased in numbers, and the average aggregate attendance for the next five years was seven hundred and thirty-five annually.

In 1853 the old "Brick" at the "Centre" was taken down and the materials used in the erection of "Randall Hall," and a wooden building of two stories, immediately in the rear of it, was added for a boarding-house. About the same time the building known as the "Lodge" was opened for a female boarding-house. In 1858 the trustees purchased the building formerly owned by Miss Sleeper, and now known as the "Centre House." The old village church, which for some years had been used as a chapel, was taken down in 1859, and the materials employed in the erection of "Chapel Hall." During the same year the "Old Seminary" ceased to be used and was soon after removed.

In 1854 the Biblical School was transferred to New Hampton from Whitestown, N. Y. This department, under the instruction of Rev. J. J. Butler, D.D., and Rev. J. Fullonton, D.D., occupied a portion of the Institution buildings, but was entirely distinct from the other departments of the school, being under the control of the Free-Will Baptist Education Society. It was afterwards, in 1870, removed to Lewiston, Me., having had an average annual attendance of about twenty.

The aggregate attendance in all the departments of the Institution since its reorganization has been about six hundred annually.

The school is located in New Hampton village, near the geographical centre of the State, and is accessible daily from almost every part of New England. It is seven miles from Ashland Station, on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad; five miles from Bristol Station, on the Northern Railroad, and thirteen miles from Center Harbor, on the Winnipesaukee.

The air, water and drainage are good; the scenery is beautiful; the climate is healthful. There was one period of twelve successive years in which there was not a single death of any student connected with the Institution. The buildings are pleasantly situated, and their internal arrangements are neat and commodious. Chapel Hall has a brick front fifty feet in length, three stories high, with a wing extending in the rear seventy feet, two stories high. This building is used for a chapel, recitation-rooms, laboratories, cabinet, library, etc. It contains sixteen, large, well-ventilated rooms. Randall Hall is a brick building one hundred feet long and three stories high. The whole of the upper floor is occupied by the Commercial College. The remainder of the building is used for libraries and dormitories for gentlemen students.

In the Ladies' Department it is the aim to combine the influence of family life with the literary advantages of the Institution. Instead of one large dormitory, the young ladies are accommodated in several smaller ones, thus enabling students to mingle more freely with each other and with their teachers.

There are six buildings belonging to the Institution, the value of which is estimated by the trustees at about thirty thousand dollars.

There are six courses of study,—the English and classical, the classical, the English, the scientific, the musical and the Commercial College course. All these are open to both sexes, and those who complete them are entitled to receive diplomas. The classical course is unsurpassed in thoroughness. The course in Latin and Greek includes the usual amount required for admission to college. Derivation, synonyms and the systematic analysis of words receive careful attention. French and German are taught by a lady who has spent several years in France and Germany. The natural sciences are taught according to the most approved methods, and the most important truths are illustrated by the use of apparatus. There is a good cabinet of minerals and fossils. The course in mathematics consists of four terms in arithmetic, four in algebra, two in geometry and one in surveying. In the Commercial College are taught penmanship, commercial law, single and double-entry book-keeping, commission, joint-commission, freight and express business, political economy and banking. The course is systematic, thorough and practical.

The college bank is organized each term with a cash capital of four hundred thousand dollars, in which the books are kept and business is transacted as in legal national banks.

The merchandise emporium is a wholesale establishment with an inventory of merchandise amounting to more than two hundred thousand dollars, where the books are kept according to the most ap-

proved methods for the jobbing business. The price of merchandise is regulated by a varying standard, allowing ample opportunity for the exercise of financial ability.

There are six telegraph-offices in the rear of the hall, furnished with first-class apparatus. Telegraphy is taught wholly by sound.

Special attention is given to music, drawing, painting and elocution.

Connected with the Institution are four libraries, containing about four thousand volumes of well-selected books, to all of which students have access free of charge.

As a large proportion of the students who have been connected with the Institution have been compelled to support themselves by their own exertions, it has been the constant aim of the trustees to furnish the best facilities for obtaining an education with the least possible expense.

Hence, the expenses of students have been less than at any other school of similar grade in the State.

The school is organized on the modern plan of most similar institutions, with two departments embracing both sexes under the same general government and instruction. A board of thirty-six trustees, two-thirds of whom must be members of Free-Will Baptist Churches, exercise a general control and supervision of the affairs of the Institution; but the practical management, for the most part, devolves upon the executive committee, consisting of five members, usually residents of New Hampton.

The government of the students is entrusted to the faculty, consisting of the salaried teachers. The discipline is mild, but firm and decided. There are ten teachers connected with the Institution,—four females and six males.

From the reorganization of the school in 1853 to 1868 there were frequent changes in the faculty. During those fifteen years there were eight different principals, but the present principal has had charge of the school during the last seventeen years.

The Institution has an endowment of about ten thousand dollars, which ought to be largely increased. It is hoped that the alumni will see that the school is properly and speedily endowed.

The trustees consider that the school is in as good a state, and is as worthy of patronage, as it has ever been, and it will be their constant endeavor to advance with the progressive spirit of the age.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

REV. A. B. MESERVEY.

Rev. Atwood Bond Meservey, son of William and Elvina (Bond) Meservey, was born at Appleton, Me., September 30, 1831. His father was a farmer and a member of the Baptist Church, and all the religious influences of Christian home-life were thrown around the early years of the children. After receiving the education given at district schools and several terms at High Schools and academies, Mr. Meservey made choice of medicine as his profession, and attended lectures in the school-year of 1852–53 at Bowdoin College. He, however, was actively engaged in religious exercises, having joined the Free-Will Baptist Church at South Montville, Me., in 1850, and, after long and earnest consideration, he decided to become a clergyman, and, in 1855, came to New Hampton to prepare for college. He was graduated from the literary department in 1857, and then passed three years here in the study of theology, supplementing this by six months' attendance at Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary, afterwards, in 1862, attending lectures on physical geography and geology at Brown University. He may be justly called a self-educated man, as he earned the necessary money to defray his expenses while studying by teaching and preaching. In 1861 he was ordained pastor of the Free-Will Baptist Church at Meredith village. In the fall of 1862 he became convinced that a most useful field of Christian labor was presented to him in educational work, and commenced his long and valuable connection with New Hampton Institution, as professor of mathematics and natural sciences, and, from that time, he has been identified with the educational interests of the State. He went to Northwood, in 1867, as the principal of the seminary, and after a year's service in that capacity he returned to New Hampton and became principal of the school.

Mr. Meservey has shown himself to be unusually well fitted for the labors devolving upon him of maintaining a high standard of scholarship among the students, of impressing a spirit of integrity, purity and elevated purpose upon their minds, coupled with an energy and thoroughness which would insure valuable practical results; and under his guidance and unremitting exertions the school has taken a high rank. He has given himself without reservation to this end, and with his characteristic zeal has sown lavishly the seed which has brought forth as bountiful fruit. As an instructor he has made simplicity and thoroughness the prime objects of his attention, and with an enthusiasm that was conveyed to his pupils, he carried them over all obstacles, making himself at the same time at once their instructor, counselor and friend. The graduates of the "Institution" under his management are scattered over the whole land, and recall with pleasure the days of their sojourn at New Hampton, and the friendly and inspiring memories of school and principal. Many of them are filling responsible positions of honor and trust, doing credit to themselves and to their teachers, and gratefully confess their indebtedness for the stations they are occupying to the kind and faithful



A. B. Meservey.

perseverance, fatherly sympathy and religious care of Professor Meservey.

The school has been conducted under great disadvantages. No rich endowment fund has given its wealth to lighten the care of management, and it has been a struggle, always continuing and never ending, to bring about the desired result of yearly advancing its efficiency and strength; but Professor Meservey has the satisfaction of knowing that each successive graduation day has added to the reputation of the school and to the solidity of its foundation. The "business college" is conceded to be the best in the State, while every department is doing excellent labor.

He has been an educator in other ways,—in the pulpit, on the lecture platform, and last, not least, as an author. A serial contributed to the *Congregationalist*, and since published in book-form by D. Lothrop & Co., under the title of "Through Struggle to Victory," is an earnest plea for aid to needy students preparing for the Christian ministry. In 1875 he published "Meservey's Book-Keeping," which has met with favor, being now in use in over five hundred schools in various towns and cities of New England, and in over ninety academies and seminaries. He has just issued from the press "First Lessons in Political Economy." These works present the simplicity, earnestness and directness so characteristic of the author.

Mr. Meservey received the degree of A.M. from Brown University, and that of Ph.D. from Bates College. Republican in politics, he represented New Hampton in the State Legislature in 1867.

Mr. Meservey married, first, in 1861, Miss Lizzie Bean, of Candia (they had one child, Lizzie); second, in 1869, Miss Loanna Sherburne Mead, of Northwood; (their only child, John Edwin, died in infancy); third, in 1883, Miss Clara Bell Fall, of Great Falls (she was the valued lady principal of the "Institution" for three years; they have one child, Arthur Bond).

HISTORY OF TILTON

BY J. J. DEARBORN, M.D.

CHAPTER I.

On the 28th of October, 1748, a petition containing sixty names was addressed to His Majesty, King George the Second, asking for a tract of land in this vicinity. Before granted, it was found that the land desired came within the Masonian claim. These sixty petitioners then addressed the Masonian propcietors for the tract of land, which they granted, with the proviso that they (the grantors) should name twenty other grantees. The petitioners accepted their proposal, and the land was granted on the 31st of December, 1748. It was substantially the same ground covered in the act of incorporation of Sanbornton, March 1, 1770.

It is a singular fact, but nevertheless true, that the first settlement of Sanbornton occurred within the present town of Tilton. From Rev. M. T. Runnels' "History of Sanbornton" (vol. i, p. 44) we obtain the following information: That the first settlement was on the farm now occupied by Andrew Philbrick, just above East Tilton, on the Laconia road; that the town was settled in 1765–66 by John Sanborn, David Dustin, Andrew Rowen and others. It is equally certain that Daniel Fifield and Samuel Sheppard moved to the town in 1764; the three first settlers being Moses Danforth, who settled near Little Bay, Andrew Rowen, at East Tilton, and Solomon Copp, they coming here early in the spring of 1764.

The first frame house in town was erected by Sergeant John Sanborn in 1765, some three-fourths of a mile north of Tilton village, on land now owned by F. A. Morgan, on the road leading from the village to Sanbornton Square. The first settlement at Tin Corner was made in 1764–65. The first store within the bounds of Tilton was built by a Mr. Duncan, from Concord, as early as 1789. It stood on the corner now occupied by the town hall.

The first permanent saw-mill within the piesent town was known as the old Morrison or Darling privilege, it being the first west of the present railroad station, and was built previous to January 5, 1775; and there must have been a grist-mill in connection with the saw-mill as early as 1766.

In the granting of most of the townships in this State by Massachusetts, or the Masonian proprietors, a territory equal to six miles square, and frequently larger, was granted to actual settlers under conditions named in their charters. As their population increased, the towns became incorporated under State laws. The residents were economical, thrifty and energetic; their land gave abundant crops, and, for a time, they were content; but, as their children reached maturity, population and wealth increased, they became possessed with the idea that the old town contained too much territory. The business had changed from where, in times past, it had developed, one portion of the town having grown with greater rapidity than the rest, and soon the effort was made to incorporate a new town. In many instances a new town was made from two or more older towns; while in other instances a new town was incorporated from the original township.

Formation of the Town of Tilton.—The first action taken in regard to the formation of the town of Tilton was a petition presented to the General Court in 1850. In 1860 two special town-meetings were held in the old town of Sanbornton, to act on the division of the town, but nothing came from it. A special town-meeting was held May 18, 1869, to act on an article relative to the division of the town, one hundred and fifty voting to dismiss the article and one hundred and five voting in its favor. The men at the helm were energetic, courageous and determined on the formation of a new town, and this proved the final and decisive action. Sanbornton appointed Herman T. Hale as agent, authorizing him to employ such counsel as was necessary to oppose the division of the town.

As first proposed, it was intended to make the division on the fourth range line, with a southern detour at the east end, thereby giving Mosquito bridge to Sanbornton; but by the act approved June 30, 1869, third range line was adopted, with a northern detour, thereby assigning the bridge to this town.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

"An act to constitute the Town of Tilton from a Part of the Territory of the Town of Sanbornton.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Convened*:

"*Section* 1. That all that part of Sanbornton lying within the following lines and boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the centre of the Winnipiseogee River, at the southwest corner of said Sanbornton, on the line of the town of Franklin; thence northerly, on the line between said Frank-

lin and said Sanbornton, to the north side of the third range of lots in said Sanbornton; thence easterly, on the north side of said range line, to the highway leading from Union Bridge to Laconia, across the Bay Bridge; thence on the north line of said highway to the Sanbornton town line, on the northerly side of said Bay Bridge; thence on said Sanbornton town line, down the Winnipiseogee River to the place of beginning,—be, and the same hereby is, severed from the Town of Sanbornton and made a body politic and corporate by the name of Tilton.

"*Section* 2. All real and personal property, including all debts, claims and demands of every kind now owned by and due to the town of Sanbornton, all school and other funds belonging to said town, and the proportion of the literary fund, which, until a new apportionment of State taxes, shall be payable to said towns, shall be divided between them in the proportion of $4.50 to Sanbornton and $5.50 to Tilton. And if said towns cannot agree upon the division of any such property, the County Commissioners for the County of Belknap, for the time being, upon the request of either town, may make divison of the same, or assign the same, or any part thereof, to either of said towns, and may order the town to which such property may be assigned, to pay over such sums of money to the other town as in their opinion is equitable, according to the foregoing proportion, and may fix the time of payment.

"*Section* 3. All taxes assessed since March last upon the polls and estate of persons residing in Said town of Tilton, as hereby constituted, and all non-resident taxes assessed since March last in said town, shall be collected by the collector, to whom the same has been committed for that purpose; and after deducting therefrom the State and county taxes, shall be by him paid over to said town of Tilton, in the same manner in which he is directed to pay the same to the town of Sanbornton before this division thereof; and the treasurer of the town of Tilton, when duly chosen and qualified, shall have the same power to issue an extent against such collector for any neglect to comply with the provisions of this Act that he would have if such collector had been chosen by said town of Tilton.

"*Section* 4. All debts and liabilities heretofore incurred by said town of Sanbornton, and all municipal expenses of said town since the first day of March last, shall be paid by the aforesaid towns in the same proportion as hereinbefore prescribed for the division of property.

"*Section* 5. All paupers now supported by, and in actual receipt of assistance from, said Sanbornton, shall be supported by the towns of Sanbornton and Tilton, each contributing in the same proportion as hereinbefore mentioned for the division of property, until such time as either of said towns shall call for a division of said paupers; and if said towns do not agree upon a division, the aforesaid county commissioners, for the time being, shall, upon the request of either of said towns, determine and assign to each of them its proportion of said paupers, upon the same basis, as near as practicable, as that prescribed for a division of the town property, and determine which of said paupers shall be supported by each of said towns.

"*Section* 6. In all assessment of State and county taxes, until the Legislature shall otherwise order, Sanbornton, as constituted after this division thereof, shall pay $3.15 and Tilton $2.94; and the State and county treasurers shall issue their respective warrants accordingly.

"*Section* 7. Jeremiah C. Tilton, Alexander H. Tilton, Addison B. Wyatt, or any two of them, may call the first meeting of said town of Tilton by posting up a warrant for that purpose, as the law direct. At Which meeting either of said persons may preside until a moderator be chosen, and at such meeting all necessary town officers may be chosen.

"*Section* 8. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

"SAMUEL M. WHEELER,
"*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
"JOHN Y. MUGRIDGE, *President of the Senate.*

"Approved June 30, 1869.

"ONSLOW STEARNS, *Governor.*"

From Rev. M. T. Runnels' most valuable "History of Sanbornton" (p. 259) we gather the following statistics:

"According to the provisions of this Act, as we learn from the Sanbornton town records, Tilton's portion of the cash in the treasury was $414.02; Sanbornton's, $338.75, total,—$752.77. Debt in rates: Tilton's portion, 11-20, $48,369.20; Sanbornton's 9-20, $39,574.80 (but in reality, Tilton assumed $17 less, $48,352.20, and Sanbornton $17 more, $39,591.80, that sum ($17) being paid by Tilton to Sanbornton in order to distribute the rates between the towns without charging),—total, $87,944. Whole amount of school and parsonage fund, $5707,—Tilton's portion, (11-20), $3166.35; Sanbornton's, (9-20), $2590.65. Railroad stock, thirty-eight shares and $30 in scrip, equaling $3830,—Tilton's portion, $2106.50; Sanbornton's, $1723.50, but Tilton takes for its portion twenty-one shares and $30 in scrip, and pays Sanbornton $1.35, and Sanbornton takes seventeen shares for its portion, the scrip only selling for about ten cents on a dollar. Amount of taxes assessed in Sanbornton for 1869 (before division) $17,297.60,—Sanbornton's portion, $9886.10; Tilton's, $7321.50. Whole amount of real and personal estate sold, $4750.07; expenses, $141.78, balance, $4608.29, of which received by the town of Tilton, $2534.55."

The name "Tilton" was adopted by the citizens of the proposed new town at the suggestion of Hon. Charles E. Tilton (the fourth generation in line of descent from the original settler), its wealthiest citizen, whose magnificent gifts to and pride of his native village has done much to render this place one of the most beautiful and attractive in the country.

The name is not in honor of himself individually, but for his ancestry.

Nathaniel Tilton, the patriarch of this family, removed to that part of Sanbornton now Tilton between 1768 and 1771, settling on the farm now owned by Charles W. Colby, nearly a mile north of Tilton village. His name was very prominent in the early history of the first church, of which he was deacon for more than thirty-nine years. He died Feb. 11, 1814.

His son Jeremiah (Colonel) built the original hotel on the site of the Dexter House and occupied the same (see Copp mill). He served in the Revolutionary War six months and was a colonel in the State militia, a justice of the peace, and, in all respects, may be regarded as among the prime founders of this thriving village. He died April 10, 1822, aged sixty years.

His son Samuel, born August 20, 1789, commenced his business career at his father's trip-hammer shop, then occupied the hotel, adding another story to the original building; a man of great business energy and sagacity and always remained at the Bridge village. He accomplished much for its prosperity and was a "living spirit" in the affairs of the town at large for many years. Besides other offices, he was elected Representative five times (1826–29 and 1835); was sheriff, justice of the peace and United States marshal under President Pierce, having previously been chosen one of the State electors for President of the United States in 1848 and delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1852. As a friend, he was honest, firm and unwavering, and no falsehood or pretense whatever had the least influence in detaching him from those in whom he confided. The records of the schools, seminary and houses of religious worship in his native village will all bear witness that no man among us gave more freely or abundantly than he did towards their establishment; always conservative and patriotic in his feelings, a strong friend of the Union and a most decided and outspoken opponent of all kinds of radicalism.[1] He died November 12, 1861. For an account of his son, Hon. Charles Elliott Tilton, the reader is referred to his biographical sketch.

[1] Runnels' "History of Sanbornton," vol. ii. pp. 800. See notes.

The Memorial Arch of Tilton, considered as a work of art in its solid and massive completeness, or in the light of the purpose for which it was designed (commemoration of a family name), and erected from the resources of an individual, stands emphatically solitary and alone.

For ages monuments have been chiseled with virtues that once inspired the dust beneath them. Cenotaphs have kept from forgetfulness the memory of the unsepulchred dead, and obelisks in hieroglyphics are preserved from an older age as reminders of the common desire not to be forgotten. History itself is antedated in discovered symbols honoring the dead among the ruins of forgotten cities.

All these visible tokens are manifestations of that longing for immortality common to the human heart. An impression has gone abroad that the Arch of Tilton is a *fac-simile* of that of Titus. Such is not the fact, except that the relative proportions are preserved.

The arch on the Sacred Way was built by Vespasian on the return of his son Titus from the capture and destruction of Jerusalem.

It illustrated his triumph in that its inscription bore his name, while profuse carvings, representing Jewish captives bearing the consecrated utensils of the temple, were literal interpretations of actual events. All this is replaced in its American counterpart by the severest simplicity consistent with architectural taste.

The two columns in that of Titus apparently spring from a foundation level with the face of the earth, and are built of marble.

These rise from a cut granite platform approached by five courses of easy steps on all sides, the whole resting on a sub-foundation of solid stone and cement seven feet in depth, in the form of a parallelogram, forty feet by seventy. It is superior in size to the one which for eighteen hundred years has recalled the destruction of that most magnificent temple, the inhuman atrocities of a Roman soldiery and the unparalleled sufferings of the chosen people of God. That emphasizes the glory of potentates, which comes of carnage, slaughter and sanguinary violence; this is the product of peace and prosperity, and announces the blessings of good-will and the liberality of a citizen in the ranks of the people.

Its height is fifty-five feet and its width forty feet. Eight hewn stones make the entire covering, weighing one hundred and thirty thousand pounds. It is most thoroughly constructed, was two years in building and completed without accident.

Its location is on a mound-shaped hill, one hundred and fifty feet above the river, which gently flows at its base. Marl, hard-pan and rock make the elevation, and nothing but an earthquake can disturb the foundation.

The view from the base of the arch is as if one stood in the centre of a vast amphitheatre adorned with every variety of landscape. Within a boundary from Kearsarge and Rugged Mountains in the east to the hills of Meredith in the north, circumscribed by the horizon that marks the highlands to Ossipee and Gilford Mountains in the east and south, the prospect is unobstructed.

Visible at all points of the compass are villages or well-tilled farms nestling on hill-top or slope, teeming with industry and life, while the puff of the locomotive, the shriek of the whistle and the pealing of bells are sounds that come and go with every breeze. Forests that never echoed with the woodman's stroke add completeness to the scene, as if of some genius had designed the broad expense and filled it with gems of beauty. An extensive traveler, who delights in the beauties of American scenery, says that in extent and diversity it exceeds anything he ever saw. This opinion is confirmed by many others who have visited the site.

A polished device in Scotch granite, on which a Numidian lion is reclining, the whole weighing fifty tons, rests between the two columns of the arch, bearing this inscription,—

"TILTON, 1883."

Each end of the keystone, in raised letters, reads "Memorial Arch of Tilton, 1882." Ten or twelve acres of land are inclosed in the tract on which this memorial has been erected.

Four elegant cut-glass lamps, supplied with gas, are lighted each dark night, making the locality a land-mark for many surrounding miles.

A concrete walk and drive-way for carriages lead to the summit from two different directions. Large numbers of visitors in good weather daily travel over them and avail themselves of the enchanting prospect and a nearer inspection of the arch. It counts one among the many attractions to our thrifty town contributed by Mr. Charles E. Tilton, of the fourth generation from Nathaniel Tilton, the original pioneer of the family, of about one hundred and fifteen years ago.

The old ancestor, at the signal of danger, visible to his clearing on the range above, may sometime have sped his way to the old fort that once occupied the hill. Be that as it may, with all his remembered virtues, there is no sign that, with a prophet's ken, his vision caught sight of the benefactions that were to emanate from his descendant.

It is enough that we possess them, and that the present generation is not insensible to their value or unmindful of the enlarged liberality that gave them form.

Village Advantages.—Tilton village is situated on the old Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, now known as the White Mountain Division of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, eighteen miles north of Concord, ten miles south of Laconia, the shire-town of the county, and in close proximity to Franklin, at which place the Northern Division of the Boston and

Lowell Railroad passes, passenger facilities between these roads being conducted by J. L. Lawrin's twelve-passenger four-horse coach route, which makes two round trips a day, connecting with the important trains over both roads, viz.,—passengers coming down over the White Mountain road and wishing to go up over the Northern, instead of going to Concord, take this stage and save over thirty-six miles travel. Quick time and sure connections are made as they carry the United States mail. Daily stage leaves here for Sanbornton and New Hampton and semi-daily stage for Belmont and Gilmanton.

The railroad facilities are very good, the track laid with steel rails and a ride of but two hours and forty minutes from Boston ; while passengers taking the two P. M. train arrive in New York at half-past ten the same day. The past summer twelve passenger trains have stopped here daily ; the passenger Pullman and Mann boudoir coaches were of the best, and the road earned the reputation of being the best equipped of any in New England. The passenger station is a model for size, comfort and convenience, modern in in its construction, the inside finished in hard woods, heated by steam, lighted by gas and contains all conveniences for passenger and railroad facilties.

A charter has been granted to build and operate a railroad from this place to Belmont. Application has been made to the Grand Court for right to construct a railroad from here to Franklin, and there is a bright prospect of seeing the road in operation within three years.

The location of the town offers unusual water-power facilities, which, by its proximity to the leading lines of transportation, should place it foremost in the ranks for manufacturing industries. The quantity, quality, purity from sediment cannot be excelled in the United States. It contains no lime, iron or other injurious material held in solution to deaden the colors used in dyeing ; no sawdust or vegetable material to prevent the proper washing of wool. It drains no territory containing tanneries and filthy material, and is as pure drinking water as can be found in flowing streams.

With Lake Winnipiseogee back of us, a dam across its outlet into Winnipiseogee River, retaining her waters to such an extent that the water-power company can prevent its overflow to not less than two hundred and fifty cubic feet per second (the dam being five hundred and two feet above mean tide), with an unobstructed flow of water from Great Bay, or Winnesquam Lake, containing 2,003,729,124 square feet to Middle Bay, of two miles in length and three-fourths of a mile in width, thence to Little Bay and to the falls at East Tilton. There is not an obstruction on this great body of water. At East Tilton is a large, strong dam affording an immense power, which at present is only utilized by Byron W. Brown at his mill, and he has built a short canal.

Such is the water-power here that, before efforts were made to start water-power manufacturing at Manchester, it was determined to use the power at this place, and, with that object in view, the water-power party closed negotiations for the land thereabout. It is a fact that, but for the stubbornness of one man, the great industries of Manchester would have been located here. Below this first dam is another fall of water unutilized. This power lies idle and with a small expense could be utilized, and is particularly valuable on account of its nearness to the railroad.

The first dam across the river at Tilton allows the present fall of eight feet, and Ballantyne & Fletcher have the right to flow back to East Tilton, a distance of two miles. The power is only utilized by Messrs. Ballantyne & Fletcher, proprietors of the Granite Mill, manufacturers of ladies' woolen dress-goods. They employ seventy hands, with a pay-roll of two thousand dollars per month, and at present make fifteen thousand yards of six-fourth cloth a month. On their side of the river are two good privileges. At the other end of the dam is an equally good unoccupied mill-site. The next dam below is occupied by Copp's grist-mill, Dodge's hosiery-mill, and the other end by Richard Firth, proprietor of the Elm Mill, who manufactures about the same quality of goods as Ballantyne & Fletcher, running three looms.

Continuing down-stream is the coffer-dam, with a water-fall of eleven feet. George E. Buel & Co.'s large hosiery-mill occupy one end of the dam ; they employ ninety operatives and do an annual business amounting to from one hundred and thirty thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The cotton-mill at the other end is being converted into a shoe manufactory by the Pillsbury Brothers. They will employ not less than three hundred people with a monthly pay-roll of ten thousand dollars. Here are certainly two splendid privileges. Next in order is the Tilton Mills, who only occupy one end of the dam with a twelve-foot fall of water. The other end is unoccupied and the land and power can be bought remarkably cheap. From the above we find there are nine water privileges, all dammed, and free use of the power is guaranteed. This is exclusive of the power at East Tilton.

Forty-four rods below the Tilton Mill is a fifteen-foot fall ; forty-four rods below the last is a fall of twenty-three feet; these falls are undeveloped. Adjoining land to all these privileges will be disposed of at a very reasonable figure to persons who will erect mills and run them. When one thinks of the manufacturing industries conducted at Manchester, Lawrence and Lowell, and that their power comes from here, it seems surprising that so much steam-power is utilized, when water-power can be obtained under such favorable circumstances, and all within half a mile of the railroad. The fall of Winnipiseogee River, from Great Bay through this town, is some one hundred

and forty feet, and the whole fall of the river two hundred feet.

Statistical.—The census of the town in 1870 was 1147; in 1880, 1282, and by reference to the Governor and other votes the voting population will be found. The selectmen's valuation in 1876 was $635,008.

Following is the selectmen's inventory made in the spring of 1885:

Number of polls, 330, $33,000; horses, 197, $13,000; land and buildings (6585 acres), $394,930; oxen, 56, $2795; cows, 277, $7421; other meat stock, 140, $2259; sheep, 220, $657; hogs taxable, 16, $102; carriages, 61, $4455; stock in public funds, $6200; money, $290.80; stock in trade, $48,005; mills, $48,790; total valuation, $608,004; total taxes, including highway, $9158.39; rate per cent. on all, $1.50; on each, $1.00; poll-tax, $1.13.

The assets of the town March 1, 1885, $6886.88, leaving a net indebtedness of $12,324.11.

Water.—At the northeast portion of the town is a small portion of Lake Winnisquam, or, as it was called in old times, Great Bay. Continuing south is the Sanbornton or Middle Bay, some two miles in length and three-fourths of a mile in width, whose waters flow into Little Bay, constituting the third of these bays, which are most picturesque and beautiful bodies of water, affording boating and fishing, and many are the pleasures enjoyed on their cool, clear waters in the summer, while in the winter they are famous resorts for the fishermen, who, fishing through the ice, generally meet with good success. The southern shores of the town are washed by the Winnipesaugee River, whose falls afford water-power for many and varied industries.

Bamford, Gulf, Hunt, Packer and Meadow Brooks are the principal small streams of water.

The surface is generally uneven, being diversified with hills and valleys. Some of the hills are quite elevations, but most of them can be cultivated to their summits. The soil throughout the town is very good, and produces all the crops cultivated in this climate.

Villages.—The business portion of the town is at Tilton, formerly known as Sanbornton Bridge, situated on the Winnipesaugee River, where it forms the boundary line between this town and Northfield, the business portion of Northfield being situated on the southern side of the river, in Merrimack County. Their manufacturing interests, post-office, Fire Precinct and village improvement societies being in common, both villages are known as Tilton; the post-office of Northfield proper being at the depot, four miles from Tilton. The villages are connected by two elegant iron bridges, completed in the spring of 1882, at a cost to both towns of $5500, the upper one costing $3250, of which Mr. Charles E. Tilton paid $500, the sum being equally divided between the towns. The upper bridge is much more elaborate and ornamental, with high arching truss.

In addition to the manufacturing industries there are twenty-two stores, seven halls, three churches, one hotel, two hay stables, one steam laundry, an elegant brick building containing the post-office, town-hall, town offices and one store and bank.

The villages are united in what is known as the

Fire Precinct, which was formed in 1867, the fire apparatus consisting of two hand-engines; the large one having eight-inch cylinder, and requiring fifty men to properly operate, and throwing a stream one hundred and sixty feet. The small is the most efficient. Both tubs are kept in good condition. They have fifteen hundred feet of hose, and with the mill-pumps answer all ordinary requirements.

The village has extensively suffered from fires,—first, when it was part of Sanbornton in 1838; again, the 7th of November, 1863; and the most destructive fire which has occurred in the town took place on the 27th of May, 1875, involving a loss of sixty thousand dollars, for an account of which the reader is referred to the *Laconia Democrat*, June 3, 1875.

Village Improvement Association was formed at the time Rev. Lucius Waterman was pastor of the Episcopal Church (1879–81), he being the prime mover in forming the association which has done much towards beautifying the place; principally through their efforts, some two miles of concrete walk has been laid, street-lamps added and other improvements made.

East Tilton Village, situated four miles east of Tilton, on the railroad, is a thriving hamlet, containing two stores, owned respectively by Chase Rollins and William C. Mudgett; the former is postmaster; both keep good stock of such goods as are usually found in country stores. Here are two churches, school-house and twenty-five or thirty dwellings. Byron W. Brown has a large saw-mill, with a capacity of getting out twelve thousand feet of lumber a day, in addition he has a shingle-mill; also a grist-mill with three run of stones, one set of which is used for flour, and employs twelve men.

Tin Corner, once a thriving hamlet, containing a hotel, store, blacksmith, shoe-making, house-joiner and cabinet-maker shops and a large tin-ware establishment. All have succumbed to the inevitable and nothing but farming is left.

Religious Societies.—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Northfield and Tilton is the oldest and contains the largest number of communicants. The church was formed on the Northfield side of the river in 1806, where it continued till the 4th of February, 1857, at which time the present church, on this side of the river, was dedicated. The house contains a large vestry and committee-rooms with modern improvement. In 1880 the building was thoroughly repaired, the old tower was taken down and the present one erected. At the completion of Rev. Nathan P. Philbrook's pastorate there were two hundred and fifteen members and thirty-nine on probation.

The following have been the pastors since the incorporation of the town: Rev. Charles W. Millen, 1870–71; Rev. William H. Jones, 1872–73; Rev. Lewis P. Cushman, 1874; Rev. John W. Adams, 1875–76; Rev. Silas E. Quimby, 1877–78; Rev. Nelson M. Bailey, 1879–80; Rev. Nathan P. Philbrook, 1881–83; Rev. Charles S. Nutter, to present time.

The Congregational Church of Northfield and Tilton was organized in the former town July 18, 1822, and has continued an active and successful church. The present building was erected (in this town) in 1837. In 1869–70 the house was elevated, a vestry and pastor's rooms placed underneath the church and the whole building thoroughly repaired. In 1881 the old pews were removed, modern ones added, the floor leveled, an addition built at the rear for the organ, which was built over, and gas added, the whole expense amounting to six thousand dollars.

Rev. Corban Curtice was pastor at the time of incorporating the town, continuing until the following year; succeeded by Rev. Theodore C. Pratt, 1870–75; Rev. Frederick T. Perkins, 1875–83; Rev. C. B. Strong, July 1, 1884, to May 3, 1885; Rev. C. C. Sampson, May 11, 1885.

Trinity Parish (Episcopal) Church of Tilton was organized by Dr. James H. Eames, of Concord, in the fall of 1860, securing the temporary services of Rev. B. Colburn, who officiated some three or four months. The society purchased the brick edifice formerly occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Northfield side of the river, put the same in thorough repair at a total expense of some three thousand dollars, which was duly consecrated on the 1st of October, 1861, by the Rt. Rev. Carlton C. Chase, bishop of the diocese.

The Rev. Marcellus A. Herrick, D.D., however, is regarded as the founder of the church, he removing to Northfield, and for fifteen years was most effective and unwearied in promoting the interests of his parish.

Dr. Herrick took charge of the parish as rector on the 15th of February, 1861, and continued until his death, October 31, 1875. When he settled here the church had but a single communicant within the limits of the parish. April 1, 1861, the first regular parish-meeting was held and church officers elected. In 1872 the foundation of their new house of worship was laid in Tilton. It was tastefully and substantially built of brick, and on Easter Sunday, April 13, 1873, services were held in it for the first time. The house was consecrated May 25, 1875, by Rt. Rev. William W. Niles, bishop of the diocese of New Hampshire. The whole cost of the lot, building, organ and other furniture was about fifteen thousand dollars. Mrs. Dr. Eames, of Concord, presented the chancel window. On the left is a large painting from Richelieu done at Rome, representing Christ delivering the keys to Saint Peter with the injunction: "Feed my Sheep."

The building is forty-two by sixty-two, with a large tower at the northwest corner, and is a most beautiful structure.

After the death of Dr. Herrick, Rev. Frank S. Harraden was rector for one year from the spring of 1876; Rev. Henry H. Haynes rector for one and a half years (1777–79); Rev. Lucius Waterman (1879–81), Rev. Frederick C. Cowper acting as assistant during the time Mr. Waterman was in Europe (1881). Rev. Isaac Peck rector over a year closing his services in October 1885.

Free-Will Baptist Church at East Tilton was organized March 27, 1827. In June, 1834, they built a house of worship, forty-eight by forty, thirteen feet post, costing $835.73. In 1861 the building was turned round and remodeled at an expense of nine hundred dollars. In 1876 the building was again repaired and put in good condition.

The following had been the pastors since incorporation:

Rev. Gilman Sanborn, September 1, 1869, till June, 1870; Rev. Otis F. Russell, June, 1870, to May, 1871; Rev. E. Preston Moulton, May, 1871, to May 4, 1872; Rev. Mr. Walker resided at Laconia and occupied the pulpit nearly one year; Rev. John G. Munsey, May, 1873, till February 20, 1878; Rev. J. Herbert Yeoman, from June 1, 1878, two years; Rev. William H. Yeoman, 1880 till March, 1884; Rev. John G. Munsey, the present incumbent.

Methodist Church at East Tilton was built previous to 1835 and thoroughly repaired in 1879, and since the incorporation of the town nine pastors have most acceptable filled the ministerial positions with their people.

Educational—New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College.—Situated on Academy Hill, just north of the village and facing the south, overlooking the village, the valley of the Winnipiseogee River and a panorama of mountains and quiet valleys, is situated the above seminary, composed of three buildings; the central is surmounted by a cupola. It contains the president's office, chapel, reading-room and well-furnished recitation-rooms on the two lower stories, and a spacious hall in the upper story. Three rods from either extremity of this main building are two other three-story buildings, that on the west being the ladies' boarding-house, that on the east being devoted to male teachers and students. These buildings are of brick, and during the summer of 1886 extensive alterations will be made, which will unite the three buildings in one, and the central will have a large clock placed in the tower.

During the year 1845 the first seminary building was erected on the Northfield side of the river, on the site now occupied by Miss Hannah Houghton.

The building was of brick and was unpretending in appearance. In 1857 the building was found inadaquate, and in August of that year a commodious

and substantial edifice was dedicated, where, under one roof, the faculty and students found a pleasant home.

On the night of November 7, 1862, the structure was destroyed by fire and the school left homeless. "The old site was abandoned and the present and more desirable location adopted. During the darkest days of the Rebellion the buildings were completed and consecrated (August 24, 1864) to their noble work —the education of the young. Although under control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the school is by no means sectarian. It has ever enjoyed a liberal patronage from Christian parents of every denomination."[1] Among its graduates are found ten eminent lawyers, two members of Congress and one New Hampshire State officer, a number of successful business men, at least ten prominent clergymen, one distinguished theological author, four physicians and ten professors. All branches of education are taught, including music, art, language and scientific course. The institution was under the management of Rev. Silas E. Quimby, A.M., until 1885, to whom much credit is due for the successful and able manner in which the institution is conducted. Rev. D. C. Knowles, A.M., became president succeeding Rev. Mr. Quimby, and is bringing the school to a higher grade.

UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT, No. 1, was formed out of Districts Nos. 2 and 28 (old districts in Sanbornton), in Tilton, and District No. 10, in Northfield; the first officers being appointed by the selectmen April 16, 1872, consisting of W. Balcom, of Northfield, Adam S. Ballantyne, Charles B. Garmon and Samuel J. Tilton, prudential committee. There being a question of the legality of this union, a special act of the General Court was granted. Pending the granting of this act, a meeting was held, May 28, 1872, at the school-house in No. 28 (which stood on what is now the Park, owned by Mrs. A. H. Tilton, at the west part of the village,—the school-house being subsequently sold, moved west of its old location and fitted for a dwelling-house), and Charles T. Hill elected clerk *pro tem.* The action of this meeting was that Messrs. W. S. Clark, Charles C. Rogers and Franklin J. Eastman were chosen a building committee to select the site, put in the foundation and superintend the erection of the school-house. The plan of Mr. Arthur Smyth for a building costing four thousand four hundred dollars was accepted, and a sum of money not exceeding five thousand dollars was voted to purchase land and erect the buildings, three thousand dollars being raised by taxation and the balance being borrowed at a low rate of interest. One-half acre of land was given by Mr. Franklin J. Eastman on the Northfield side of the river, and the present building erected. In March, 1873, the building committee reported the cost of the building, $4947.35, and the entire cost, including wells, pumps, etc., at $5130.73.

After the act of incorporation was granted, the citizens met, September 4, 1872, and chose a Board of Education, as follows: Rev. Marcellus A. Herrick, Rev. Theodore C. Pratt and Rev. John B. Robinson.

The check-list was first used at the annual meeting in 1883. Three schools are kept in the building, consisting of primary, intermediate and grammar departments, and the schools are fully up to the standard. The district schools consist of five in number, situated as follows: No. 1, at Tin Corner (it was the first school district in the old town of Sanbornton); No. 2, on the Sanborn road; No. 3, at East Tilton village; No. 4, above Tilton village; No. 5, above East Tilton, and known as the Rollins District. With the exception of the graded school, no new buildings have been erected, but all are in thorough repair and conveniently situated. The average length of the school term is not far from thirty-six weeks a year.

Mills.—TILTON MILLS.—In 1828, Nathaniel Holmes removed here from Meredith, and built the first cotton-mill for making yarn and warp on the site of the present Tilton Mills. The mill was forty by fifty feet, and did much towards giving Tilton its prosperity.

"In 1859, Colonel A. H. Tilton put two sets of woolen machinery into this mill and started on cassimeres; he invented and made the all-wool goods known as Tweeds. The mill property, embracing seventy-five acres, and extending one-third of a mile down the river, controls an immense water-power, with twelve feet fall at the mills, fifteen feet fall forty-four rods farther down and twenty-three feet fall forty-four rods below the last."[2] Colonel Tilton was soon obliged to enlarge the mill, and in 1865 doubled its capacity.

The mill property consists of the main building, dye-house, picker-house, sorting, dye, finishing and waste-houses as separate buildings. "The Tilton tweeds" have attained a wide celebrity, and for years were manufactured exclusively, but as times changed and the market required, meltons have been gradually added, and up to the present time the mills have made fifty-five styles of goods. All the narrow looms have given place to the broad looms, of which there are twenty. The mill is equipped with four sets of woolen machinery. There has recently been added one new set of cards, a hydro-extractor, Brammel's self-feeders and a rotary fulling-mill, a Bigelow steam boiler of sixty-four horse-power, a new Rodney & Hunt turbine water-wheel, a new dye-house, and the capacity of the finishing-room has been doubled. They give employment to seventy-five hands, with a monthly pay-roll of two thousand dollars, and manufacture three thousand six hundred yards of cloth per month.

BAILEY, OR WINNISQUAM, COTTON MILL was built in 1868 by R. M. Bailey, and now owned by the New Hampshire Manufacturing Company (Dexter, Abbott

[1] *Granite Monthly*, July, 1880.

[2] Runnels' "History of Sanbornton," vol. i. p. 221.

& Co., Boston). The factory is of wood, one hundred and sixty by fifty-eight feet, three stories in height, with basement. Mr. Charles T. Almy was the last lessee, manufacturing cotton yarns and silesias or fine sheetings, operating seven thousand three hundred spindles, and employed fifty hands. The mill has remained vacant since Mr. Almy vacated it, the 1st of January, 1884.

In the fall of 1885 this mill was sold to J. A. & A. J. Pillsbury, under the firm-name of Pillsbury Brothers, shoe manufacturers of Northwood, who are remodeling the mill preparatory to occupying the whole as a shoe manufactory.

LORD BROTHERS' MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In 1877, Messrs. J. S. Towle and Albert C. Lord, under the firm-name of Towle & Lord, began the manufacture of eye-glasses in one end of Hazen Copp's woolen-mill, giving employment to four hands. As they grew in experience and perfected their machinery so the demand for their goods increased and more room was required. November 22, 1877, Mr. Towle sold out to George W. Lord, and the firm-name continues as above, Mr. Towle still continuing in their employ. In the summer of 1878 the brothers erected their present thoroughly-constructed building for their steam factory, situated on Main Street, opposite the depot. The building is thirty-two feet front, eighty feet long, having two high-posted stories and basement, and costing some ten thousand dollars. Since then they have added a wing twenty by forty-two feet and two stories high. They removed to this building the 1st of January, 1879. They employ from thirty-five to forty workmen, and do an annual business of from fifty thousand to sixty-five thousand dollars, having the largest special factory in the United States. Their specialty is eye-glasses, from the common to the best French pebble, and a patented metallic spectacle-case. Although not making bows for spectacles, yet they do considerable in setting the lenses. Mr. Albert Lord has just patented an adjustable nose-piece for eye-glasses, which grips the sides of the nose without causing any undue pressure, and will not slip from the nose during movements of the nasal muscles.

In addition to their factory, they have a large wholesale and retail jewelry-store and large drug-store.

TILTON MACHINE-SHOP.—Benjamin C. Stevens, proprietor, established himself in Franklin in 1872, and in December, 1882, removed to Tilton, occupying the shop in the rear of Lord Brothers' Manufacturing Company, and using their steam-power. The proprietor possesses considerable inventive skill, and makes a specialty of drafting and making difficult machinery for special work. He has originated very complicated labor-saving machinery, and, as it was for special purposes, it has never been patented. He employs five hands, and does all kinds of iron repair-work.

COPP GRIST-MILL.—On the site now occupied by this mill was erected the first manufacturing industry at Sanbornton Bridge,—*i. e.*, Tilton, proper. It was a trip-hammer, scythe-shop and grist-mill, conducted by Tilton & Smith, and erected as early as 1788. Benjamin Smith is said to have built the first house in what is now Tilton village.

In 1872, Mr. Hazen Copp built the present, thirty-five by sixty, two-story grist-mill, fitted it with modern improvements, four run of stones, a flour-mill and two bolting-machines, and at present conducts the business. In 1877 Mr. Copp built the mill just below, now occupied by Mr. Arthur M. Dodge as a hosiery manufactory. The mill is thirty-five by sixty, three stories in height, the machinery in both mills being run by the same fall of water. The estimated value of both mills is fifteen thousand dollars.

DODGE'S MILL.—Late in the fall of 1884, Mr. Arthur M. Dodge, of Franklin, leased the old Colvin Mill, owned by Hazen Copp, and put in one set of cards, and began the manufacture of all-wool Shaker hose, weighing two pounds, four ounces per dozen. He has twenty-one knitting-machines, ten of which knit the hose entire. The mill started up January 1, 1885; employs twenty-eight operatives, with a monthly pay-roll of seven hundred dollars.

Societies.—DORIC LODGE, No. 78, A. F. AND A. M., organized July 2, 1866, and consists of eighty-eight members. Past Masters: Adam S. Ballantyne, John Fletcher, Frank L. Mason, John F. Eastman, Samuel Condon, Jr., Daniel W. Page, Selwin B. Peabody, Charles R. Gould, James L. Mowe.

HARMONY LODGE, No. 65, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 13, 1881. Charter members are as follows: Sidney E. Smith, Enoch G. Clark, Leroy S. Atkinson, Albert A. Adams, John W. Watts, Frank W. Hurlburt, Otis C. Hurlburt, Frank W. Fletcher, Albert C. Muzzey, Enos H. Johnson, A. G. Arnold and Frederick A. Clement.

Following is the list of the first officers: G. E. Smith, N. G.; E. G. Clark, V. G.; L. S. Atkinson, Sec.; A. A. Adams, Treas.; J. M. Watts, W.; F. W. Hurlburt, C.; A. C. Muzzey, N. G. R. S.; T. W. Long, N. G. L. S.; F. W. Fletcher, V. G. R. S.; E. C. Healy, V. G. L. S.; A. Arnold, R. S. S.; F. A. Clement, L. S. S.; E. H. Johnson, I. G.; O. C. Hurlburt, O. G.; M. C. Abbott, Chap.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR, No. 928, was instituted in this place February 7, 1878. They have a fine hall and reception-rooms adjoining. The floors are laid with birch, the other wood-work is ash, the ceiling is handsomely frescoed and the furniture is modern. There are forty members, and but six deaths have occurred since their organization.

CRESCENT LODGE, No. 451, KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR, like the former, is a charitable organization, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, this lodge having a third more of the former than of the latter

members. The lodge was organized in August, 1883, and has forty-four members.

MINNEHAHA DIVISION, No. 8, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, was organized April 23, 1883, with twelve charter members. The lodge has steadily increased in numbers and influence, and most of the young people are members and constant attendants. They have a fine hall in Hill's Block.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, under the name of Tilton, No. 52, was formed August 7, 1885. The organization has some forty members, meets weekly and is in a flourishing condition.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—Organized in March 1863, has a large number of members, and is in a flourishing condition.

THE TILTON CORNET BAND was organized in June, 1880, consisting of twenty pieces, and finely uniformed. W. P. Long is president; T. J. Davis, treasurer; Nathan S. Cheaver, secretary; and Frederick Clement, director.

POST NO. 62, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, was organized on the 6th of October, 1881, with twelve charter members, and named "Adams K. Tilton," in honor of that gentleman, who was born in that part of Sanbornton now included in Tilton, February 21, 1833; son of John A. and Clarissa (Kimball) Tilton; grandson of Jacob, and great-grandson of Nathaniel and Abigail (Gilman) Tilton.

Mr. Tilton resided in his native town until 1853, when he removed to Pawtucket, R. I., and followed his trade, that of a sash, door and blind-maker; married Miss Ellen Elizabeth Arnold in May, 1864, at that time being a soldier. He first enlisted in the First Rhode Island Regiment in 1861, and was afterwards captain of one of the companies in the Sixth New Hampshire Infantry. He was instantly killed by a shot which penetrated the brain just over the eye, in an action at Poplar Grove Church, Va., September 30, 1864.

The organization has had thirty-six members, and at present has twenty-nine. When first organized they met in Knights of Honor Hall, then in the Northfield town hall, and May 11, 1882 removed to their present hall in Hill's Block.

Following is the list of the first officers chosen, and the "Roster" at this time (1885):

First officers: Commander, George E. Dow; S. V. C., Leander H. Irving; J. V. C., L. D. Miller; Chaplain, Otis C. Wyatt; Surgeon, A. A. Moulton, M.D.; Officer of the Day, T. K. Bean; Officer of the Guard, C. H. Davis; Quartermaster, S. A. Clark; Adjutant, Charles W. Tilton; Sergeant-Major, Charles W. Davenport; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Francis Schiatt.

Present officers: Commander, Charles W. Tilton; S. V. C., William H. Tripp; J. V. C., Charles H. Davis; Chaplain, Otis C. Wyatt; Surgeon, A. A. Moulton, M.D.; Officer of the Day, Leander Irving; Officer of the Guard, Francis Schiatt; Quartermaster, John Haslom; Adjutant, George E. Dow; Sergeant-Major, Lorenzo D. Miller; Quartermaster Sergeant, Edgar A. Porter.

Banks.—The charter of the original State Bank of Sanbornton Bridge, known as the "Citizens' Bank," was granted in June, 1853. The first meeting was held the 3rd of the following August. Asa P. Cate chosen president, and Charles Minot, of Concord, cashier; Samuel Tilton, Thomas Chase, Benjamin Hill, Isaac Whittier, John Kenniston and Woodbury Melcher, directors. These gentlemen were men of influence, of more than ordinary mental capacity and universally respected for business capacity. The capital stock was fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Minot owned the present house of William T. Cass, and the business was started in the room now occupied for that purpose. In 1855, Mr. Cass bought the property, and succeeded Mr. Minot as cashier. As time passed on, considerable feeling and disagreement arose in the minds of the stockholders and officers in changing its character from State to a National Bank. At a meeting of the officers of the bank, held February 20, 1865, Woodbury Melcher made a motion that the bank be changed to a National, and, on a vote being taken, Messrs. Austin F. Pike, Eleazer Davis, Robert Gray and Woodbury Melcher voted in the affirmative, and Asa P. Cate in the negative. Agreeable to this vote, a national charter was obtained, and it was intended to have the capital one hundred thousand dollars, but, through delay, it only reached seventy thousand dollars. It became known as the Citizens' National Bank of Tilton.

The first meeting, after obtaining their second charter, was held May 25, 1865, and consisted of the following directors: Asa P. Cate, Austin F. Pike, Woodbury Melcher, Eleazer Davis, John Kenniston, Robert Gray and E. S. Wadleigh. Mr. Cate was chosen president, and William T. Cass cashier. From the time the bank was started, in 1853, to the present time (1885), the average semi-annual dividend has been 4$\frac{23}{25}$ per cent. The charter has recently been extended to March 20, 1905.

IONA SAVINGS-BANK, organized in 1870, with perpetual charter. The first meeting was held July 30th, with the following directors: Asa P. Cate, Benjamin F. Cofran, Eleazer Davis, J. Frank Taylor, Addison B. Wyatt, John Kenniston, A. H. Tilton, Milton Gerrish and B. T. Brown. A. P. Cate was chosen president, and William T. Cass treasurer.

Eleazer Davis made the first deposit of one thousand dollars, and Arthur T. Cass made the second. The former has been withdrawn. For a number of years the dividends have amounted to five per cent.

From the bank commissioners' report of 1884 we gather the following facts: A. S. Ballantyne, president; William T. Cass, treasurer. Amount due depositors, $270,388.10; guaranty fund, $4300; surplus, $7484.01; net earnings for the year 1883, $14,372.96; expenses for the year 1883, $896.95.

Physicians and Lawyers.—The following sketches

are from Rev. Mr. Runnels' "History of Sanbornton" (vol. i., pp. 239–240):

DR. BYLEY LYFORD (1857) was the son of Jeremiah and Naomi (Dickey) Lyford, and was born June 25, 1822, in Stanstead, C. E. He attended school in Newbury, this State, studied his profession in Campton, and graduated at the Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, in 1849. Having practiced one year in Campton, three years in Hillsborough and four years in Nashua, he became established at the Bridge (Tilton), in this town, in the eighth year after his graduation, and here for eighteen years continued in practice till his sudden death, January 23, 1875. . . . He was highly prized in this and the adjoining towns for his medical skill and kindly sympathy for those in distress. "One of the ablest physicians in New Hampshire." He was married in Nashua, March 6, 1851, to Vashti P., daughter of Hon. Zebadiah and Vashti Shattuck; one child, Mrs. George G. Trowbridge, resides in Chelsea, Mass.

DR. JAMES PRESCOTT OSBORNE (1864) was born June 3, 1833, in Piermont, being the son of Cyrus and Sally C. (Thresher) Osborn. . . . Graduated at the Dartmouth Medical College in 1855. He first practiced at Felchville, Vt., eight years. . . . In the fall of 1864 he came to Sanbornton Bridge (Tilton) and entered into partnership with Dr. Lyford for three years, from December 12th, since dissolving which (1867) he has maintained an extensive practice by himself till the present. . . . He married Sally P. Stanyan, of Wentworth, March 18, 1855. One child, Flora G., born October 6, 1862.

DR. FRANKLIN L. WASON (1870) resided on the Sanborn road, in Tilton. He had a successful practice in his immediate neighborhood, in other parts of Tilton and the adjoining towns. In 1877 he relinquished practice and removed to Meredith village, where he has a drug-store. He was born in Freedom August 18, 1834. He married, first, Amanda C., daughter of Ebenezer Colby, August, 1852, died December 27, 1869; married, second, Mrs. Carrie (Philbrick) W. Meeks, November 28, 1872.

DR. ALBERT ALONZO MOULTON (1874) was the son of Jonathan and Mary (Morse) Moulton, and was born in Meredith October 6, 1829; studied medicine at Bristol and Hanover, and graduated M.D. at the Dartmouth Medical College, 1850. He practiced at Meredith six years, and in Concord from 1856 till 1874, including one year as surgeon in the Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, by which service his health was seriously impaired. He has practiced in Tilton since 1874 to the present. . . . Married Anna Maria Sawyer, of Bristol, May, 1850; died in Concord June, 1872. One son, Arthur C., resides in Colorado.

JOHN J. DEARBORN, M.D., removed to Tilton in December, 1884. (See "History of Salisbury.")

Lawyers.—HON. ASA PIPER CATE (1840–71) was a native of Northfield, the eldest child of Simeon, Jr., and Lydia Durgin, born June 1, 1813. He read law with Hon. G. W. Nesmith at Franklin, and began practice in his native town, which he represented in the Legislature, 1839–40, and at several other times. In 1844 he was a member of the Senate and president of the same in 1845, and railroad commissioner three years. In 1858–60 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State. As president of the Citizens' National Bank (which see) and largely interested in the Boston, Concord and Montreal and White Mountain Railroads, he represented the moneyed interests of the place. July 24, 1871, he was appointed judge of Probate for Merrimack County, holding the office until near his death. His law-office was in Judge Atkinson's old office, which stood at the south end of Hill's Block. "He was a genial gentleman and enjoyed the confidence of his townsmen and acquaintances to a large degree. An adept in horticulture and a lover of his well-tilled acres, the homestead in Northfield, where for many years he resided, was always made peculiarly attractive to those who visited him. He lived and died a conscientious Christian, greatly mourned and missed as a pillar of the Episcopal Church and Society in Northfield and Tilton. He died December 12, 1874, and his funeral was attended by nearly all the members of the Belknap and Merrimack bars. He married Clara Proctor, September 2, 1840,"[1] three children being born to them.

CHARLES C. ROGERS, ESQ. (1858), born at Broomfield, Vt., August 19, 1834; read law with his cousin, Benjamin A. Rogers, Esq., at Tilton, succeeding him in practice in April, 1858. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and has the confidence of the people. In June, 1874, he was appointed county solicitor; removed by address of Legislature in July, 1876; elected to the same office in November, 1878, and re-elected in 1880.

Married August 27, 1860, Sophia Currey. Children: (1) John W., born October, 1861, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1883, resides at San Antonio, Texas, and is a professor of languages and the higher mathematics in St. Mary's Hall, a seminary for girls; (2) Carrol B., born April 28, 1863, died February 27, 1873; (3) Arthur, born January 25, 1870, died February 26, 1873; (4) George Bell, born September 25, 1874; (5) Herbert S., born April 29, 1877.

FRANCIS R. CHASE, ESQ. (1866–76), a native of Gilmanton; read law with Judge Dana, of Fryeburg, Me., and was admitted to the bar soon after his marriage, in 1843, to Huldah P. Fessenden. He removed to Northfield in 1866, opening an office in Tilton. He represented the town of Northfield in the Legislature in 1871–72, and was a prominent member of the Episcopal Society. He died March 12, 1876, in his fifty-eighth year.

JAMES OTIS LYFORD, ESQ. (1880–82), the son of James Lyford, was born in Boston, Mass., June 28,

[1] Runnels' "History of Sanbornton," vol. ii., pp. 105.

1853. He graduated at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary in 1872; read law at Concord; was a member of the Constitutional Convention from Canterbury in 1876, and for the years 1877–79 edited, the *People* at Concord. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and opened an office in Eastman's Block, Tilton; married, May 2, 1882, Susan A. Hill, and soon after took up his residence at Washington, D. C., where he is engaged in one of the departments.

WALTER D. HARDY, ESQ. (1882–84), son of Anthony C. and Eliza (Martin) Hardy, born at Lebanon June 27, 1857; graduated at Penacook Academy (Concord); taught in the same one year; read law with Sargent & Chase, of Concord, in 1878–80, then with Hon. E. B. S. Sanborn at Franklin Falls; admitted to the bar in August, 1881; continuing with Esquire Sanborn till the spring of 1882, when he removed to Tilton and took Esquire Lyford's place. At the fall election, in 1882, he was elected solicitor for Belknap County, assuming the position in July, 1883, and held it until July, 1885, although, November 1, 1884, he became associated as partner with Hon. E. B. S. Sanborn at Franklin, under the firm-name of Sanborn & Hardy. He was succeeded by

WILLIAM B. FELLOWS, Esq., son of Colonel E. Q. and Mary E. (Quimby) Fellows; born at Sandwich, July 5, 1858; took a college preparatory course at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College, completing the three years' course in the spring of 1876; entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1880 and immediately began the study of law under Hon. E. A. Hibbard, of Laconia; admitted to the bar the 1st of September, 1883, and opened an office at Ashland, where he was married to Ida G. Scribner, November 1, 1881; two children; removed to Tilton in the fall of 1884.

Postmasters—TILTON.—Bradbury M. Morrill, appointed April 19, 1869, the office being in the Colby house, west of the hotel; office changed name from Sanbornton Bridge to Tilton July 21, 1869.

Jeremiah C. Tilton, appointed January 23, 1871, he removing the office back to the corner store, on the site of the present town hall.

George W. Tilton, appointed July 15, 1872. The office again moved back to the Colby building.

Daniel F. Hill, appointed March 10, 1877, and is the present incumbent. After the town-hall building was completed, it was removed to its present ample and well-furnished accommodations.

EAST TILTON.—Chase Rollins, appointed November 23, 1868, and still continues; name changed to East Tilton July 21, 1869.

Town Officers.—Until 1795 the State law required that the annual meeting for the election of State, county and town officers should be held the last Tuesday in March, when the day was changed to the second Tuesday. On the revision of the State Constitution, ——, the law was so changed that the State and county officers, including town representatives and Board of Supervisors, were elected biennially, in November, the first election under this form occurring in November, 1877.

The first meeting for the election of town officers was held on the 17th of July, 1869.

MODERATORS.

William T. Cass, 1869, '70, '71, '73, '74.
Joseph P. Dearborn, 1872.
Bradbury T. Brown, 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81.
Adam S. Ballantyne, 1882, '83, '84.
George H. Brown, 1885.

TOWN CLERKS.

Lyman B. Ames, 1869.
Samuel H. Williams, 1870, '71, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78.
Selwin B. Peabody, 1872.
George A. Stevens, 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83.
Walter C. Wyatt, 1884.
Leroy S. Atkinson, 1885.

SELECTMEN.

1869–70.—Elezear Davis, Horace Moulton, Leonard K. Clough.
1871–72.—Bradbury T. Brown, Jacob B. Sanborn, Dearborn S. Daniels.
1873.—Bradbury T. Brown, Jacob B. Sanborn, John C. Ladd.
1874.—Jacob B. Sanborn, Horace Sanborn, John C. Ladd.
1875–76.—Amos H. Jones, Charles B. Garmon, Henry Q. Dalton
1877.—Ebenezer L. Sanborn, Joseph P. Dearborn, Henry Q. Dalton.
1878.—Ebenezer L. Sanborn, Henry Q. Dalton, Samuel S. Hussey.
1879.—Russell T. Noyes, Horace Sanborn, William H. H. Rollins.
1880.—Enoch G. Philbrick, John B. Batchelder, William C. Mudgett.
1881.—Horace Sanborn, Richard Firth, William H. H. Rollins.
1882.—Horace B. Savage, Rufus Bartlett, William H. Seavey.
1883–84.—Horace B. Savage, William H. Seavey, Alden Moulton.
1885.—Bradbury T. Brown, Dearborn S. Daniels, Grorge W. Lord.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1869–70, Lyman B. Ames; 1871–72, Joseph Hill; 1873–74, Byron W. Brown; 1875–76, Enoch G. Philbrick; 1877, Russell T. Noyes; 1878, George H. Brown (re-chosen in November of that year for biennial term, 1879); 1880, Selwin B. Peabody, two years; 1882, Richard Firth, two years; 1884, George S. Philbrick, two years.

TOWN TREASURERS.

(Until the revised constitution went into effect in 1878, the office was filled by the chairman of the selectmen). 1879, Eleazer Davis; 1880, John F. Taylor; 1881–85, Amos H. Jones; 1882–83, Russell T. Noyes; 1884, William T. Cass.

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1869–71, Sylvester Dixon; 1872–73, Dr. Frank L. Wason; 1874, Theodore C. Pratt; 1875–76, Joseph P. Dearborn; 1877–78, George S. Philbrick; 1879, J. Herbert Yeoman; 1880, James O. Lyford, Dr. Frank L. Aiken and Walter D. Hardy; 1881–83, Sylvester Dixon; 1884, Freeman C. Libby; 1885, Edwin Smith.

Vote for Governor.—The following votes and figures will show the increase of voting population, and the growth and development of the political parties. The total Governor vote of Sanbornton in 1869, the last year in which the people of what was later Tilton voted with the old town, was five hundred and fifty. The successful candidate is marked with an asterisk (*).

1870.—John Bedel, 112; Onslow Stearns,* 95; Samuel Flint, 24; Lorenzo D. Barrows, 26—257.

1871.—James A. Weston,* 157; James Pike, 103; scattering, 7—267.

1872.—James A. Weston, 157; Ezekiel A. Straw,* 102; scattering, 17—276.

1873.—James A. Weston, 153; Ezekiel A. Straw,* 113; scattering 14—280.

1874.—James A. Weston (elected by the House and Senate), 156; Luther McCutchins, 121; John Blackman, 22—299.

1875.—Hiram R. Roberts, 175; Person C. Cheney,* 127 Nathaniel White, 11—313.



C. E. Tilton.

1876.—Daniel Marcy, 159; Person C. Cheney,* 138; scattering, 7—304.

1877.—Daniel Marcy, 149; Benjamin F. Prescott,* 128; scattering, 9—286.

1878.—Frank A. McKean, 152; Benjamin F. Prescott,* 118; scattering, 8—278. The first biennial election for State and county officers held November 5, 1878.

1878.—Second election: Frank A. McKean, 142; Natt Head,* 127—267.

1880.—Frank Jones, 187; Charles H. Bell, 167; Warren G. Brown, 1—355.

1882.—Martin V. B. Edgerly, 143; Samuel W. Hale,* 179—322.

1884.—Moody Currier,* 154; John M. Hill, 174; Larkin D. Mason, 16—349.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES E. TILTON.

Deacon Nathaniel Tilton, whose descendants have borne a prominent part in all that has made the renown of Sanbornton back to a period of time antedating the Revolution to the present, little thought, and perhaps cared less, that the date of his settlement and the place from which he came would ever be shaded with uncertainty.

He removed from Stratham or New Market, and settled on the lot now owned by Charles W. Colby & Son somewhere between 1768 and 1771.

In November of the latter year he signed the original church covenant, his signature being the second on that instrument.

Less than two months later he was chosen second deacon, which office he filled acceptably almost for forty years, when, on his own motion, he was excused by the church from performing the duties pertaining to it any longer.

There is reason to believe that this ancestor of the Tilton family was an upright and godly man, and a strict observer of the ordinances of the church; that the unwritten obligations imposed by his confession of faith were conscientiously regarded and discharged.

It is well authenticated that the earliest religious instruction received by his grandchildren in catechismal teaching and in sacred song came from the lips of this devout and honored old patriarch.

Those early precepts may not have matured in open acceptance of conventional forms, or in public acknowledgments of creeds, yet the inclination of mind then formed may have been the seed that has borne the fruit of generous liberality to every church enterprise and demand, or educational purpose ever manifested on the part of his descendants. His son Jeremiah was born in 1762, probably at Hampton or Kensington, and came into town when a lad of six or eight years with his father. He grew to be an energetic man of business, identifying himself to a remarkable degree with the improvements and facilities required by a new country. He built the original Dexter House, engaged in blacksmithing when utensils of iron were more often forged at home than purchased abroad. He put in operation a grist-mill, acted as justice of the peace, was a colonel in the militia and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was the father of eleven children,—six daughters and five sons,—all of them possessing strong points and sterling qualities of character. Samuel, the second child and son, was born in 1789.

He was a marked man, of fine presence, unusual sagacity, solid sense and self-reliance.

He possessed qualities which would have made him a foremost man in any position Providence might have assigned him. Runnels says, "As a friend he was honest, firm and unswerving, a liberal contributor" to religious and educational interests, and, in the broadest sense of the term, a public-spirited citizen.

He married Myra, daughter of Samuel Ames, of Canterbury, in 1815, a lady of unusual excellence. She was endowed with characteristics which, to a great extent, form the ideal of a noble woman, a model wife and devoted mother.

Charles Elliott Tilton was their youngest son of a family of five children, and was born within a stone's throw of his present premises, September 14, 1827. He received the benefit of a good common-school education, and at the age of fifteen was placed under the tuition of Professor Dyer H. Sanborn, and subsequently entered a military school at Norwich, Vt., where he remained three years. The training and discipline acquired here well fitted him for the intense activity required by the business enterprises he originated and developed, or was engaged in, on the Pacific slope from 1850 to 1880,—a period of thirty years.

On the declaration of the war with Mexico he was offered a captain's commission by Colonel Ransom, which he was anxious to accept, but the honor was declined on account of paternal influence.

Young Tilton, with a limited outfit, repaired to New York, and was employed by his brother Alfred, a well-known and successful merchant.

Although most favorably situated with excellent prospects of promotion, New York failed to satisfy the ambition that had grown with his youth of twenty years. He cut loose from all present and prospective advantages held out in this great commercial mart, from friends and acquaintances, and visited nearly all of the inhabited West India Islands with a view to future business. He prospected the Amazon and Orinoco Rivers to the head-waters in canoes, aided by native Indians as guides, visiting localities seldom, if ever, seen by white men.

He then proceeded on land to Caracas and La Guayra, from thence to Maracaybo, St. Matha, Carthagena, Chagres and Panama.

Having been absent from civilization for a long time, the knowledge of gold discoveries in California and the thousands on the isthmus on their way to

gather it, representing every tongue and condition, were stubborn facts which changed his purposes; causing a revolution in his plans which ended in the realization of his youthful dream of fortune.

His knowledge of the Spanish language was the means of attaching himself to a company of gold-hunters from Vermont, who made use of his services in the purchase of subsistence from the natives while waiting for transportation to San Francisco. For three months his party remained here; every arrival from the East added large numbers to the thousands already in Panama. A chance came at last to leave.

It was announced by the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company that the steamer "Panama" would soon arrive from New York, and that in due time one hundred and fifty deck passages to San Francisco would be disposed of at one hundred and fifty dollars each.

The vast army of resolute adventurers (not less than fifteen thousand) swarming on the Isthmus demanded fair play in face of the fact that the chances were ninety-nine out of every hundred against any one individual securing the coveted ticket.

In deference to public opinion, the agent advertised that on a designated day, at nine o'clock A.M., one hundred and fifty tickets would be issued on the principle of "first come, first served."

The subject of this sketch was the solitary exception in the vast throng who alone lacked ready funds, in that no-credit period, wherewith to pay his passage.

He visited the agent, but could obtain no concession in his own behalf, and the inevitable fact confronted him that he had now reached the tightest spot in his career.

The parting words of the agent, "Boy, if you get here I'll take your draft on your brother," lifted the burden and inspired courage for the terrific struggle which began at midnight on that memorable occasion.

At twelve o'clock preceding the morning of the sale the streets of Panama were filled with a turbulent mob, each one desperate and determined on securing a passage.

For nine long hours the crazed and maddened crowd hooted and yelled, struggled and pushed, swayed and surged in front of the ticket-office. Hats, coats, vests and shirts were torn from their owners, and in many cases men denuded of all clothing were seen in this raging sea of humanity.

In ten minutes after the time appointed for sale the one hundred and fifty passages were secured. Young Tilton, stripped to his pantaloons, was recognized by the agent, and his profane salutation had a flavor of admiration in it as he passed him ticket No. 102, with "I'll take your draft, my boy."

He had intuitively recognized the unflinching pluck and innate honesty of his new acquaintance. Tickets changed hands freely at from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars each.

A young man by the name of Newhall purchased one at twelve hundred dollars, and chance or Providence (let the sequel decide) brought him and Tilton together as messmates. They pre-empted a section of the deck, and at no time during their passage did both leave it at the same time. Tilton from his limited funds bought a bag of crackers and a few pounds of cheese, which for twenty-two days made the daily fare of the two adventurers on their way to the land of gold. Six feet square of oaken plank made their domicile and dormitory, and the skies of the Pacific their only roof.

Youth and young blood were proof against such accommodations, and when San Francisco, with its piles of sand and scattered red cedar shanties, first met their view, it gave faint promise of its future opulence and magnificence.

Newhall went to the mines and shortly returned home-sick, dejected and without funds, and there were thousands similarly situated. No chance existed for working a passage to the East, and all attempts to obtain one proved failures.

There is a divinity which shapes our ends, and the divinity in Newhall's affairs was a little red flag. He was a ready talker, witty and quick at repartee. Tilton's fertile perception had grasped the possibilities as he entered the auction-room and solicited employment for an auctioneer.

An arrangement was made in less time than it takes to record it, and young Newhall was engaged for the night to sell jack-knives, needles, combs, &c., on trial.

He suited, was retained at good rates, was prudent and saved his money and soon started a similar venture for himself, which developed into an immense business, from which he retired with a fortune of two millions of dollars. His sons became his successors, and their warehouse is still found adjoining the Bank of California, on Sansome Street, the leading auction and commission house on the Pacific Coast.

Newhall never forgot the friendship that stood by him in the days of his need, or the prompting that was instrumental in his success. Identified as Mr. Tilton became with the development of the resources of our Western coast and its ever-receding frontier for thirty years, his diversified operations required the assistance of many men.

Through such agency others became successful who can trace their fortune to a beginning apparently as remote and improbable as could Newhall.

In Clarke's "Sketches of Successful New Hampshire men," it is stated that "In all this period Mr. Tilton was interested in many enterprises on the coast and frontier. Among them may be mentioned the navigation of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers.

"He was one of five who controlled what has developed into the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, with a capital of twenty-four million dollars.

"As early as 1851 he interested himself with a friend

of his boyhood, W. S. Ladd, who started in business in Portland, Oregon.

"In 1860 they organized the first banking-house in that territory, under the style of Ladd & Tilton, which soon acquired a national reputation. For over twenty years it occupied a high rank among the financial institutions of the country. Under their control, whatever stress affected the world of finance, the credit of this house remained unquestioned and unimpaired. Mr. Tilton retired in 1881. Since then Mr. Ladd and his sons have fully maintained its honestly-earned repute.

"Soon afterwards the banking-house of Ladd & Bush was founded at Salem, Oregon, also the First National Bank of Portland and the First National Bank of Walla-Walla, Washington Territory, in all of which Mr. Tilton was interested.

"At the same time he was largely engaged in transportation across the plains. He fully understood the requirements of merchandise in Utah, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. He furnished and dispatched large trains from San Francisco, Cal., to Utah, and from St. Joseph, Mo., to Colorado, and from thence to Montana, giving his personal attention to them all.

"A country largely held by hostile Indians had to be traversed, and few trains reached their destination unmolested. Desperate encounters occurred frequently, resulting in more or less loss of life and property, and once ending in the capture of the entire train.

"Other obstacles had to be met, incident to such undertakings,—like storms, swollen rivers and breakdowns, which would have seemed insuperable to any one of less force of character. He purchased lands in all the Territories, which investments have proved advantageous.

"He engaged in many other transactions which his keen perceptions led him to believe would be remunerative, so that, in fact, there were but few enterprises of importance connected with the growth of the Pacific slope, whether pertaining to its finance, internal improvement, its foreign and domestic commerce, in which the cool and sagacious subject of this sketch was not a participator. To organize and direct successfully such varied and extended operations, outlined only in part, required a mind strong in perception and purpose. A union of these qualities with that adventurous spirit which led the youth of eighteen to the sources of the Orinoco and Amazon in pursuit of wealth constituted a mental plant which could well measure the possibilities of a new country and turn to advantage pecuniarily its development.

"In all this time Mr. Tilton enjoyed excellent health and immunity from serious accident.

"After living amidst the malaria of tropical lagoons, sleeping by the side of his mustang on the plains, blockaded by storms among the Sierras and assailed by hostile Apaches, he returns to his native hills unscathed, with a sound constitution and his youthful purpose fully accomplished."

Since 1881 more of his time has been spent in Tilton than for many years previously, and has been occupied to a considerable extent in superintending the various improvements he has planned.

There are two conditions apparent at all times in whatever he does,—thoroughness and general utility.

He has constructed an artificial island, and on it an elegant summer-house surrounded with statuary enduring as marble and bronze, and refreshing shade, easily accessible by a solid bridge of granite and iron, all of which is the common property and of any who choose to avail themselves of its enjoyment.

Fountains as classic and permanent as ever adorned the streets of Rome are kindly tributes to the needs of man and beast.

The grateful coolness of a shady park, with easy drives and rural seats, for many summers to come will invite the visitors' presence and return.

A town hall of brick and granite, with its recurring income, will remind posterity for generations of the large liberality which gave it form.

Generous outlays for cemetery improvements and for a driving park unexcelled in all that makes one perfect are substantialities which will remain evidences of a broad humanity which recognized the enjoyments as well as the necessities of mankind.

His liberal contributions for church and school interests are influences which may be felt "to time's remotest bound."

There are many other attractions in our village which can be traced to his direct agency.

The elegant passenger depot and its appointments the iron bridges, and, in fact, all the public improvements of the town are indebted more or less to him for their construction.

His bounty has recognized the field of our needs, our comfort and our pleasure.

As a natural sequence, a business career as extensive and diversified as his has been requires occupation now. His various enterprises in Tilton, which are giving more than a local reputation to the town, afford rest as well as employment to a mind by nature and habit inclined to vigorous activity.

His thirty years of participation in those renewing instrumentalities which have wrested a territory as large as the original thirteen States from Indian and half-breed supremacy, and which now teems with an enlightened population possessing all the adjuncts of civilization, would furnish ample incident and adventure to fill a volume.

He quietly takes his place as one of the people among his former neighbors, asking no consideration except what inures to every well-meaning citizen.

The golden dream of his boyhood's days has come to pass, yet the memories of youth and early associations remain the most sensitive chords in his nature. Herein lies the inspiration for that munificence

which has given the town bearing his family name prominence and fame abroad, and himself esteem and consideration as well.

His cordial and unpretentious bearing at all times indicate his true character. His sympathies are of and with the people. Possessing marked elements of personal popularity, thus far his record leaves no sign of the politician.

Public positions which would have tempted the ambition of almost any man have been proffered him, but declined, in obedience to a resolution formed in early life to hold no office. He has well-defined political convictions, yet his suffrage is influenced by higher motives than control the mere partisan. The character of the candidate, his record as affecting the business interests of the country, are more potent than party discipline or platforms in directing his vote.

At his elegant residence, overlooking the beautiful village which bears his name, the warmest welcome is extended and the largest hospitality dispensed to all his life-long friends and acquaintances.

What was the personal appearance of the subject of this sketch? may be asked an hundred years hence. In height, five feet ten; well and compactly formed and without surplus flesh; of erect carriage, regular features; clear blue eyes, and when young must have given promise of the fine presence and noble manhood he now possesses.

His weight is about two hundred pounds, and at fifty-seven he is a well-preserved model of a self-made man with all his mental faculties in mature perfection.

It is needless to say that he holds the undivided regard of all his neighbors and townsmen.

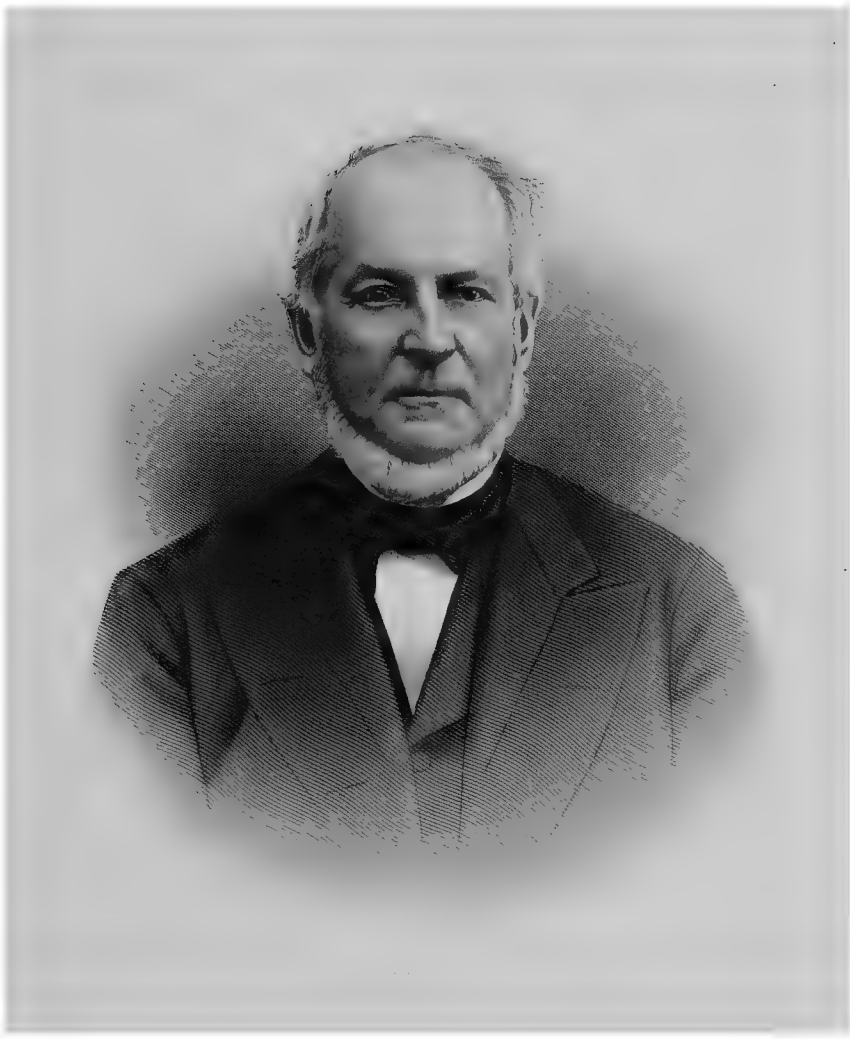
That he may long live to enjoy the fruits of a remarkable business career, as bold and original as it proved successful, is the ardent wish and silent prayer of all who know him.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON TILTON.

The first ancestor of Mr. Tilton of whom there is definite information was Nathaniel (1), who settled in Sanbornton, N. H., prior to 1771. He was one of the signers of the original "Church Covenant," and was a deacon of the old church for nearly forty years. He lived a devoted Christian life and died February 11, 1814. He married Abigail Gilman (a relative of Governor Gilman), who bore him seven children, one of whom, Jeremiah (2), was born in 1762, and was in the Revolutionary War at the age of sixteen as a teamster; was later a colonel in the State militia; also was a justice of the peace and an energetic business man, who did much to build up the village which later was given the name of Tilton. He built the original hotel on the site of the present Dexter House, and was proprietor of a grist-mill and a trip-hammer shop. He suffered much during the later years of his life from rheumatism. He died April 10, 1822. February 21, 1786, he married Mehitable Hayes, who bore him eleven children,—John (3), born July 16, 1787; married Eunice Jaques, died August 29, 1863. Samuel (3), born August 20, 1789; married, first, Myra Ames, January 31, 1815, and, second, Mrs. Elizabeth Haven, March 6, 1858; died November 12, 1861. Sally (3), born in 1791; single; died January 31, 1818. Jeremiah, Jr. (3), born September 10, 1793; married Nancy Carter, December 9, 1816; died January 23, 1863. James P. (3), born November, 1796; married Mary G. Cross, July 16, 1820; died April 1, 1872; he was a soldier in the War of 1812. Abigail (3), born in 1798; single; died October 29, 1819. Mahala (3), born in August, 1800; married Hon. D. C. Atkinson (first wife), October 12, 1818; died June 12, 1820. Mary P. (3), born December 13, 1802; married Parson Whidden, January 31, 1832; died October 5, 1875. Alexander Hamilton (3), born December 25, 1804. Mehitable (3), born August 26, 1807; married Hon. D. C. Atkinson (second wife), September 3, 1828; died November 12, 1844. Sophronia (3), born in 1810; single; died March 12, 1845.

Alexander Hamilton, the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood on the old Tilton place, in Sanbornton, and at "the Bridge," where his father removed. His educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools. Although his parents had planned that he should take a collegiate course, his own inclinations were for trade or manufacture, and at the age of sixteen he entered the woolen-mill of his brother and learned the trade of a clothier. He was an energetic young man, ready to see, and soon mastered the details of the business so readily that he was taken into partnership and so continued for several years.

After dissolving partnership with his brother he started on his own account the clothing business at Meredith village, but after several years of fair success he returned to Sanbornton Bridge and engaged in general merchandising with William Follansbee, and continued in partnership with him several years; then dissolved with him and went into partnership with Mr. Colby, in another store on the Northfield side of the river, and continued with him until the fall of 1837, when he formed a partnership with George S. Baker, and commenced the manufacture of cassimeres. He also built a woolen-mill on the site of the old Darling mill, but sold the privilege to the "Lake Company" (an association of Boston capitalists, who were buying up the control of the stream), although he continued to run the mill on a lease. He was successful here for several years. In 1855 this mill was burned. After the fire he took the old Holmes cotton-mill, changed it into a woolen-mill, and, in 1859, doubled the size of it to meet the requirements of a large business. He carried on the manufacture of woolen goods here until near the time of his death, employing part of the time as many as sixty hands. Mr. Tilton was the inventor, and



Alexander H. Tilton



Selwyn B. Peabody

for years the proprietor, of an ingeniously-woven goods, to which was given the name of "Tilton tweeds." These goods were soon in great demand, and to this day are celebrated.

Mr. Tilton built a fine residence on the bluff overlooking his mills (the house now owned by J. F. Taylor), but when taking the Holmes mill he removed to the Holmes mansion and lived there the remainder of his life. In politics Mr. Tilton was a Democrat—active and influential in advancing the interests and policy of his party—he became a power widely felt. He was for many years a director of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, was justice of the peace, and while he never made a public profession of religion, he was a liberal man and made frequent donations to the support of public worship, both in his native town, and at "the Bridge." One of his public donations was an elaborate receiving-tomb, which stands in the Park Cemetery. Mr. Tilton suffered severely in the last years of his life from chronic troubles, and died at his home August 16, 1878, respected and beloved, and as one of those whose thrift and enterprise had done so much to build up the community in which he lived, his loss is severely felt. July 27, 1837, Mr. Tilton married Abigail B. Baker, eldest daughter of Mark and Abigail Ambrose Baker, who, since his death, has carried on the business of manufacturing the "Tilton tweeds" in a highly successful manner, having associated with her Mr. Selwin B. Peabody as partner.

Mr. Tilton had three children,—Albert Baker (4), born June 9, 1845; married Abbie Gardner Day, of Boxford, Mass., August 15, 1866, and died August 25, 1870; his widow married William J. Durgin, November 27, 1873. Alfred Edwin (4), born October 17, 1846; died November 2, 1846. A. Evelyn (4), born March 2, 1854; died July 20, 1876. She was a lovely character, but early was taken to Him who gave, "While the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them."

SELWIN BANCROFT PEABODY.

The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Samuel (1), who was born September 1, 1741, and lived in Andover, Mass., where most of his children were born.

He married Elizabeth Wilkins, of Amherst, and died August 6, 1814. His wife died July 18, 1836. His son, John (2), was born August 15, 1775. He was a millwright, carpenter and cabinet-maker, and lived in New Boston. He married Mary Holt, and died May 1, 1832. Of his children, John, Samuel and Sargon were farmers, Jacob a brick-maker, James and William were blacksmiths, Ezekiel and Noah hatters, and Joseph a merchant. Noah (3) was born September 4, 1810. He married Isabella Walker Richards, December 9, 1834, and removed from Sutton, N. H., to Sanbornton Bridge in 1842, and opened a hatter's shop. He afterwards went into the mercantile business, in which he continued eighteen years, with fair success only. Desiring a change, he closed out and entered the counting-room of Alexander H. Tilton, and becoming familiar with the manufacture of goods, he took the position of finisher. Here he remained many years, and had finally the principal care of the large business of the Tilton Mills. He was a prominent member of the Congregational Church and a man of excellent standing as a citizen and a Christian. He died September 11, 1876. His children were Selwin Bancroft (4), born January 13, 1839; James Van Ness, born October 13, 1841; and Georgiana Isabel, born November 15, 1843, married David F. Cheney, formerly of Franklin, N. H., and now of Lawrence, Mass. The subject of this sketch, at the age of three years, moved to the "Bridge," and here his boyhood was passed. In addition to the advantages of the common schools of the town, he attended the Tilton Institute, where he took the full preparatory course for Dartmouth College. It was during this preparatory course that he began to look upon the medical profession as the one of his choice, and at its close he entered the office of Dr. Lyford, at the Bridge, where he remained a short time and then went to Lawrence, Mass., to study under the direction of Dr. Sayforth. To obtain the necessary means to go on with his studies, he taught school at Sanbornton Bridge, also in Northfield and at Bellaire, Ohio. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, being in nearly all the engagements of his regiment, notably the siege of Suffolk, Va.; Baltimore Cross-Roads, Va.; siege of Fort Wagner, S. C.; Ten-Mile Run and Barber's Ford, Fla.; Drury's Bluff, Petersburg Heights and the siege of Petersburg, Va.; Bermuda Hundred; Fair Oaks and capture of Richmond. From his knowledge of medicine he became very efficient in the medical department of the army, and was on detached duty a portion of the time. He was in the dispensary of Jarvis General Hospital, Baltimore, in the office of provost marshal at Governor's Island, and was wounded before Petersburg. At the close of the war he entered the drug store of Burleigh Bros., in Boston, Mass., at which place he received a serious injury by falling through an open hatchway, from which injury he was a long time in recovering.

In 1869, his health not being as good as before the accident, Mr. Peabody went into Tilton's mill and learned the business in all its branches, and shortly after the death of the proprietor, in 1878, was invited to become associated with the widow of Mr. Tilton in the conduct and management of the large business left by him. Since this time Mr. Peabody has been the practical head of the firm, the business of which has been largely increased until now the full capa-

city of the mill, about fourteen hundred yards per day, is reached. It is at this mill that the celebrated Tilton tweeds are made. In addition to these tweeds, there are made some styles of cassimeres (introduced by Mr. Peabody), which have become staple in the general market.

In 1880, Mr. Peabody built a fine residence for himself, adjoining the Tilton mansion, on a gentle slope overlooking the mill in which he has won his large financial success.

In politics Mr. Peabody is a Democrat. He has represented the town in the General Court; has been town clerk; is a director in the National Bank and on the Board of Education, and is an attendant on public worship at the Congregational Church of Tilton.

February 7, 1867, Mr. Peabody married Elizabeth S., daughter of Darius M. and Elizabeth Richards, of New Bedford, Mass. From this union there have been three children,—Leon Bancroft (5), born December 17, 1867, died March 22, 1868; an infant daughter, born June 7, 1869; and Isabella Weston (5), born December 18, 1871.

Mr. Peabody's brother, James Van Ness (4), is a finisher in the Tilton Mills, and lives in Northfield, N. H. He married Susan Mary Rand, January 1, 1865. They have one child,—Leon Bancroft (5), born February 25, 1871.

HISTORY OF SANBORNTON.

CHAPTER I.

Geographical—Original Grant—The First Settlements—Names of Pioneers—Initial Events—Witchcraft in Sanbornton—Incorporation of the Town—Petition—The First Town-Meeting—Selectmen Elected—Second Town-Meeting—Third Town-Meeting.

SANBORNTON lies in the western part of the county, and is bounded as follows:

West, by Merrimack County; East, by Great Bay; South, by Tilton; North, by Meredith and New Hampton.

The township was granted by the Masonian proprietors, December 31, 1748, to John Sanborn, of Hampton, and others. The grantees were residents of Hampton, Exeter and Stratham, twelve of whom were named Sanborn; hence the name of the town. Settlements were retarded by reason of trouble with the Indians, and none were permanently made until 1764. In 1768 there were thirty-two families in town.

The first settlers were Moses Danforth, Thomas Danforth, Solomon Copp, Daniel Fifield, Samuel Shepard, John Sanborn, David Dustin and Andrew Rowen, in 1764.

It is certain from the "Proprietors' Records," as below (says Rev. Mr. Runnels, in his excellent "History of Sanbornton"), that the two Danforths, Solomon Copp, Daniel Fifield and Samuel Shepard, and, as we know from other sources, Andrew Rowen, and perhaps David Dustin (1766?), had moved to town during the season of 1764. Also that Daniel Sanborn and probably his cousin John were in town—the former as builder of the mill—early that year, but that they did not move their families till the late winter or early summer of 1766. We find the clerk of the proprietors, by order of the committee, calling a meeting March 2, 1765,

"To consider of a petition of a number of inhabitants of said town, seting forth theair inebility to support *their families* by reason of the scarcity of provisions," for which they "pray the proprietors wold help them."

At the first meeting, March 18th, it was voted not to give them any help; but at a second meeting, March 27th, motives of humanity triumphed, this former vote was reconsidered, and it was then voted that

"The above s'd petishoners, namely Moses Danford, Thomas Danford, Solomon Cops, Daniel Fifield and Samuel Shepprd, shall receive of the proprietors £100 o. t. for theair help, the money to be equely divided among them."

It seems, therefore, certain that soon after the encouraging vote of February 6, 1764, and during the following season, in which Daniel Sanborn's first mill was built and destroyed, the first actual settlers, with their families, came to town. They must have passed the winter of 1764–65 in their settlements, as their petition had reached Exeter prior to March 2, 1765, and they could not have moved hither in the dead of winter. The conclusion is, that the persons above mentioned, and probably one or two others of the first settlers who were in easier circumstances, made a commencement during the spring or summer of 1764.

It was during the previous season, doubtless (1765), that the first "framed house" in town was erected by Sergeant John Sanborn, near the original Sanborn homestead, now disappearing (1880) under the ownership of Mr. Morgan, three-quarters of a mile north of Tilton village. To the one finished room of this house Mr. Sanborn repaired with his family, February, 1766, and himself, his cousin Daniel, who moved up a few days before, and three other men, with their families,—five in all,—were here domiciled the rest of the winter, the beds being turned up in the day-time and completely covering the floor at night; the cattle also being tied up in the back part of the house. It is certain, however, that the wife of Daniel Sanborn did not arrive in town till the June following, when he had put up the first part of his house at the Square (now the Thomas M. Jaques place), with material brought on his own and other men's backs, by easy stages, from his mill at the bridge, at least a portion of the way, for several days in succession! A similar experience is assigned to Edward Kelley,—backing the boards of his house, still higher up the hill, to the present "Kelley Ledge."

To this or one of the two preceding years (1764, 1765) must be referred the experience of three young men,—Satchel Clark, Jacob Smith and John Thorn,—

who came from Epping, with provisions (for a few days), axes and guns, to a point just west of the present Tin Corner, in Tilton. They were there engaged in felling trees, helping each other by turns, when, on one occasion, their camp took fire from the fire of their boiling pork, near by. They were first alarmed by the report of one of the guns at a distance; a second gun was heard after they started, and the third before they reached the burning camp, to which they hastened, but not in season to save their effects. They were obliged to go to Canterbury in order to replace the provisions they had lost. This camp is said to have stood on the site of the old burying-ground, west of the late Lorenzo Smith's.

Nathaniel Burley and family settled on Calef Hill.

It is well authenticated, by tradition in this latter family, that there were "only three or four little clearings at the Square" on Burley's arrival in town, viz.: Daniel Sanborn's, as before named; his brother Aaron's, a little south (present Kimball or Joshua Lane place); Josiah Sanborn's, in the hollow east of the Square; and Edward Kelley's, on the hill above; while their nearest neighbors in other directions were John Sanborn, "this side," and Ebenezer Morrison and Benjamin Darling, "at the Bridge" (now Eleazer Davis'); Clark, Smith and Thorn, "at the Tin Corner;" the Danforths, "on the Plains;" Solomon Copp and Andrew Rowen, "near the Ferry;" and David Dustin, "at the north." The latter part of this year were added to their immediate neighborhood John Folsom upon, and Samuel Smith to the north of Calef Hill, and others in other parts of the town, as will soon appear; while the next year Major Taylor came to the Square; and the second spring (1769), William Thompson, to the present Eben Burleigh place. It is also a tradition from the Burley family that their crops were cut off, or greatly injured, these two first years in succession,—in 1767 by frost, in 1768 by hail,—but "the third year, 1769, they succeeded."

The first chaise was driven to town in 1800 by Israel Adams, and this was the only one in 1803. Prior to 1818 no more than seven others are believed to have been owned here, and these, as vividly remembered by the late Benaiah S. Crockett, were Peter Hersey's, Andrew Lovejoy's, Nathan Taylor's, Moses March's, Thomas Kimball's, Nathaniel Piper's and Stuart Hoyt's. As to the priority of four-wheeled vehicles, a difference of statement has appeared. It lies between the wagon made at Hampstead by David Fogg, in 1806, afterwards sold to Page Philbrook, and by him driven to town, and that introduced by Clark Gordon, the clothier on Salmon Brook. The former was more probably the first, the latter more striking and better remembered. Its body was capacious, holding ten bushels. It was painted gaudily, in large checks, and set on the axle-tree with big springs under the seat. It was popular, and was "let" continually for two or three years, paying its original cost, seventy dollars, several times over. This must have been prior to 1814, soon after which wagons began to multiply in town from the shop of Joseph W. Clement, at the Tin Corner. Their cost at first was about thirty dollars, being set on wooden axle-trees, with a hole for the tongue, and linch-pins instead of nuts. Iron axle-trees next came into use, then leather thoroughbraces, and finally elliptical springs.

The first framed barn was erected by Josiah Sanborn, in the valley of Thomas' Brook, east of the Square. The first cows in town fared hard in winter from the lack of good hay, and went farrow for three years or more. To a Mr. Pease, who came to Steele's Hill from Newmarket after 1768, and made only a short stay in town, is yet ascribed the introduction of the first improved stock into the town of Sanbornton.

Even after grist-mills were built in Sanbornton, and the settlers had ceased to bring their meal from distant towns on their backs, the Smith Brothers, one or both, on the mountain, continued to pulverize their corn on a large flat or hollowed rock, as the Indians had done before them (witness a stone used for that purpose, as supposed, near the Esquire Clark place, in Franklin); while in the east part of the town it was still easier for certain families to boat their grists across the Great Bay to Meredith Bridge, and even across the second bay to Lake village. Mr. Elisha Smith, in particular, had an old-fashioned boat made of two large pine logs, each hollowed out on one side and mortised together. This boat would carry sixteen persons; and Mr. Smith was accustomed to cross the bay with each of his boys, who were large enough to carry a peck of grain (himself one and a half bushels) over the neck of land in Laconia, from Danforth rock, by the present county farm, to the Lake village miller's boat, on the shore of Round Bay.

There was only one person in Sanbornton who suffered from "witchcraft." The witch (says Mr. Runnels) was Mrs. Mehitable Danforth, on the Plains. He, Mr. ——, was on a certain occasion bringing half a barrel of rum to town with an ox-team. Mrs. Danforth, as he alleged, wished him to stop and tap the rum at her house; and upon his declining to do so, bewitched one of his oxen. Mr. —— beat the ox severely. Poor Mrs. Danforth became very lame, and was compelled to keep her bed several days. Mr. —— was pursued by the Evil Spirit, and used to show prints of the cloven foot on several rocks, which were made, as he said, in the chase across the pasture near Mr. John Perkins's, and are still there to be seen! The only strange thing now appearing is that such ludicrous stories were ever "credited by so many of the inhabitants of the town," as affirmed by the annalist of the town in 1841. The truth of the matter was doubtless this: that while the said Mr. —— was crossing Danforth Brook with his undesirable load, brought all the way from Concord, one of his cattle faltered; and feeling thus vexed or "plagued," he charged his difficulty upon "the witch, Hitty,"

which he should more reasonably have done upon the weariness of the oxen and his own muddled brain. This same Mr. ——, at another time, accounted for the curious marks on the rocks—one of a man's boot and the other a cloven foot—in the following manner: His Satanic Majesty appeared to him one night, desiring to hold an argument; and, when baffled in the discussion, retreated in great haste, leaving his footprints upon the solid rock.

Incorporation of the Town.—The first movement for incorporation of the town was a petition presented to the Governor March 1, 1770, as follows:

"*Petition of Joseph Hoit and associates, for a Charter of Incorporation for ye town of 'Sanborn.'* 1770, *March* 1. *Granted*

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"To his Excellency, John Wentworth, Esq., Captain General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province aforesaid, in Council.

"The Petition of Joseph Hoit of Stratham, and his Associates, humbly *sheweth:*

"That your Petitioners, being agents for and interested in the Township of 'Sanborn' (so called), in which there are upwards of *Forty* Families settled, who are very desirous of being incorporated into a Town, for many good reasons, humbly request your Excellency and Honors to grant them that privilege by a Charter of Incorporation, as usual; and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, etc.

(Signed) [only by two,—the committee of January 8th],

"JOSEPH HOIT,

"JOSIAH SANBORN.

"Portsmouth, 1 March, 1770."

The petition was granted and the town was chartered March 10, 1770, by "His Excellency's command with advice of the Council." John Wentworth was Governor, and Theodore Atkinson secretary.

Of the first town-meeting held under this charter there is no record, but it is said that it was held at the house of Lieutenant Chase Taylor. The selectmen elected at this meeting were Aaron Sanborn, Colonel E. Weeks and Stephen Gale. These names are found in "Returns of roads" for 1770.

The second town-meeting (says Mr. Runnels) was warned by the selectmen to be held at the dwelling-house of Daniel Sanborn, at twelve o'clock on Tuesday, March 26, 1771. This was, in part at least, the house at the Square since occupied by Dr. B. Sanborn and sons, and more recently by Chase and Thomas M. Jaques, rebuilt in 1878. Officers were chosen at this meeting, and "ye Selectmen's account" accepted. It was also voted to "rate all land that is cleared or sowed with grain or hay seed"; afterwards (1784), excepting "new land sowed with Fall grain." There should now be noticed the last of the "Town Papers" pertaining to Sanbornton, found in the "Provincial Records" (vol. ix. p. 757), indorsed "Petition for Daniel Sanborn to be a Justice of the Peace,—

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"*To his Excellency, John Wentworth, Esq., Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, in Councill:*

"The Humble Petition of the subscribers, Proprietors of the Town of Sanbornton, in said Province, sheweth: That your Petitioners humbly Conceive that it would be Greatly for the Benefit of the Inhabitants, as well as the Proprietors of said Town, to have one of the Inhabitants of said Town Commissionated as a Justice of the Peace there; and having Understood that the Inhabitants have already Petitioned Your Excellency that Daniel Sandborn, Esq., of that Town, may be Appointed by your Excellency to that honorable place, we begg leave to Join them in the said request, and Pray your Excellency to Appoint him accordingly..... And your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, shall ever Pray, &c.

"July 10, 1771.

"John Taylor, David Burley (‡), Samuel Folsom (‡), Joseph Hoitt, Theophilus Runlet, Jr. (‡), David Fogg (‡), Jona. Rawlings, Jethro Person, Edward Taylor, Josiah Folsom (‡), Joseph Smith, John Fogg, William Chase, Jr., Abraham Perkins (‡), Samuel Fogg, Jeremiah Sanborn, Joseph Clark (‡), Ezra Barker (‡), Josiah Sanborn, Josiah Dearborn (‡), John Dearborn, Daniel Hoit (‡), John Folsom (‡), Ebenezer Samborn, Jonathan Jewett (‡), Jacob Jewett (‡), John Sanborne, Joseph Hoit, Jr., John Hopkinson."

NOTE.—The above twenty-nine signatures indicate many changes in the Board of Proprietors since their first petition. Those marked (‡), thirteen in all, do not appear on the list of 1748. The petition of the inhabitants referred to has never come to light.

At the third annual meeting (1772) it was voted among various other items, "Roads, Bridges, Fishing," etc., "to improve Chase Taylor's barn-yard as a pound." The "warrant" for the fourth annual meeting (1773) is headed "Province of New Hampshire, Rockingham, ss.," and commences, "This is to notify and warn ye freeholders and other inhabitants to meet," etc., "ten o'clock in ye forenoon" being then established, as it has ever since continued, for the hour of meeting; but a warrant for a special meeting, called for December 13, 1773, is headed, "Province of N. H., Strafford, ss." indicating the new county organization of that year.

CHAPTER II.

SANBORNTON—(*Continued*).

MILITARY HISTORY.

War of the Revolution—List of Soldiers—War of 1812—Names of Soldiers—War of the Rebellion—List of Soldiers.

War of the Revolution.—The town responded nobly to the support of the colonial cause. The first soldiers from the town were enlisted early in the year 1775 and were assigned to Captain Jeremiah Clough's company, of Canterbury, as follows:

Aaron Sanborn, Thomas Lyford, Jonathan Thomas, Nathan Taylor, Ebenezer Eastman, Jacob Garland, Daniel Gale, Levi Hunt, Philip Hunt, William Hayes, John Lary, Joseph Smith, William Thompson, William Taylor, Jacob Tilton, Stephen Riggs, Israel Tilton, Elisha Cate, Jacob Smith, Jonathan Lang, Captain Abraham Perkins, Nathan Taylor, Captain Chase Taylor, James Sinclear (Sinclair), James Lary (Leary), Joseph Sinclear, David Dustin (Dusten) Micail Coffeen (Michael Coffin) Abiel Chandler, Benjamin Johnson, Samuel Smith, Henry Danforth, John Brier, Thomas Calley, Elisha Cate, Simeon Cate, Nicholas Clark, Satchell Clark, Thomas Critchett, Aaron Ellsworth, John Folsom, Daniel Gale (wounded), Caleb Gilman (discharged August 17th), Samuel Harper, Jonathan Morrison, Robert Smart (went as the "waiter" of Captain Taylor), Daniel T. Sanborn, Jonathan H. Sanborn, Timothy Smith, Ichabod Swaine, Jonathan Taylor, Jonathan Thompson, Thomas Taylor (died August 25, 1777), Joseph Jewett (died September 2, 1777), Andrew Rowan (died March 1, 1778), Joseph Smith, John Smith, Stephen (Stevens) Burley, Caleb Gilman, Samuel Silver, William Burley, Jonathan Bean, Moses Cass, John Durgan (Durgin; wounded), John Rowan, Jeremiah Smith, John Morrison, John Yegoold, Jonathan Chase (re-inlisted for 1780), John Magoon (died October 25, 1777, from wounds in battle of October 7th), Humphrey Hunt, Joseph Gilman, Jacob Thomas,

James Sanborn, Nathan Hoit, Jonathan Hobbs Sanborn, Jeremiah Tilton, Joseph Burley, Jeremiah Sanborn, Jonathan Perkins, Moses Leavitt, Joseph Leavitt, John Taylor, Jonathan Taylor, Jonathan Cate, Jonathan Thomas, Samuel Fifield, Josiah Sanborn, Lieutenant Thomas Lyford, Henry Smith, Simon Gilman, Samuel Smith, Ezekiel Danforth, Moses Danforth, Chase Taylor, Jr., Thomas Copp, Sergeant John Sanborn, Joseph Hoit, Jeremiah Swain, Dudley Swain, John Rowan.

The following persons signed the "Association Test," in 1776:

"Richard Beacham, Eliphalet Brown, John Bryen [Bryer?] Jacob Bamford, Nathaniel Burley, Stephens Burley, Elisha Carter, Jonathan Cass, Enoch Cate, James Cates, James Cates, Jonathan Chase, John Clark, Joseph Clark, Nicholas Clark, Satchel Clark, Satchel Clark, Benjamin Colby, Isaac Colby, John Colby, Solomon Copp, Thomas Cricket [Critchet?], Moses Danforth, Benjamin Darling, William Durgin, Jun., David Dustin, Enoch Ealy, Ebenezer Eastman, Josiah Emery, Daniel Fifield, John Folsom, John Folsom, Daniel Gale, John Gale, Stephen Gale, James Gibson, Nicholas Giles, Caleb Gilman, Joseph Gilmon, Moses Gilmon, Ebenezer Gove, Samuel Harper, William Hayes, Jun., Joseph Hoit, Philip Hunt, Andrew Jewett, John Johnson, Edward Kelly, Daniel Lane, John Lane, Gideon Leavitt, Josiah Miles, Jun., Ebenezer Morrison, Samuel Morrison, David Ran, David Ran, Theo. Randlet, Jotham Rawlins, Moses Rendall, John Robinson, Aaron Samborn, Abijah Sanborn, Benjamin Sanborn, Daniel Sanborn, Ebenezer Sanborn, Josiah Sanborn, Josiah Sanborn, Thomas Sincklar, Robert Smart, Elisha Smith, Jacob Smith, Jonathan Smith, Jun., Timothy Smith, Ichabod Swain, Chase Taylor, Jonathan Taylor, Charles Thomas, Moses Thompson, John Thorn, Nathaniel Tilton, William Tomson, Cole Weeks, Joseph Woodman.

"July 3, 1776.

"Pursuent to the within request, the Inhabitants of said Sanbornton [being now at home] have *all*, except *one*, *Benjamin Hoit*, severally subscribed their names hereunto.

"To the Hon^{bl} General Court, or Committee of Safety of the Colony of New Hampshire."

War of 1812.[1]—A large majority of the citizens of Sanbornton were at first opposed to the War of 1812. On one occasion, the year before, at a "test vote" in town-meeting, it is said that only eleven in the whole town were found ready to support what were then called the Republican or war measures of the administration, which were thought to be tending towards the opening of hostilities. But after the British had perpetrated their outrages upon our seat of government, in August, 1814, and their fleets were seen hovering along the coast of New England as if meditating an attack, then the patriotic spirit of '76 was easily stirred. It seems that a mass-meeting of the citizens had been previously held, and at a second meeting, "September 21, 1814," the committee, through Nathan Taylor, chairman, reported a draft for a "military association," which was immediately signed by seventy-two individuals, as follows:

"Joshua Lane, William Weeks, Robert Steele, John Clark (3d), John Morrison, James Chapman, Samuel Dustin, Symmes Sawyer, Jona. Gove, Jonathan Moore, J. B. Perkins, Caleb Kimball, Nathaniel Burley, James Clark, Benjamin P. Sanborn, Reuben Philbrick, Joseph Smith, Jr., Daniel Burleigh, David Burley, Durban Sanborn, Samuel Shirley, James Sanders, Christopher Sanborn, George Whicher, Obadiah Elkins, Nathan Taylor, Joshua Lovejoy, Cole Weeks, Jona. Perkins, Ebenr. Sanborn, Elisha Smith, Jacob Tilton, Jereh. Tilton, Page Philbrick, Jereh. Sanborn, Jr., William Taylor, Jonathan Taylor, Jr., Jonathan Taylor (3d), Elipht. Ordway, Reuben P. Smith, Benjamin Brown, Philip Hunt, Nat. Perley, Jonathan Whicher, Jeremiah Smith, John Durgin, Robert Hunkins, Aaron Wadleigh, Thomas Morrison, Stephen Merrill, John P. Hayes, Richard Hazelton, Peter Hersey, D. C. Atkinson, Saml. C. Dudley, John D. Sanborn, Jeremiah Sanborn (3d), Simeon Moulton, Jonathan Morrison, Wilm. Robertson, Joseph Chapman, Stephen Bowles, Joseph Sanborn, Jr., John Saunders, Ebenr. Sanborn, Jr., Ebenr. Chase, Josiah Sanborn (3), John Lane, Jr., Joseph Huse, Jr., Caleb Rogers, Samuel Clark, Zebulon Smith."

[1] From Runnels' 'History of Sanbornton."

LIST OF SOLDIERS.

Jonathan Darling, James Herrick, Demetrius Holcomb, Nathaniel Burleigh, Moses Gilman, Daniel Johnson, David Burleigh, Ephraim Burse (?), William Cawley, Nathaniel Danforth (4th), Barachias Farnham, James Mason, John S. Mason, Nathaniel Proctor, Robert Seavey, Jr., John Twist, Seth Tappan, Moses Smith, Luther Wallace, Noah Robertson, John Wiggins, Nathaniel Woodman, Jonathan Whicher, Joshua Smith, Chase Perkins, Bradbury Morrison, William Eaton, Ebenezer Brown, Asa Currier, Jonathan Taylor, Nathan Fogg, Nathaniel Buswell, Stephen Hersey, Abijah Sanborn, Ebenezer Colby, Thomas Webster, John Abram, Charles Ayres, Nathaniel E. Badger, Thomas Bruse, Jacob Bumford, John Bumford, Peter Burley, James Cate, Ebenezer Caverly, Taylor Clark, John Crockett, David Ellsworth, Jeremiah Ellsworth, Abram Fowler, Reuben Giles, Samuel Gilman, David Henderson, William S. Haniford, John Hunkins, Robert Hunkins, Abraham Hunt, Kelly Lakeman, David Lane, Thomas Lane, John Leavitt, Joseph Leavitt, Charles Lougee, John Morrison, Joseph Philbric (3d), Joseph Philbric, Jr., Nathan Philbric, Richard Prescott, Nathaniel Robinson, James Sanborn (4th), Jonathan Sanborn (3d), Jonathan Sanborn (4th), Josiah Sanborn, Simeon Sanborn, William Sanborn, John Sawyer, Joseph Shute, Levi Tilton, Reuben Whicher, Jona. Soames, Nathan T. Moore, Jona. Bailey, James P. Tilton, John Blake, William Chase (discharged November 3, 1814), Nathan Huse, Levi Conner, Henry Sanborn, William Durgin, William Hayes, Jr., Moses Rollins, Walker Buzzell, Jeremiah Burleigh, Jonathan Cate, Joseph Clark (died while in service, at Boston, 1815), David Clark (died in the service, in Ohio, 1814), John Critchett (killed on board the "Chesapeake," 1813), James Hersey (died of gun-shot wound, in Northern New York, November, 1813). Robert S. Hoyt, Zebulon S. Johnson, Dudley Pottle, George W. Prescott, John L. Sanborn (died on board a prison ship, 1813), James Silver (died in Northern New York), Israel Tilton, Richard Wallis (died in Sanbornton, 1814).

Sanbornton Soldiers in the War of Rebellion,[2] 1861–65.—In Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, enlisted September 18–20, 1861, for three years, were the following:

Charles K. Buswell, private, Company D; discharged for disability December 31, 1862.

Charles C. Clark, corporal, Company D; discharged for disability December 5, 1861; re-enlisted Fifteenth Regiment, corporal Company H, October 11, 1862.

Andrew B. Cutler, private, Company D; re-enlisted veteran, Company D, January 1, 1864; captured at Deep Run, Va., August 16, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., December 22, 1864.

Charles H. Dearborn, private, Company D; died of disease at Hilton Head, S. C., July 20, 1863.

Albert L. Fitzgerald, private, Company D; promoted to corporal; then to first lieutenant, October 26, 1863; discharged for disability.

Benjamin T. Hannaford, private, Company D; resided in Northfield, but re-enlisted for Sanbornton December 26, 1863.

Abner L. Knowlton, corporal, Company D; promoted to first sergeant; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; commissioned first lieutenant Company H November 9, 1864; commissioned captain Company H February 17, 1865; mustered out August 23, 1865.

Horace B. Morrison, private, Company D; promoted to sergeant; mustered out September 27, 1864.

John W. Sanborn, private, Company D; promoted to corporal; mustered out September 27, 1864.

Winthrop H. Smith, private, Company D; discharged for disability October 19, 1861.

Charles W. Tilton, second lieutenant, Company K; resigned January 16, 1862; re-enlisted, Ninth Regiment, first lieutenant Company C, August 10, 1862.

In Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, enlisted November 30, 1861, for three years, were the following:

Elijah Hastings, private, Company I; promoted to corporal; discharged at Washington, D. C., for disability, November 27, 1862.

[2] From Runnels' "History of Sanbornton."

Charles Jaques, private, Company I; discharged for disability at Newbern, N. C., June 24, 1862.

James E. Sanborn, private, Company I; re-enlisted as veteran for three years, December 19, 1863; wounded May 12 and June 5, 1864: promoted to sergeant; and to first sergeant July 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865.

In Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, enlisted December 20–31, 1861, for three years, were the following:

George A. Flanders, captain, Company F; wounded May 27, 1863; promoted to lieutenant-colonel December 16, 1863; mustered out January 18, 1865.

Joseph W. Blake, private, Company F; discharged for disability July 3, 1862.

Elijah P. Burns, private, Company F; promoted to corporal December 1, 1863; mustered out January 18, 1865.

Benaiah S. Cawley, private, Company G; promoted to corporal January 1, 1864; re-enlisted January 4, 1864; transferred to Company B, Veteran Battalion, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, January 1, 1865; mustered out October 28, 1865.

Amos K. Copp, private, Company D; promoted to corporal August 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 10, 1864.

Aaron B. Fellows, private, Company F; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May, 1864.

Samuel C. Fifield, private, Company F; discharged for disability March 27, 1863.

George H. Flagg, corporal, Company D; promoted to sergeant January 10, 1863; discharged for disability, at New Orleans, La., April 22, 1864.

Ephraim L. Frost, private, Company F; mustered out January 18, 1865.

Josiah C. Gilman, corporal, Company F; promoted to sergeant January 5, 1863; re-enlisted January 4, 1864; wounded April 8, 1864; died of disease October 14, 1864.

Nathan P. Hancock, private Company F; discharged for disability, April, 1864.

William F. Hannaford, private, Company F; re-enlisted January 4, 1864; promoted to corporal February 14, 1864; to sergeant September 1, 1864; to first sergeant November, 1864; not officially accounted for.

William Herrick, private, Company D; re-enlisted January 4, 1864; transferred to Company A, Veteran Battalion, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, January 1, 1865; mustered out October 28, 1865.

Leonard Huse, private, Company F; died of disease at Brashear City, La., May 31, 1863.

William S. Huse, private, Company F; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 30, 1864.

John B. Lamprey, private, Company D; re-enlisted January 4, 1864; transferred to Company A., Veteran Battalion, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers; discharged for disability at Concord, June 2, 1865.

Spencer Lane, corporal, Company D; promoted to sergeant January 1, 1864; re-enlisted January 4, 1864; promoted to sergeant-major November 13, 1864; mustered out January 18, 1865.

Ezra E. Morrill, private, Company D; promoted to corporal; re-enlisted January 4, 1864; transferred to Company A, Veteran Battalion, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers; promoted to sergeant August 21, 1865; mustered out October 28, 1865.

Hanan Piper, private, Company D; mustered out January 18, 1865.

Joseph P. Sanborn, private, Company F; discharged for disability March 27, 1863.

Joseph Wallis, first sergeant, Company F; promoted to second lieutenant January 3, 1863; killed at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.

George R. Whicher, private Company F.

In New Hampshire Battalion, First New England Cavalry, mustered in October 24 and December 17, 1861, for three years, were the following:

Hosea Q. Mason, Troop B; promoted to sergeant December 30, 1861; discharged for disability at Concord, May 11, 1862.

Samuel W. Leighton, Troop I; promoted to corporal July 13, 1862; died at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., September 17, 1863.

John W. Swain, Troop K; discharged for disability February 4, 1863.

In Second United States Sharpshooters, enlisted for three years, was,—

David C. Wyatt, first enlisted September 9, 1861; re-enlisted veteran January 4, 1864; promoted to sergeant March 1, 1864; wounded severely August 15, 1864; transferred to Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers January 30, 1865.

In New Hampshire Battalion, First New England Cavalry (added), enlisted January 21, 1862, for three years, were the following:

Byron L. Carr, Troop M; re-enlisted February 1, 1864.

Clarence B. Sanborn, Troop M.

Otis C. Wyatt, lieutenant; promoted to captain of Troop B March 31, 1864.

In Ninth New Hampshire Regiment, mustered in July 17 (August 13 and 15), 1862, for three years, were the following:

Aaron Chase, private, Company B; transferred to brigade band October 1, 1862.

Charles H. Chase (August 15th), private, Company C.

Samuel R. Eastman, corporal, Company C.

John F. Evans, private, Company C; promoted to corporal; captured July 30, 1864; died of disease at Darwell, Va., January 15, 1865.

Levi W. Hill, wagoner, Company C; discharged for disability December 1, 1862.

Paul B. Johnson, private, Company C; discharged for disability at Concord, December 23, 1863.

Horace B. Page (August 13); transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 30, 1863; mustered out August 12, 1865.

Samuel D. Pearson, private, Company C; died of starvation at Salisbury, N. C., November 9, 1864.

In Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment, Company D, and "mustered in September 5, 1862" (unless otherwise designated), for three years, were the following:

J. Ware Butterfield, captain; honorably discharged November 17, 1862.

John M. Bickford, corporal; wounded May 3, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 29, 1864; mustered out July 26, 1865.

Benjamin E. Blackstone, private; discharged by order at Washington, D. C., November 26, 1862.

Henry C. Buzzell, private; promoted to corporal November 6, 1863; sergeant May 1, 1864; wounded severely June 3, 1864; died of wounds at Washington, D. C., June 29, 1864.

James T. Calley, private; died of disease at Falmouth, Va., January 13, 1863.

Charles A. Cate, private, Company H, September 9th; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Augustus L. Chapman, private, September 9th; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Smith Chapman, private.

Leonard Conant, wagoner; mustered out June 18, 1865.

John G. Donivan, private; wounded May 3, 1863; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Cyrus P. Dow, private, Company H, September 9th; wounded slightly June 3, 1864; promoted to corporal September 1, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Charles W. Drown, private; promoted to corporal February 6, 1864; to sergeant May 1, 1864; wounded slightly June 3, 1864; discharged by order at New York, N. Y., May 19, 1865.

Charles E. Edgerly, private; wounded May 3, 1863; discharged for disability at Concord, October 14, 1863.

Charles H. Foss, private; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 15, 1864; mustered out July 4, 1865.

Andrew P. Gilman, private; wounded May 3, 1863; discharged for disability at Concord, October 17, 1863.

George B. Gilman, private.

Moses B. Gilman, private; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 30, 1863; mustered out July 6, 1865.

Ward E. Gilman, private; wounded May 3, 1863; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Dow B. Griffin, private; mustered out June 21, 1865.

George W. Hall, first sergeant; wounded May 3, 1863; promoted to second lieutenant January 4, 1864; to first lieutenant July 20, 1864; commissioned captain January 10, 1865 (declined); mustered out June 21, 1865.

Arthur L. Hannaford, private, September 9th; wounded May 3, 1863; promoted to corporal May 1, 1865; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Clark V. Hines, private, Company E; mustered out June 21, 1865.

James M. Hodgdon, private, Company E; mustered out June 21, 1865.

John G. Hodge, private; promoted to corporal; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Alanson P. Howe, private.

Prescott Y. Howland, corporal; discharged for disability at Washington, D. C., October 30, 1862.

John Jones, private; wounded May 3, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 23, 1864; mustered out August 14, 1864.

Josiah Jones, private; discharged for disability at Alexandria, Va., November 20, 1863.

Asa Keniston, private, September 9th; discharged by order at Falmouth, Va., March 19, 1863.

Arthur L. Kimball, private; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Frank Knowlton, private; promoted to corporal March 17, 1863; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Jonathan E. Leavitt, private; died of wounds at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Wesley Leighton, private, Company H, September 9th; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

William S. Martin, private; wounded May 3, 1863; died of wounds at Potomac Creek, June 2, 1863.

John Moores, private; wounded May 3, 1863; promoted to corporal April 19, 1864; to sergeant November 1, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Bradbury M. Morrill, second lieutenant, September 8th; promoted to first lieutenant Company E November 18, 1862; honorably discharged November 11, 1863.

Frederick F. Osgood, private.

Alfred V. Perry, private; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Hiram C. Philbrick, private, September 13th; promoted to corporal May 9, 1865; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Leavitt S. Roberts, corporal; promoted to sergeant; transferred to Invalid Corps December 1, 1863.

William E. Roberts, private, September 2, 1863; tranferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 2, 1865; mustered out July 25, 1865.

Ira Robinson, private; wounded May 3, 1863; transferred to Invalid Corps February 23, 1864.

William M. Robinson, private, September 2, 1863; wounded May 2, 1863; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Leander S. Rowe, private, September 9th; discharged by order at Washington, D. C., December 11, 1862.

Benjamin F. Sanborn, private; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Freedom Sanborn, private, Company H; discharged for disability at Point Lookout, Md., February 1, 1864.

Oscar P. Sanborn, private; wounded May 3, 1863; discharged by order at Alexandria, Va., November 18, 1863.

Theodore Sanborn, private; died of disease at Fortress Monroe January 28, 1865.

William H. Sanborn, corporal; wounded June 3, 1864; promoted to sergeant January 1, 1865; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Andrew J. Small, private; missing at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; gained from missing; wounded slightly May 14, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865.

George H. Smith, private, Company G, September 9th; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

George W. Swain, private; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Samuel B. Swain, sergeant; promoted to first sergeant May 1, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Lafayette W. Tilton, private; transferred to Invalid Corps February 23, 1864.

Isaac B. Virgin, private; discharged by order at Washington, January 3, 1863.

Albert P. Wadleigh, private; died of disease at Falmouth, Va., January 20, 1863.

Orrin W. Wallace, private; discharged by order at Falmouth, Va., March 21, 1863.

Benjamin W. Weeks, private; died November26, 1862.

It appears from the above record that May 3, 1863, was the severest day of the whole war for the "Sanbornton boys," no less than thirteen of their number being on that day wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville, and six killed or fatally wounded.

In the Fifteenth New Hampshire Regiment (nine months' men), Company H, mustered in October 11, 1862, and mustered out August 13, 1863 (unless otherwise designated), were the following:

Jacob P. B. Sanborn, captain, commissioned November 3, 1862.

Bracket J. Baker, musician.

John D. Blake, corporal, sick at Sanbornton.

George F. Bowers, private, died of disease at Carrollton, La., May 9, 1863.

Horace A. Burley, private, died of disease on board United States transport July 30, 1863.

Jason J. Burley, sergeant.

Charles W. Buzzell, private.

Irving W. Coombs, private.

John C. Coombs, corporal.

George Dawson, private.

Thomas W. Donald, private.

Moses E. Eastman, private, died of disease on board United States transport July 27, 1863.

Daniel S. Gilman, private.

John Hicks, private.

Samuel H. Jacobs, private, sick at Sanbornton.

John Perkins, private, October 31, 1862.

Daniel M. Philbrook, private, October 31, 1862.

Thomas Philbrook, private.

William H. Philbrook, sergeant.

John Runnels, private.

Adoniram T. Sanborn, musician.

Charles H. Sanborn, private, died of disease at Carrollton, La., May 25, 1853.

Harlan P. Sanborn, private, sick at Sanbornton.

John S. Sanborn, private.

John Y. Sanborn, private.

John B. Shute, private, died of disease at Carrollton, La., February 13, 1863.

Horace P. Swain, private.

Samuel T. Swain, private, sick at Sanbornton.

James S. Walker, private.

In the Sixteenth New Hampshire Regiment (nine months' men) was

James Pike, colonel, commissioned November 1, 1862; mustered out August 20, 1863.

In First Regiment Heavy Artillery was

Oliver D. Philbrook, sergeant, Company M, enlisted December 26, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865; was also previously enlisted.

RECRUITS IN THE VARIOUS REGIMENTS.—The following are all headed "recruits," yet accredited to the town of Sanbornton. A few only resided in town. Many of them were foreigners, as shown by their names; quite a number unsoldierly in their conduct, as the word "deserted" appears after their names. It is needless here to specify such; but we give the names of all in full, with other notes. The patriotism of the town will thus be correctly measured, as these men were either hired by the town authorities on draft, or put into the service by individual citizens as their substitutes. The names are entered in the order of the State regiments.

In the Second New Hampshire Regiment was

Henry Harris, mustered in December 6, 1864; not officially accounted for.

In the Third New Hampshire Regiment were the following:

Charles Everhard, Company F, mustered in December 14, 1864; out July 20, 1865.
George Roberts, Company K, December 23, 1864, to June 15, 1865.

In the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, enlisted "for three years," between December 20 and 28, 1864, except where otherwise stated, were the following:

Thomas Atkinson, Company E.
John Bantist, Company I.
John Carroll, Company I.
Charles Harrison, enlisted volunteer September 17, 1862; not officially accounted for.
Peter Kelley, Company I, mustered in September 29, 1863; captured at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; released February 24, 1865; mustered out August 4, 1865.
Henry McCormick, Company F, not officially accounted for.
John McDonreld, Company F, shot by provost guard March 14, 1865.
William Price, not officially accounted for.
William L. Velpman, Company I, enlisted October 6, 1863; mustered out August 23, 1865.

In the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment was

John Lynch, Company F, mustered in August 29, 1864.

In the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment (mostly enlisted for three years, between December 28, 1863, and January 5, 1864) were the following:

Charles Burns, Company C.
O. H. Dorn, Company H.
William N. Duesbury, Company I, promoted to corporal July 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865.
James Dunn.
Julius Frank, Company B.
Anthony Hagerty, Company D, mustered in August 26, 1864; first in the Ninth Regiment; absent, prisoner of war, July 17, 1865.
John Harbeck, Company H.
Obed Harris, Company I, first in the Eleventh Regiment; absent, sick, since December 29, 1863; no discharge furnished.
Antoine Hernandes, Company H.
Lawrence Laughlin, Company A, transferred to the Department of the Northwest October 10, 1864.
James McCormick, Company B, mustered out July 17, 1865.
James McGrough.
John W. Medford, Company D.
Joseph Rivers, Company I.
Charles F. Rogers, Company I, killed in action June 3, 1864.
Robert Sanders, Company B.
Fred. Smith, Company H, absent, sick, July 17, 1865.
Thomas Sullivan, Company F.
William Werner.
John W. Williams, Company I, wounded May 12, 1864; since absent, sick.

In the Seventh New Hampshire Regiment were the following:

Frederick Bolte, Company H, mustered in September 29, 1863; out July 20, 1863.
Michael Hayes, Company H, mustered in November 29, 1864.
Charles Meier, mustered in January 13, 1865.
Charles B. Silver, Company G, mustered in September 29, 1863, for three years; mustered out July 20, 1865.

In the Eighth New Hampshire Regiment were the following:

Charles L. Arlin (formerly of Northfield), re-enlisted, Company D, January 4, 1864; transferred to Company A, Veteran Battalion, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, January 1, 1865; promoted to corporal October 16, 1865; mustered out October 28, 1865.
Luigi Brigolie, Company B, enlisted September 30, 1863.
Charles H. Hibbard, Company D, mustered in August 11, 1864; transferred to Company A, Veteran Battalion, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, January 1, 1865; mustered out July 21, 1865.
Charles W. Kimball (formerly of New Hampton), Company F, re-enlisted, Company D, January 4, 1864; transferred to Company A, Veteran Battalion, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, January 1, 1865; mustered out October 28, 1865.
James Morrison, enlisted August 17, 1864; not officially accounted for.
John Presby (formerly enlisted from Northfield), re-enlisted, sergeant, Company D, January 4, 1864; not officially accounted for.
George Slamer, enlisted, Company D, September 29, 1863.
Elbert G. Smith (formerly of New Hampton), Company F; re-enlisted, Company D, January 4, 1864; transferred to Company A, Veteran Battalion, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, January 1, 1865; promoted to corporal May 1, 1865; mustered out October 28, 1865.
Roswell M. Wells (formerly of New Hampton), Company F; re-enlisted, Company D, January 4, 1864; died of accidental gunshot wound October 30, 1864.

In the Ninth New Hampshire Regiment was

John Blake, mustered in August 26, 1864.

In the Tenth New Hampshire Regiment were the following:

Alexander Anderson, private, Company G, mustered in February 10, 1864; transferred to Second New Hampshire Volunteers June 21, 1865.
Ictave Chapine, private, Company F, February 20, 1864; wounded severely May 12, 1864; transferred to Second New Hampshire Volunteers June 21, 1865.
David Stone, private, Company F, mustered in February 10, 1864, and transferred to Second New Hampshire Volunteers June 21, 1865.

In the Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment were the following:

Charles Brown, mustered in December 29, 1863.
John Johnson, mustered in December 29, 1863, Company B; wounded slightly May 16, 1864; severely, July 30, 1864; died of disease at Brooklyn, N. Y., August 30, 1864.
John Nelson, mustered in December 29, 1863; wounded severely May 12, 1864; discharged for disability, at Washington, D. C., October 21, 1864.
George Scribner, mustered in December 29, 1863.
Edward Willson, mustered in December 29, 1863.

In the Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment were the following:

John N. Colby, Company D, enlisted March 30, 1864.
Thomas W. Donald, private, Company D, mustered in October 21, 1863; transferred to Second New Hampshire Volunteers June 21, 1865.
Edmund Greenhalgh, musician, Company D, mustered in January 2, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 12, 1865; mustered out August 24, 1865.

In the First Regiment New England Cavalry, New Hampshire Battalion, Troop B (all enlisted March 29 or 30, 1864; all but two mustered out July 15, 1865), were the following:

George W. Carleton, absent, sick, since June 16, 1864; no discharge furnished.
Gilbert G. Chase, missing June 29, 1864; gained from missing; promoted to corporal July 1, 1865.
Peter Farley.
Cornelius Jenotte, missing at Lacy Springs, Va., December 21, 1864; gained from missing; promoted to corporal May 1, 1865.
Jeremiah Manning.
Benjamin F. Marsh.
John Nichols.
Alvah Smith, promoted to corporal July 1, 1865.
Charles York, captured June 29, 1864; died of disease at Andersonville, Ga., September 14, 1864; grave No. 8736.

In Troop C (chiefly mustered in March 30 and 31, 1864, and out July 15, 1865) were the following:

Paul Bernard, promoted to corporal June 1, 1865.
Jessino B. Favour, died at Frederick City, Md., March 21, 1865.
Charles Giliss, promoted to troop quartermaster-sergeant July 1, 1865.
Albert Horney, appointed bugler.
John Lee, mustered out June 5, 1865.

Matthew Sullivan, mustered in April 5, 1864; promoted to corporal May 1, 1865.

In Troop D were the following:

Robert B. Ferris, enlisted July 28, 1864.
John Murphy, enlisted July 28, 1864,
William Newell, enlisted August 16, 1864.
George Sailor, enlisted July 28, 1864.
George Williams, enlisted August 5, 1864.

In Troop E, all mustered in between June 8 and August 17, 1864 (the major part July 16 and 21), and deserted in a body, were the following:

William Anderson, John Blair, Edward Bradley, John Brady, John Brown, John Cronan, John Dailey, George Duley, John Farrell, Henry Flarthey, James Gilman, George Hane, James Hardgrove, Thomas Jones, Charles Kent, William King, James Markham, Timothy McCarty, Daniel Miller, William Simpson, Andrew Smith, John Smith (2d), Albert Walsh.

In Troop F (mustered in July 16, 1864; out July 15, 1865) were the following:

James Benton and James Fitzgerald.

In Troop G were the following:

John Canning, mustered in July 29, 1864.
George Goodman, mustered in July 21, 1864.

In Troop I were the following:

William Anson, mustered in August 13, 1864.
George Edward, mustered in August 13, 1864; mustered out June 12, 1865.
John G. Sanborn, mustered in January 5, 1864 (was also previously enlisted).

In the Veteran Reserve Corps were the following:

Westley Alexander, mustered in June 30, 1864.
William Bannister, mustered in July 28, 1864.
Pat. C. McQueeney, mustered in June 25, 1864.

We supplement the above lists by the following fourteen names of individuals who are otherwise known to have served their country as Sanbornton men in the war of 1861–65. A few of these, though belonging to New Hampshire regiments, yet fail, by an oversight, to be noticed in the adjutant-general's reports; others were enlisted in regiments out of the State, and others still served in some different army departments.

Amos D. Baker, Sylvester Chapman, William O. Daniels, Ebenezer C. Fifield, George P. Howe, John M. Howe, Rufus Howe. Jr., Sylvester D. Hunt, Oliver P. Morrison, Carleton Rollins, Josiah S. Swain, Frederic P. Taylor, Albert K. Tilton, Jeremiah C. Tilton.

CHAPTER III.

SANBORNTON—(*Continued*).

Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church—First Baptist Church—Second Baptist Church—Third Baptist Church—The Woodman Sanbornton Academy—The Sanbornton and Franklin Union Academy—Physicians—Lawyers—Civil History—Representatives—Town Clerks—Treasurers.

Congregational Church.[1]—The first reference on the town records in relation to the support of the gospel is under date of July 13, 1767, when it was voted that "they would raise a dollar on each right, liable to pay taxes, for to hire a minister this present year," and Josiah Sanborn, Captain Joseph Hoit and Ebenezer Sanborn were chosen a committee for that purpose. Whether a preacher was actually hired during the summer of 1767 is uncertain; but June 17, 1768, "fifty dolers" were voted "to be laid out in preaching this summer," and the first two of the former committee were chosen to carry it into effect. A similar vote was passed for each of the three following years. On the 29th of July, 1771, the proprietors began to afford more substantial aid, it being voted that ten dollars be raised on each original "right," liable to be taxed, to assist and help the inhabitants of the town in supporting a gospel minister, if they settle one among them. Three dollars of each ten were to be paid the first year, within six months after the minister is first settled, three dollars more within twelve months after the first payment, two dollars the third year, one dollar the fourth year, and one dollar the fifth year, in case the inhabitants settle one within two years from the passing of this vote, or otherwise to be of none effect. This was wisely arranged to stimulate the people to immediate effort, and aid them for a course of years, according to their disposition and ability to help themselves. The same favorable regard of the proprietors for the settlers was shown the next year, May 27, 1772, in their passing a vote to raise one dollar on each right "to help the inhabitants to build a meeting-house for the public worship of God in s'd town."

Meanwhile, the settlers had resolutely started, and, as was natural, in the direction of a house for worship *first;* one of the principal votes at their second annual town-meeting, 1771, being,—

"To appoint and clear a place for a meeting-house this year; to set s'd house on y^e^ center range line, near y^e^ main rode (thus early deserting the inaccessible spot designated by the first surveys); to build it by y^e^ sale of y^e^ pews, and according to y^e^ plan drawn of y^e^ same; to put up y^e^ frame and cover it within two year from May next, and chuse a Committee to vandue of [off] y^e^ pews and stuff for building s'd house."

The same year no tardy response was given to the liberal offer of the proprietors; for in just ten days after *their* vote, August 8, 1771, a special meeting of the town was called by the selectmen, at the house of Daniel Sanborn, for the sole purpose of considering proposals for settling a minister, when, after mature deliberation, and in view of the proprietors' offer (see above), it was voted,—"to give Mr. Joseph Woodman a call to settle in y^e^ gospel ministry in this town." His perquisites were to be as follows: First, "two hundred dollars as a yearly sallery,—$180 in money and $20 in labor at money price,—the first two years, and after that $120 in money and $80 in labor yearly;" the selectmen to agree with Mr. Woodman each year "how y^e^ labor above voted shall be paid." Second, "Twenty cord of good fire-wood, cut into cord-wood length, to be hauled, yearly, to Mr. Woodman's door." Third, Mr. Woodman was to "receive, if he settle in y^e^ gospel ministry here, the vallue of 100 dollars in labor and stuff, for to

[1] Condensed from "History of Sanbornton."

build him a house, to be paid, so much as will set him up a house-frame, next spring, and the remainder in boards, shingle and clapboards, in y^e^ fall of the year following." At a subsequent meeting, October 7th, it was voted that "Mr. Woodman, if he settles in the gospel ministry in this town, shall have liberty to preach old sermons when his health will not admit of his making new ones;" also, that he "shall have liberty to be absent three Sabbaths in a year, yearly, to visit his friends." "Wednesday, the 13th of November next," was appointed "for y^e^ day of Mr. Woodman's ordination, should he accept the call," and it was voted to "send to y^e^ Churches of Canterbury, Concord, Pembroke, Epping, the first in Rowley, y^e^ second, third and fourth in Newbury, to assist in y^e^ ordination." Mr. Woodman accepted and was ordained November 13, 1771.[1]

The sole objects of special meetings, December 13, and 30, 1773, was to take further measures for building and "compleating" the meeting-house. This enterprise seems to have flagged for more than two years, Mr. Woodman quietly preaching where ordained, at Daniel Sanborn's; hence the following emphatic votes:

"To build the m. h. on an entire new plan, viz., 60 feet in length by 43½ feet in wedth, and to build 36 pews below, as by s'd plan"; to choose a committee "to vandue off y^e^ pews and stuff, and to build said house as far as s'd pews will go, with y^e^ money that y^e^ proprietors of the town have and shall vote for s'd house." Also that "the meeting-house shall be raised, boarded, shingled, and y^e^ lower flowers laid and the lower part of y^e^ house glassed by the 1st of November, 1774; that the house shall be finished, so far as the pew money shall go towards it, by Nov. 1, 1775:" and finally, "that all the stuff for the frame shall be brought to the meeting-house green by the last of April next, and the boards, shingles and other covering by the last of September next."

It is quite doubtful whether much assistance was afforded by the proprietors on this new plan. The former meeting-house committee appear to have proposed these dimensions to the proprietors, who rejected them in their meeting of November 17th. By the first of the above votes the town confirmed the recommendation of their committee, in opposition to the proprietors!

Meanwhile, "dark and perilous times" were approaching, so that our fathers "found it simply impossible to accomplish all they had marked out in the time specified." Tradition says they were working upon the meeting-house when the news of Bunker Hill first reached them, and that among these workmen were some who left for the scene of conflict! The annalist of 1841 says: "Mr. Woodman preached the first sermon in the meeting-house, May 21, 1775;" but it must have been in a rough, unfinished state, for in 1777 fifty dollars "of y^e^ money in y^e^ selectmen's hands" is voted "to be laid out on y^e^ meeting-house this year," and it was never used for town purposes till the 1st of January following; while in March, 1780, "18,000 clapboard nails and 200 squares of glass for y^e^ meeting-house" was the order; two years later, voted "to get thirteen thousand of clapboard nails and one hundred feet of glass; also 2000 shingle tens and 1000 double tens;" and June 23, 1783, the constable having warned a meeting "relative to settling some disputes that have arisen concerning some of y^e^ pews in the meeting-house," it was "voted to leve an ally of two feet and four inches wide between y^e^ fore seat and y^e^ pews, and that there shall be a seat for *children* in s'd ally adjoining to s'd fore seat." Finally, September 4th, (same year), "voted to finish y^e^ Gallery in y^e^ meeting-house;" chose Captain Aaron Sanborn, Lieutenant William Chase and Ensign Elijah True "to vendue of [off] y^e^ *pews* in said gallery, and stuff for said pews, and y^e^ work to finish y^e^ same;" also "voted to build seven pews at each end of said gallery and six pews on y^e^ fore side, to be equally divided as to length, and to be 5½ feet wide within boards," with John Johnson, Benjamin Sanborn and Ensign Nathaniel Grant "to examine the work when done." Not till 1785 and 1786 was the definite action taken which resulted in the "finishing of y^e^ pulpit by y^e^ money raised for y^e^ pews," with Ensigns Elijah True and Nathaniel Grant and Lieutenant William Chase committee for the same; and not till March 31, 1789, did the town vote to lath and plaster the meeting-house, with the selectmen as committee.

In 1786 it was agreed with Mr. Woodman, according to town vote, that his wood rate should be "added to y^e^ $120 rate," and that the selectmen should "vendue of [f] y^e^ wood to y^e^ lowest bidder, two cord at a bid." Four new pews were ordered for the meeting-house in 1787,—two at the west end of the men's seats, lower floor, and two at the east end of the women's seats, each about six feet square. April 5, 1790, "*Voted*, James Sanborn to keep key of the meeting-house, and to sweep s'd house at one dollar per year."

Mr. Woodman was dismissed November 13, 1806, and was succeeded by Rev. Abraham Bodwell, who was ordained in 1806 and remained until 1852. Rev. James Boutwell was pastor from 1852 to 1865, when he was succeeded by the present honored pastor, Rev. Moses Thurston Runnels, who was installed June 11, 1868.

Mr. Runnels is the author of the "History of Sanbornton," an elaborate work of sixteen hundred pages, published in 1882. For completeness and ex-

[1] The seven individuals whose names are found subscribed to the First Church covenant, in November, 1771, and who were therefore the earliest professors of religion in the town, were James Cate, Nathaniel Tilton, Daniel Sanborn, Benjamin Darling, Josiah Sanborn, Aaron Sanborn and Abijah Sanborn. The first confession of faith bears date "Jan'y y^e^ 2d, 1772," at which time Mr. Darling and Mr. Tilton were chosen as the two first deacons.

cellent arrangement it is unrivaled, and takes front rank among the standard local works of the day.

First Baptist Church.—This church was organized August 12, 1792, with forty members. The first church edifice, however, was erected in 1791, and near the then residence of Deacon William Chase, now Charles B. Perley's. Lieutenant Benjamin Morgan, Deacon William Chase and Peter Hersey are said to have been "pillars and prominent actors in starting this society and building its first meeting-house;" and there were three earnest supporters of the enterprise in one neighborhood, in the south part of the town, above Tin Corner, viz.: Deacon Taylor Clark, Winthrop Durgin and Jonathan Chase. The house was not completed till the next year, and was for the first time occupied by the "Meredith Association" September, 1792. The printed "sketch" of 1833 says: "About this time" (of the erection of the house) "the brethren who had been baptized and united with the Baptist Church in Meredith were set off and constituted into a separate church, and received the name of the First Baptist Church in Sanbornton." This was on "August 12th" (probably of 1792), or just before the above-noted meeting of the "Association," though one other account puts the date of the church's formation one year later. The church then consisted of about forty members. The "society" must have been organized about the same time, as Father Crockett afterwards speaks of the "agreement between the Church and Society" and himself, entered upon in 1794.

In 1833 the meeting-house was removed one mile to the northwest of its original site, and rebuilt on its present location, near Crockett's Corner.

The following is a list of pastors:

Rev. Nicholas Folsom, of Meredith, preached half the time, 1792, and first part of the year 1793; Rev. John Crockett, ordained September 3, 1794, having preached from April, 1793, until 1833; Rev. Noah Hooper, 1833–37; Rev. Amasa Buck, professor at New Hampton Institute, supply, 1837–38; Rev. Stephen Coombs, 1838–41; Rev. Pascal C. Himes, 1842–43; Rev. Leland Huntley, 1843–47; Rev. S. S. Leighton, 1848–49; Rev. Hiram D. Hodge, 1850–54; Rev. Jeremiah D. Tilton, 1854–66; Rev. A. McGlauflin, 1866–67; Rev. C. A. Cooke, 1869; Rev. G. D. Ballantine, 1870–72; Rev. F. W. A. Rankin, 1872–79; Rev. Augustus A. Bickford, 1879–82; Rev. Jeremiah D. Tilton, 1882 to present time.

The Second Baptist Church was organized September 9, 1822. A meeting-house, however, had been erected at the Bay as early as 1808. This church was remodeled in 1836.

The following is a list of the pastors from 1808 to the present:

Rev. Moses Cheney, pastor of original church; Rev. William Taylor, first pastor of present church; Rev. Daniel Mattison, acting pastor in 1835 (in all, one or two years), dismissed to Baptist Church in Meredith August 21, 1836, and there ordained; Rev. Benjamin Congden, ordained May 31, 1837; Rev. Francis E. Cleaves, October 18, 1843, dismissed October 31, 1846; Rev. Levi Walker, acting pastor 1846–47; Rev. Oliver Barron, July 30, 1847, dismissed July 6, 1850; Rev. William Norris, pastor from March, 1851, till June 1, 1852, when he died in office; Rev. John Q. A. Ware, September 3, 1853, dismissed October, 1857; Rev. H. W. Day, preached one year or more, 1857–58, enjoying an extensive revival of religion, but name not recognized as pastor on the church records; Rev. Charles Newhall, November 6, 1859, dismissed May, 1861; Rev. S. S. White, call given March, 1862, having supplied from October, 1861, dismissed April 7, 1864; Rev. A. W. Boardman, from July, 1865, till March, 1866; Rev. Gideon Smith, from August, 1866, till March, 1869; Rev. V. E. Bunker, from April, 1870, till April, 1872; Rev. H. W. Dalton, from May, 1874, till May, 1878; Rev. William Nelson Murdock, from November, 1880, to 1882; Rev. Joseph W. Merrill, 1883 to 1884.

No pastor at present.

The Third Baptist Church.—This church was organized June 20, 1833. The church edifice had been erected four years previously, in 1829, on Pine Hill, in Meredith. The building was removed to North Sanbornton, on its present location, in 1839, and completed in 1840. It has since been remodeled, and was rededicated September 10, 1876.

The following is a list of pastors:

Rev. Moses Cheney, Rev. Samuel Mattison, Rev. Herman Haven, Rev. Stephen Coombs, Rev. Oliver Barron, Rev. Daniel M. Dearborn, Rev. Valentine E. Bunker, Rev. Augustus A. Bickford and Rev. Moses P. Favor.

There is no pastor at present.

The Woodman Sanbornton Academy was incorporated June 27, 1826, with the following trustees: Hon. Nathan Taylor and Revs. Abraham Bodwell and John Crockett, of Sanbornton; Rev. William Patrick, of Canterbury; Jeremiah H. Woodman, of Rochester; Aaron Woodman, of Boston; Drs. Benaiah Sanborn and Thomas P. Hill, Jonathan Moore, Abel Kimball, Jesse Ingalls and Peter Hersey, all of Sanbornton.

The first preceptor was D. L. Nichols, in 1826, and the last, Albert P. Whittemore, in 1858.

The Sanbornton and Franklin Union Academy was erected in 1845, at the chapel. The last term of school was held in 1861. The first teacher was Hibbard Hanaford, in 1845, and the last, Calvin Brown, in 1861.

Physicians.—The following physicians have practiced in this town and Tilton:

Dr. Hugh March, 1777; Dr. Benaiah Sanborn, 1779; Dr. —— Chickering, 1782; Dr. Daniel Jacobs, 1790; Dr. Samuel Gerrish, 1797–98; Dr. Colby, 1800; Dr. Alexander T. Clark, 1801; Dr. Ephraim Crockett, 1802–3; Dr. Thomas Webster, 1810; Dr. Joseph M. Harper, 1810; Dr. Peter Bartlett; Dr. Symes Sawyer, Dr. John Carr and Dr. Sweatt, 1813; Dr. Thomas P. Hill, 1816; Dr. Mark Harris, 1817; Dr. Obadiah E. Durgin, 1820; Dr. Daniel Mowe, 1824; Dr. Calvin McQueston; Dr. Nathaniel G. Ladd, 1835; Dr. James B. Abbott, 1843; Dr. Charles C. Tebbetts, 1845–46; Dr. Ephraim F. Wilson, 1846; Dr. Byley Lyford, 1857; Dr. James Prescott Osborne,[1] 1864; Dr. Alfred W. Abbott and Dr. Franklin L. Mason, 1870; Dr. Albert Alonzo Moulton,[1] 1874; Dr. Edward Abbott,[2] 1881.

Lawyers.—The following lawyers have practiced in this town and Tilton:

William Harper, Esq., 1785–1809; John A. Harper, Esq., 1800; Hon. Daniel C. Atkinson, 1808–42; Matthew Perkins, Esq., 1809–26; Charles Jesse Stuart, Esq., 1812–23; Charles Gilman, Esq., 1826–33 (?); Benjamin Boardman, Esq., 1833 (?–)36; Hon. Asa P. Cate, 1840 (?–) 71; Benjamin A. Rogers, Esq., 1840 (?)–58; Benjamin M. Colby, Esq., 1845 (?)-63; Chas. C. Rogers, Esq., 1858; Francis R. Chase, Esq., 1866–76; James Otis Lyford, Esq.

Civil History.—The following is a list of representatives, town clerks and treasurers:

[1] In practice in Tilton. [2] In practice in Sanbornton.

REPRESENTATIVES.

John Sanborn, 1784.
William Harper (Captain, Esq.), 1785–1800.
James Hersey, 1787–89.
Samuel Prescott (Capt., Esq., 1801–7.
Bradstreet Moody (Esq.), 1808–14;
Samuel Gerrish (Esq., M.D.), 1809.
Andrew Lovejoy, 1810.
Nathan Taylor (Esq., Hon.), 1811–20.
Jeremiah Sanborn (Esq.), 1814–15;
David Johnston (Esq.), 1815–16.
Stephen Gale (Col.), 1816–19.
Joseph Woodman, 1817–22.
James Clark (Esq.), 1820–28.
Noah Eastman (Esq.), 1824–27.
Matthew Perkins (Esq.), 1825.
Samuel Tilton (Esq.), 1826–35.
Charles Lane (Esq.), 1829–31.
Joseph W. Clement, 1831.
William Jones, 1834–35.
John Comerford, 1834–37.
Zebulon Smith, Jr., 1836–37.
William Durgin, 1838–40.
David Taylor, 1838–40.
Thomas Taylor, Jr., 1839–49.
Chase Perkins, 1839–49.
John Curry, 1840–41.
Benjamin Cawley, 1841–42.
Bradbury Morrison, 1841–42.
Alexander H. Tilton, 1843–44.
Ebenezer Brown, 1843–44.
Dyer H. Sanborn, 1845–46.
Stephen Coombs, 1845–46.
Walter H. Sleeper, 1847–48.
Walter Ingalls, 1847–48.
Littlefield Taylor, 1847–48.
John S. Lane, 1849.
Zenas Clement, 1849.
Josiah D. Piper, 1850–51.
John B. Perkins, 1850–51.
Oliver Knowlton, 1850–51.
Curtis Weeks, 1852–53.
Oliver Barron, 1852.
Joseph L. Conner, 1852–53.
Jonathan S. Taylor, 1854–57.
Rufus G. L. Bartlett, 1854.
Jonathan Sanborn (3d), 1854–56.
John T. Durgin, 1855.
Jeremiah C. Tilton, 1855.
Stacy Brown, 1856–57.
Jeremiah S. Thompson, 1858.
Alvin Sargent, 1858.
Charles W. Colby, 1859.
Ebenezer F. Odell, 1859.
James Taylor, 1859.
Josiah H. Philbrick, 1860.
David C. Clough, 1860.
Ira Woodman, 1860.
Jonathan H. Taylor, 1861.
Bradbury T. Brown, 1861–62.
Jonathan M. Taylor, 1862.
Joseph B. Dearborn, 1863–64.
Taylor C. Prescott, 1863–64.
Leonard K. Clough, 1865–66.
John S. Wallis, 1865–66.
John F. Taylor, 1867–68.
Joseph L. Calley, 1867–68.
Lyman B. Ames, 1869.
William S. Woodman, 1869.
Samuel M. Thompson, 1870–71.
Barnard H. Burleigh, 1872–73.
Daniel A. Sanborn, 1874–75.
Edmund Keasar, 1876–77.
Charles Cawley, 1878; Nov., 1878, for 1879.
Arthur C. Taylor, 1880.
1882–83 voted not to send.
Jason J. Burley, 1884–85.

SELECTMEN OF THE TOWN.—We find two distinct series of boards of selectmen; first, upon the records of the proprietors, who seem early to have adopted the form of a town organization, probably to encourage settlement. For some reason the last two of their four elections were made after the incorporation of the town, so that virtually there were two sets of selectmen for a few years. The proprietors' boards were chiefly designed as "assessors" to manage their own financial concerns. We give the first board of each of these two series in full (three individuals); afterwards, as with other town officers, only the names for each year of those that had not been previously elected. First series (proprietors'): Jethro Person (Capt.), Edward Taylor (Dea.) and Josiah Robinson (Capt.), April 21, 1763 (the last, also, 1770–74); same re-elected as "assessors" March 27, 1765; Joseph Hoit (Capt.), Joseph Clarke, June 25, 1770; David Fogg (Left.), Abraham Sanborn (Left.), June 22, 1774. Second series (chosen by the town),—

Aaron Sanborn (Ens., Lieut.), 1770–84.
Cole Weeks, 1770.
Stephen Gale, 1770–76.
Josiah Sanborn, 1771–72.
John Sanborn, 1771–86.
Jacob Smith, 1771.
Chase Taylor (Capt.), 1771–82.
John Gibson, 1771.
Ebenezer Morrison, 1772–80.
Samuel Smith, 1772.
James Cates, 1773–81.
Benjamin Hoit, 1773.
Daniel Sanborn (Esq.), 1774–81.
Jonathan Taylor, 1774–76.
Caleb Gilmon, 1775.
Samuel Lane, 1777–80.
Josiah Emery (Esq.), 1778–98.
Benjamin Darlin (Dea.), 1778.
William Chase (Capt.), 1779–95.
Samuel Morrison, 1779.
William Harper (Capt.), 1781.
Nicholas Clark, 1782.
Benjamin Colby, 1782.
James Hersey, 1783–85.
John Lane, 1783–84.
Nathaniel Grant, 1785–86.
Elijah True, 1786.
Moses Thompson, 1787–95.
Andrew Jewett, 1787–88.
Jonathan Chase, 1795–1807.
David Philbrick (Capt.), 1796–98.
Nathaniel Piper (Ens.), 1796–97.
Samuel Prescott, Jr., 1798–99.
Br[o]adstreet Moody, 1799–1805.
Ebenezer Gove (Major), 1800–2.
Joshua Lane, 1803–10.
John Taylor, 1804.
Cole Weeks, Jr., 1805.
Stephen Gale, Jr. (Major, Col.), 1806–18.
David Johnston (Esq.), 1806–14.
Nathan Taylor (Esq.), 1808–9.
Joseph Woodman (Capt.), 1811–27.
Samuel Dustin, 1815–24.
Joseph Smith, Jr. (Capt.), 1816–22.
Christopher S. Sanborn, 1817–18.
Noah Eastman, 1818–39.
Chase Perkins, 1821–44.
Samuel Clark, 1823–26.
Bradbury Morrison, Jr., 1826.
Nathan S. Morrison, 1827–28.
Thomas Taylor, Jr., 1827–35.
Joseph W. Clement, 1829–31.
Zebulon Smith, Jr., 1829–31.
David Taylor, 1829–33.
Abel Philbrook, 1830–32.
William Durgin, 1832–36.
Joshua L. Woodman, 1832–36.
Joseph G. March, 1834–35.
David Shaw, 1836–38.
John Lane, Jr., 1836–37.
Asa Currier, Jr., 1837–39.
Nathaniel H. Clark, 1838–42.
Oliver Knowlton, 1838–41.
Dearborn Sanborn, 1839.
Daniel H. Clement, 1840–41.
Ebenezer Brown, 1840–41.
Folsom Morrill, 1842.
Jonathan Taylor, Jr., 1842.
Barnard Smith, 1843–44.
John Curry, 1843–44.
John S. Lane, 1845–46.
Walter H. Sleeper, 1845–46.
James Osgood, 1845–46.
Curtis Weeks, 1847–67.
Samuel Smith, 1847–48.
Charles Woodman, 1847–50.
John Goold, 1848.
Ebenezer F. Odell, 1849–55.
Person C. Shaw, 1849–50.
Edward Evans, 1851.
Jacob B. Philbrook, 1851.
Amos H. Jones, 1852–69.
John S. Durrell, 1852–53.
Nathaniel O. Burleigh, 1852–53.
Bradbury T. Brown, 1854–56.
Noah B. Brown, 1854–56.
William S. Woodman, 1854–82.
Benjamin M. Durgin, 1855.
Richard Calley, 1855.
Joseph P. Dearborn, 1857–65.
Joseph Wallis, 1857.
David Burley, 1857–65.
Abraham B. Sanborn, 1858–59.
John S. Gilman, 1858–59.
Herman T. Hale, 1859–70.
Samuel S. Hersey, 1860–61.
Benjamin Calley, 1860–61.
Ira Woodman, 1862–63.
Chase W. Colby, 1862–63.
Samuel G. Hanaford, 1862–63.
Stephen C. Robinson, 1864–65.
Eleazer Davis, 1866–68.
Joseph S. Clark, 1866–67.
Arthur C. Taylor, 1868–69.
Arthur J. Crockett, 1868–69.
Jonathan M. Taylor, 1869.
Barnard H. Smith, 1870–71.
Jeremiah B. Calef, 1870–71.
Eleazer D. Weeks, 1871–73.
Joseph N. Sanborn, 1872–73.
Hiram B. Philbrook, 1872–73.
David C. Clough, 1874–75.
Benjamin M. Burley, 1874–75.
Samuel D. Weeks, 1874–75.
Stephen M. Woodman, 1876–77.
John W. Currier, 1876–77.
Stephen S Hersey, 1876–77.
Timothy B. French, 1878–79.
Curtis B. Burley, 1878–79.
Richard D. Johnson, 1878–81.
Albert M. Osgood, 1880–81.
Stephen P. Wiggin, 1882.
Gilman D. Lane, 1882.
William S. Woodman, 1883.
Gilman D. Lane, 1883.
Calvin P. Burley, 1883.
Richard D. Johnson, 1884.
Calvin P. Burley, 1884.
James W. Sanders, 1884–85.
Samuel D. Weeks, 1885.
Hazen L. Phillbrook, 1885.
Curtis B. Burley, 1885.

TOWN CLERKS. — Joseph Rollins, proprietors' "clarke," 1748; Josiah Sanborn (2d), proprietors' "clarke," 1763. Chosen by the town,—

Daniel Sanborn ("clark"), 1771–92.
Samuel Lane, 1784–99.
Joshua Lane, 1800–20.
Joshua Lovejoy, 1811.
Joseph Woodman, *pro tem.* (at espcia utow-meeting), Sept. 4, 1815.
John Lane, Jr., *pro tem.*, Feb. 3, 1819.
Noah Eastman, *pro tem.*, Nov. 6, 1820.
Thomas P. Hill, 1821–23.
John Carr, 1824–54.
Chase Perkins, 1834–35.
Henry P. Lane, 1836–42.

Brackett L. Johnston, 1839.
Walter H. Sleeper, 1843–44.
James B. Abbott, 1850–51.
Horace Sanborn, 1855–59.
Jonathan M. Taylor, 1856–73.
Jason J. Burley, 1874–84.
Herbert J. L. Bodwell, 1885.

TOWN TREASURERS.—Josiah Sanborn, 1748 (chosen by the proprietors).

The town seems to have elected a treasurer as a distinct officer but a few times, designated, as in 1842, "school, parsonage, and surplus fund treasurer." In 1845, "*Voted* not to choose." At other times, before and since, the office was chiefly filled by the first selectman, till the new Constitution of 1878 came in force.

Joshua Lovejoy (Esq.), 1810.
Charles Lane, 1837–38.
Daniel Sanborn, 1839.
Winthrop Dearborn, 1840.
Eliphalet Ordway, Jr., 1841–42.
Thomas J. Sanborn, 1843.
Samuel P. Calef, 1879–84.
Thomas O. Taylor, 1885.

There are five hamlets in the town, viz.: Sanbornton Square, Salmon Brook, The Chapel, North Sanbornton, Clark's Corner.

APPENDIX.

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

CONCORD.

The Free-Will Baptist Church of Concord, N. H., was organized June 23, 1857, by a council consisting of Revs. Oliver Butler, Elias Hutchings, Ebenezer Fish and Silas Curtis. The church numbered twenty-seven members. Josiah S. Ingalls was chosen clerk, and at the next meeting of the church Hosea W. Merrill and Paul Robinson were chosen deacons. For the first year from its organization the pulpit of the church was supplied by Mr. J. P. Nutting, a student at New Hampton Institute, Rev. C. E. Blake and Rev. Silas Curtis. Rev. Mr. Curtis gave the right hand of fellowship to fourteen members during this time, and nine more were added by Rev. Mr. Blake, three of whom he baptized. November 23, 1858, Rev. J. P. Nutting was ordained pastor of the church, and remained with the church until September, 1862. He resumed the pastorate after a year's absence, continuing his relation until January 1866. His successors have been as follows: Rev. A. K. Moulton, 1866–69; Rev. Silas Curtis, 1869–75; Rev. F. L. Wiley, 1875–76; Rev. H. F. Wood, 1876–82; without a pastor, 1882–83; Rev. A. T. Hillman, 1883. The whole number who have joined the church since its organization is about three hundred. Present membership, one hundred and sixty-four. The present deacons are James B. Fellows and Moses B. Smith. A flourishing Sunday-school has been maintained from the first, besides which the children are organized into a society called the "Willing Workers."

L. W. James is superintendent of the Sunday-school; Frank Heath, assistant superintendent; Hattie B. Fellows, secretary and treasurer.

The church owns an edifice free from debt, capable of seating three hundred persons; also, a vestry with seating capacity for one hundred and fifty.

The church was true to the anti-slavery position of its denomination, and takes advanced ground to-day on all social and moral questions.

Its present condition is as bright with hope as its past was marked with struggles.

First Baptist Church of Penacook[1] was organized August 6, 1845, with the following members: William H. Allen, Chloe F. Allen, Ebenezer W. Allen, Caroline Allen, Sarah A. Burpee, David Brown, Eunice H. Brown, Henry H. Brown, Mary A. D. Brown, John S. Brown, Samuel F. Brown, Hannah M. Brown, Martha A. Brown, Philip C. Clough, Lucy Clough, Sarah E. Call, Martha A. Crowell, Mary Dickerman, Sarah Eastman, Luke Eastman, Sarah C. Eastman, Benjamin Hoyt, Jeremiah A. Haynes, Sarah Haynes, Joseph F. Hale, Lucretia Johnson, Martha A. Perkins, Nancy Sanborn, Hiram Simpson, Mary S. Simpson, Jacob Tewksbury, Joanna Tewksbury, Rev. Edmund Worth, Maria Webster.

The new church building was erected in 1857–58, and dedicated September 8, 1858.

The following have been pastors: Rev. Edmund Worth, Rev. Joseph Storer, Rev. Joseph Henry Gilmore, Rev. Ira E. Kenney, Rev. George G. Harriman, Rev. William B. Smith, Rev. Julius B. Robinson, Rev. George T. Raymond, Rev. Welcome E. Bates.

The present officers are: Pastor, Rev. Welcome E. Bates; Deacons, Franklin A. Abbott, Henry F. Brown, William H. Allen; Treasurer, Franklin A. Abbott; Superintendent of Sunday-School, Edmund H. Brown; Clerk, M. Quincy Bean.

Railroads.—CONCORD AND CLAREMONT RAILROAD was chartered June 24, 1848; united with Central Railroad Company June 8, 1853, under title of Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers Railroad Company. The road from Concord to Bradford, twenty-seven miles, was completed July 10, 1850; the branch (Contoocook River Railroad) from Contoocook to Hillsborough, fourteen and one-half miles, was opened in December, 1849. On July 12, 1856, the latter was united with and sold to the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers road. The Sugar River Railroad, an extension from Bradford to Claremont, twenty-nine miles, was chartered July 7, 1856; opened in 1872; consolidated with the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers roads on October 31, 1873, under the existing title of the Concord and Claremont Railroad. Total mileage, seventy miles; estimated cost, $1,126,606.38. The road has never paid any stock dividend.

[1] Furnished by M. Quincy Bean.

THE NORTHERN RAILROAD was originally chartered June 18, 1844. This charter was superseded December 27, 1844, because it contained no provision to take land. The Bristol Branch was chartered as the Franklin and Bristol Railroad July 8, 1846; consolidated with the Northern January 1, 1869. The Northern road was opened to Franklin December 28, 1846, and was operated by the Concord Railroad until the completion of the line to Grafton, on the 1st day of September, 1847. On the 17th of November following the road was opened to Lebanon, and to White River Junction in June, 1848. The Bristol Branch was opened in 1848; cost, $200,000; cost per mile, $16,000. Northern: Cost, exclusive of branch, $2,868,400; leased to Boston and Lowell road for ninety-nine years at five per cent.

CONCORD RAILROAD.—This road was chartered June 27, 1835, being the second charter granted by this State. It was not until February, 1841, that the first effective steps were taken in the enterprise. During the remainder of that year the work of construction was vigorously prosecuted. The rails were all bought abroad, and it was one of the incidents of the year that a brig with a cargo of four hundred tons of rails for this road was lost at sea. The Concord road was opened to Manchester July 4, 1842, and to Concord September 1st of the same year. A second track was laid in 1846–48. The total capital expended was one million five hundred thousand dollars. Since its opening, in 1842, the road has paid a dividend of ten per cent. for twenty-four years, and a dividend ranging from six to nine per cent. during the remaining nineteen years. Since 1868 ten per cent. dividends have been regularly declared. The financial prosperity of this road has few, if any, parallels in the country. This has been due, in the main, to its small cost of construction, $40,506.62 per mile; to its low grades, the maximum being but fifteen feet to the mile; and to its steadily-expanding local business, as well as the extensive traffic that has fallen to it by the development of the roads to the north and west.

CONCORD AND PORTSMOUTH RAILROAD.—The origin of this road was a charter granted July 1, 1845, to the Portsmouth, Newmarket and Concord Railroad, which was united with the Portsmouth, Newmarket and Exeter Railroad the same year. The charter expired in 1850, when the time was extended three years, and the present name adopted. The road was built in 1851–52. After passing through several years of financial embarrassment, the road, on the 1st of June, 1855, went into the hands of the trustees of the mortgage bond-holders. On September 1, 1857, the franchise was sold, in accordance with a special act of the Legislature, the capital being limited by the new company to $250,000. On the 11th of September, 1858, the road was leased to the Concord Railroad for five years at an annual rental of $15,000 and $2500 additional, to be laid out in improvements. In 1861 a new lease for ninety-nine years was made to the Concord road, the rental being increased to $24,500 and $500 for expenses of organization. The capital stock is now $350,000, and the rental equivalent to seven per cent. The coal traffic of this road has become the most extensive in the State, and alone affords a handsome revenue to the lessee above the rental. The importance of this road to the coal supply of the great manufacturing interests of Southern and Central New Hampshire cannot be overestimated.

THE MANCHESTER AND NORTH WEARE RAILROAD was chartered June 24, 1848, as the New Hampshire Central Railroad Corporation. The line as built extended between Manchester and Henniker, a distance of twenty-five miles, where it intersected the Contoocook River Railroad. The road was opened to Oil-Mill village February 19, 1850, and to Henniker December 10, 1850. Its cost was $546,587.49. It was rechartered in 1858, and the incorporators authorized to select their own name, when the present one was chosen. The property was purchased at a trustees' sale in 1859 for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and has since been owned and operated by the Concord road. Six miles of the track, between Henniker and North Weare, were torn up on Sunday, October 31, 1858, by Joseph A. Gilmore, superintendent of the Concord road. The accounts are merged in those of the Concord road, though a nominal organization is maintained.

SUNCOOK VALLEY RAILROAD.—The first charter, which lapsed, was granted January 4, 1849; second charter was granted July 1, 1863. Built in 1868 and 1869; road opened in the latter year. The road cost $454,700. On the 1st of January, 1870, the road was leased to the Concord and Manchester and Lawrence Railroad corporations for the term of forty-two years, at an annual rental of $14,400 and $300 additional for the yearly expenses of organization. In the construction of the road gratuities were contributed to the amount of $109,700, as follows: Manchester, $50,000; Pittsfield, $31,000; Epsom, $17,700; Pittsfield Manufacturing Company, $3000; individuals, $8000. The total cost of the road, including gratuities, was $454,070. Cost per mile, $20,046. Of the original 3451 shares, 1051 were taken by the Concord and Manchester and Lawrence corporations, leaving 2400 upon which interest is paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

THE MANCHESTER AND LAWRENCE RAILROAD was chartered June 30, 1847, from Salem, this State, to Manchester connecting with Concord Railroad. The road was opened to Manchester November 13, 1849. The Methuen Branch was chartered by Massachusetts in 1846, and is owned by the Boston and Maine Railroad, by which it is kept in repair. The branch is operated by the Manchester and Lawrence, for which an annual rental of ten thousand dollars is paid. The cost of the Manchester and Lawrence road was one

million dollars. After several years of ineffectual operation the road was leased to the Concord Railroad, in 1856, for five years, and in 1861 the lease was extended for twenty years. The last year that the Manchester and Lawrence was operated independently a dividend of three per cent. was declared, while seven per cent. was earned. The twenty-year contract was broken in 1867 by a decision of the court that it was illegal. The road passed into the hands of a receiver, but has been operated for the directors by the Concord road, which pays ten per cent. upon the cost of one million dollars. Cost per mile, $44,662.79.

Line of Road.—Nashua to Concord, 34.53 miles, double track. Branch: Hooksett to Suncook, 2.5 miles. Leased: Concord and Portsmouth road, 40.5 miles; Suncook Valley road, 20 miles; Nashua, Acton and Boston road, 20.21 miles, of which 5.75 miles are in New Hampshire. The entire road is operated by the Boston and Lowell Railroad. The Concord road owns and operates the Manchester and North Weare Railroad, 19 miles, and in effect operates the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, 22.39 miles, to the Massachusetts line. Entire line owned and operated, 159.13 miles.

THE BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD was chartered December 27, 1844, in which year construction was begun. Opened to Sanbornton Bridge (now Tilton) May 22, 1848; to Meredith Bridge (now Laconia) August 8, 1848; to Lake village October 1, 1848; to Meredith village March 19, 1849; to Plymouth January 21, 1850; to Warren June, 1851; to Wells River May 10, 1853. The White Mountains Railroad, an extension northward of the main line, was chartered December 24, 1848; opened to Littleton in August, 1853; to Lancaster in November, 1870; to Northumberland in August, 1872; to Fabyan's in July, 1874; to base of Mount Washington July 6, 1876. The White Mountains road was consolidated with the Boston, Concord and Montreal in 1873, the owners of the former receiving $300,000 in six per cent. consolidated bonds for their property. The cost of the line from Concord to Woodsville was $2,850,000. No dividends have been paid on the old common stock, amounting to $459,600. The preferred stock, amounting to $800,000, has paid six per cent. dividends since 1867. The bonded indebtedness of the road originally incurred, and covering the construction of the extensions and branches, amounts to $3,069,600. Leased to Boston and Lowell road June 1, 1884, at six per cent. on preferred stock, and five per cent. thereafter for the term of ninety-nine years.

Free-Masonry in Concord[1]—GRAND LODGE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Free-Masonry was first established in New England in 1733. In that year the Right Honorable Anthony Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master of Masons in England, appointed Henry Price Provincial Grand Master of New England, and on July 30th a Grand Lodge was organized at Boston.

At the celebration of the Festival of St. John the Evangelist by the Grand Lodge, June 24, 1734, a petition from the Free-Masons resident in Portsmouth, N. H., for the erection of a lodge there, was granted.

Upon the appointment, in 1736, of Robert Tomlinson to be Grand Master of North America, in place of Henry Price, resigned, by the Right Honorable John, Earl of London, Grand Master of England, a charter was issued and the lodge duly constituted. This was the first lodge of Free-Masons in New Hampshire.

During the years 1780 to 1788 several lodges were chartered in New Hampshire by the Grand Lodge in Massachusetts.

The Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was organized by deputies from the lodges in State, at Portsmouth, July 8, 1789, and General John Sullivan, President of the State of New Hampshire, was elected Grand Master of Masons in New Hampshire. With the exception of the year 1791, in which no record can be found, the Grand Lodge held quarterly meetings regularly, every year, until 1814, when annual meetings were established in place of quarterly, which have been held regularly since, and the transactions have been printed annually since 1816.

In the following list of Grand Masters will be found the names of men who have been prominent in both State and national affairs:

There are now seventy-six lodges, having eight thousand one hundred and forty-four members.

The following is a list of Grand Masters:

John Sullivan, Hall Jackson, Nathaniel Adams, Thomas Thompson, Clement Storer, Edward J. Long, William H. Woodward, John Harris, Joshua Darling, Samuel Larkin, James F. Dana, Henry Hubbard, James Wilson, Jr., Artemas Rogers, Charles Gilman, Jesse Carr, Weare Tappan, Israel Hunt, Jr., Robert Smith, Thomas Rundlett, Cyrus Cressy, John Christie, Horace Chase, Daniel Balch, Ichabod G. Jordan, Alfred G. Greeley, George H. Hubbard, Moses Paul, Aaron P. Hughes, Charles H. Bell, Jonathan E. Sargent, John H. Rowell, Alexander M. Winn, John R. Holbrook, Nathaniel W. Cumner, William Barrett, John J. Bell, Solon A. Carter, Andrew Bunton, Frank A. McKean, Alpheus W. Baker, John Francis Webster, Henry E. Burnham.

The officers of the Grand Lodge for 1885 are:

ELECTED.—Grand Master, Henry Eben Burnham, Manchester; Deputy Grand Master, William Russell Burleigh, Great Falls; Senior Grand Warden, George Washington Currier, Nashua; Junior Grand Warden, Frank Dana Woodbury, Concord; Grand Treasurer, Joseph Kidder, Manchester; Grand Secretary, George Perley Cleaves, Concord.

APPOINTED.—District Deputy Grand Masters: Bradford S. Kingman, Newmarket, District No. 1; George A. Bailey, Manchester, District No. 2; George H. Eames, Keene, District No. 3; Marcellus H. Felt, Hillsborough Bridge, District No. 4; Albert S. Batchellor, Littleton, District No. 5; George F. Horn, Wolfeborough, District No. 6. Grand Lecturers: George E. Thompson, Manchester, for the State; Charles C. Dorr, Dover, District No. 1; Winfield S. Stetson, Nashua, District No. 2; William Butler, Troy, District No. 3; John A. Lang, Franklin Falls, District No. 4; Charles E. McIntire, Lancaster, District No. 5; Frank W. Barker, Effingham, District No. 6. Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, Concord, and Robert Ford, Danbury, Grand Chaplains; John Pender, Portsmouth, Senior Grand Deacon; Charles C. Hayes, Manchester, Junior Grand Deacon; George C. Perkins, Lebanon, John K. Wilson, Manchester, Charles C.

[1] The material for this article was furnished by Mr. George Perley Cleaves, Grand Secretary.

Danforth, Concord, and Alfred R. Evans, Gorham, Grand Stewards; Joseph W. Hildreth, Manchester, Grand Marshal; John McLane, Milford, Grand Sword-Bearer; Benjamin F. Heath, Warner, and Nathaniel S. Gale, Penacook, Grand Pursuivants; Samuel W. Emerson, Concord, Grand Tiler.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE was formed at Concord, June 13, 1826, by a convention of delegates from the several encampments in the State, under a warrant from Henry Fowle, Deputy General Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, with the following organization:

John Harris, Hopkinton, Grand Master; James F. Dana, Hanover, Deputy Grand Master; Joseph W. White, Portsmouth, Grand Generalissimo; Timothy Kenrick, Lebanon, Grand Captain-General; Rev. Jonathan Nye, Claremont, Grand Prelate; Samuel Cushman, Portsmouth, Grand Senior Warden; Harrison G. Harris, Warner, Grand Junior Warden; Calvin Benton, Lebanon, Grand Treasurer; Thomas Hale, Portsmouth, Grand Recorder; Alpheus Baker, Lebanon, Grand Warder; Jacob Silver, Hopkinton, Grand Standard-Bearer; Jacob Carter, Hanover, Grand Sword-Bearer.

There were three encampments,—De Witt Clinton, at Portsmouth; Trinity, at Hanover; and Mount Horeb, at Hopkinton.

The Grand Encampment continued to hold its annual meetings regularly, without adding to the number of its subordinates, until June, 14, 1837, which is the date of the last record. About this time, when strong anti-Masonic excitement was raging, threatening to destroy every vestige of Free-Masonry throughout the land, many ardent friends of the order became discouraged, and some of the lodges, chapters, councils and encampments ceased to keep up their organization—some from want of patronage, others from fear and more from a sense of prudence and sound discretion.

As the persecution abated and the public mind became more tranquil, Free-Masonry began to revive and flourish with new life. Dormant lodges were resuscitated, new lodges organized and the numbers increased to a degree heretofore unknown in the history of the fraternity.

Capitular, Cryptic and Templar Masonry, as well as Symbolic, received a new impulse. Two of the encampments which had long lain dormant—Trinity, at Hanover, reorganized and removed to Manchester; Mount Horeb, at Hopkinton, reorganized and removed to Concord—two new commanderies were instituted—North Star, at Lancaster, and St. Paul, at Dover; all giving promise of future prosperity and usefulness.

By a revision of the constitution of the General Grand Encampment, in 1856, the name was changed to that of "Grand Encampment of the United States." State Grand Bodies were styled "Grand Commanderies," and their subordinates "Commanderies."

A convention of delegates of the several commanderies in the State was held at Concord, June 12, 1860, and the Grand Commandery of the State of New Hampshire was formed. Under the authority of a warrant from Benjamin Brown French, Grand Master, the organization was perfected and the officers installed by the Grand Master, August 22, 1860.

The officers were,—

Daniel Balch, Manchester, Grand Commander; Edward H. Rollins, Concord, Deputy Grand Commander; Albert R. Hatch, Portsmouth, Grand Generalissimo; Jared I. Williams, Lancaster, Grand Captain-General; Thomas G. Salter, Dover, Grand Prelate; Josiah Stevens, Jr., Concord, Grand Senior Warden; John S. Kidder, Manchester, Grand Junior Warden; John Knowlton, Portsmouth, Grand Treasurer; Horace Chase, Hopkinton, Grand Recorder; Richard N. Ross, Dover, Grand Standard-Bearer; Henry O. Kent, Lancaster, Grand Sword-Bearer; Thomas Snow, Somersworth, Grand Warder; Lyman A. Walker, Concord, Grand Captain of the Guard.

Since the organization of the Grand Commandery four commanderies have been instituted, viz.: Sullivan, at Claremont; Hugh de Payens, at Keene; St. George, at Nashua; and St. Girard, at Littleton—making nine commanderies, with a membership of one thousand two hundred and fifty-five.

The present officers are,—

Don Hermon Woodward, Keene, Grand Commander; Charles Newell, Towle, Concord, Deputy Grand Commander; John James Bell, Exeter, Grand Generalissimo; Edward Richard Kent, Lancaster, Grand Captain-General; Rev. Daniel Crane Roberts, Concord, Grand Prelate; Charles Carroll Danforth, Concord, Grand Senior Warden; Nathaniel Wentworth, Cumner, Manchester, Grand Junior Warden; Frank Albert McKean, Nashua, Grand Treasurer; George Perley Cleaves, Concord, Grand Recorder; Henry Augustus Marsh, Nashua, Grand Standard-Bearer; Charles Chase Dorr, Dover, Grand Sword-Bearer; Thaddeus Ezra Sanger, Littleton, Grand Warder; George Washington Currier, Nashua, Grand Captain of the Guard.

MOUNT HOREB COMMANDERY, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Henry Fowle, Deputy Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, granted a charter dated May 1, 1826, to Mount Horeb Encampment, Knights Templar, to be located at Hopkinton, N. H., and in the same month he visited Hopkinton, where he constituted and dedicated the encampment and installed its officers. The first complete list of officers were,—

John Harris, Commander; Harrison G. Harris, Generalissimo; Enoch Darling, Captain-General; Rev. Moses B. Chase, Prelate; Daniel C. Gould, Senior Warden; Nathan Davis, Junior Warden; William Little, Treasurer; Horace Chase, Recorder; Herman Davis, Standard-Bearer; Daniel Chase, Sword-Bearer; Jacob Silver, Warder.

The encampment continued for several years, receiving but few additions to its numbers, until the times of anti-Masonic excitement, when it gradually declined and eventually ceased to meet altogether. It remained dormant until the year 1859, when a number of the members, still residing in the vicinity, together with several Knights Templar residing in the adjoining city of Concord, presented a petition to the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment for a revival of the charter and the removal of the encampment to Concord.

The request was granted, the original charter was properly endorsed and returned to the commandery (the title having been changed to commandery by a revision of the constitution), the commandery was reorganized, and on the 21st of November, 1859, the following officers were installed:

Edward H. Rollins, Commander; Reuben G. Wyman, Generalissimo; Lyman A. Walker, Captain-General; Charles W. Harvey, Prelate; Jo-

siah Stevens, Jr., Senior Warden; Abel Hutchins, Junior Warden; Jeremiah F. Daniell, Treasurer; Horace Chase, Recorder; James L. Peabody, Standard-Bearer; Titus V. Wadsworth, Sword-Bearer; William H. Wyman, Warder.

The commandery has prospered to an extent that could have hardly been anticipated at the time of its reorganization, gradually but steadily growing until it has taken a high position among the commanderies of the State.

It numbers among its members men of deservedly high rank in every profession, who have evinced a lively interest in its affairs, and who have been ready to give of their time and means for the advancement of its interests.

The following have served as Commanders:

Edward H. Rollins, Lyman A. Walker, John H. George, Josiah Stevens, Jr., George P. Cleaves, Abel Hutchins, Samuel F. Morrill, Edward Dow, John Francis Webster, Joseph W. Hildreth, Charles N. Towle, Frank D. Woodbury, Charles C. Danforth.

The officers are,—

Thomas A. Pilsbury, Commander; Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, Generalissimo; Frank L. Sanders, Captain-General; Edward Dow, Prelate; Waldo A. Russell, Senior Warden; Charles F. Batchelder, Junior Warden; Stillman Humphrey, Treasurer; Edgar H. Woodman, Recorder; George O. Dickerman, Standard-Bearer; James C. Badger, Sword-Bearer; Will J. Green, Warder.

HORACE CHASE COUNCIL.—Charter granted by Grand Council to Lyman A. Walker, Charles H. Woods, Abel Hutchins, William W. Taylor, Luther W. Nichols, Jr., Edward P. Colby, Reuben G. Wyman, Gust. Sargent and Joseph W. Robinson.

The following were the first officers, June 11, 1862:

Charles H. Wood, T. I. Master; Lyman A. Walker, R. I. Master; Luther W. Nichols, I. Master; Abel Hutchins, Treasurer; Gust. Sargent, Recorder; Josiah Stevens, C. of G.; Joseph W. Robinson, C. of C.; William W. Taylor, Marshal; Reuben G. Wyman, Steward.

The following have been Masters:

Charles H. Wood, Luther W. Nichols, Jr., John A. Harris, Thomas J. Sanborn, Edward Dow, Charles N. Towle, Frank D. Woodbury, R. O. Wright, John Francis Webster, George P. Cleaves, Waldo A. Russell, James C. Badger.

The following are the present officers:

James C. Badger, T. I. Master; Frank G. Edgerly, Deputy Master; Charles C. Danforth, P. C. of the Work; Stillman Humphrey, Treasurer; Frank P. Mace, Recorder; J. Frank Webster, C. of G.; Frank L. Sanders, Conductor; John W. Straw, Marshal; Edgar H. Woodman, Steward; George P. Cleaves, Chaplain; Samuel W. Emerson, Sentinel.

BLAZING STAR LODGE, No. 11.—Warrant granted by Grand Lodge in session at Portsmouth, February 13, 1799, to Isaac De La Mather, Daniel Warner, David McCrillis, Robert B. Wilkins, Moses Lewis, Michael McClary, Moses Sweatt, Jacob Martin and Benjamin Gale.

The following is a list of the officers for 1799:

Daniel Warner, Master; David McCrillis, S. W.; Benjamin Gale, J. W.; John Odlin, Treasurer; Isaac De La Mather, Secretary; Levi Hutchins, S. D.; Moses Sweatt, J. D.; Benjamin Kimball, S. S.; Moses Davis, J. S.; Robert B. Wilkins, Tiler.

The following is a list of the Masters:

1799, Daniel Warner; 1799, Andrew Bowers; 1800, David McCrillis; 1801, John Odlin; 1802, Andrew Bowers; 1803, John Odlin; 1803, John Harris; 1804, Sherburn Wiggin; 1805, John Harris; 1806, Aquila Davis; 1807, Peter C. Farnum; 1808, Joshua Darling; 1809, John Harris; 1810, Abel Hutchins; 1811, Joseph Hastings; 1812, Zadok Howe; 1813, John Odlin; 1814, John Harris; 1815, Stephen Blanchard; 1817, Timothy Chandler; 1818, Timothy Chandler; 1819, Abner Jones; 1820, Abner Jones; 1821, Abner Jones; 1822, Daniel Chase; 1823, Robert Davis, Jr.; 1824, Thomas Waterman; 1825, Jeremiah Prichard; 1826, Jeremiah Prichard; 1827, Hosea Fessenden; 1828, Hosea Fessenden; 1829, Hosea Fessenden; 1830, Ebenezer S. Towle; 1831, Ebenezer S. Towle; 1832, Ebenezer S. Towle; 1833, Ebenezer S. Towle; 1834, Isaac Eastman; 1835, Isaac Eastman; 1836, Isaac Eastman; 1837, Isaac Eastman; 1838, Isaac Eastman; 1839, Isaac Eastman; 1840, Isaac Eastman; 1841, Isaac Eastman; 1842, Isaac Eastman; 1843, Isaac Eastman; 1844, Isaac Eastman; 1845, Daniel Chase; 1846, Chase Hill; 1847, Horace Chase; 1848, Hosea Fessenden; 1849, Thompson Barron; 1850, Chase Hill; 1851, Thompson Barron; 1852, John Moore; 1853, John Moore; 1854, John Moore; 1855, Amos B. Currier; 1856, Edward H. Rollins; 1857, Abel Hutchins; 1858, Lyman A. Walker; 1859, Lyman A. Walker; 1860, Lyman A. Walker; 1861, Lyman A. Walker; 1862, Lyman A. Walker; 1863, Lyman A. Walker; 1864, Gilbert H. Seavey, 1865, Gilbert H. Seavey; 1866, Joseph W. Robinson; 1867, Joseph W. Robinson; 1868, John A. Harris; 1869, John A. Harris; 1870–71, Samuel F. Morrill; 1872–75, Horace A. Brown; 1876–77, William A. Clough; 1878–79, John Francis Webster; 1880–81, Reuben A. Gerry; 1882–83, Frank L. Sanders; 1884–85, Silvester P. Danforth.

The following are the present officers:

Silvester P. Danforth, W. Master; Frank G. Edgerly, S. W.; Leroy M. Gould, J. W.; Horace A. Brown, Treasurer; Will J. Green, Secretary; Martin E. Young, S. D.; Henry O. Adams, J. D.; George A. Young, S. S.; Fred. N. Ladd, J. S.; J. Frank Webster, Chaplain; Isaac W. Hammond, Marshal; Harry Baker, Organist; Samuel W. Emerson, Tiler.

EUREKA LODGE, No. 70.—Warrant was granted by Grand Lodge in session at Concord, June 13, 1860, to John Dame, George H. Emery, Thomas L. Tullock, Allen Tenny, Charles C. Clement, Abel Hutchins, James B. Gove, Edward Dow and Luther W. Nichols, Jr.

The following were the officers in 1860:

John Dame, Master; Charles C. Clement, S. W.; George H. Emery, J. W.; Abel Hutchins, Treasurer; Thomas L. Tullock, Secretary; Allen Tenny, S. D.; Edward Dow, J. D.; James B. Gove, Marshal; William E. Webster,[1] Tiler.

The following is a list of Masters:

1860, John Dame; 1861, Abel Hutchins; 1862–64, Luther W. Nichols, Jr.; 1865–67, George P. Cleaves; 1868, Hall B. Rand; 1869, Frank D. Woodbury; 1870–71, James T. Gordon; 1872–73, Charles N. Towle; 1874–75, Edward Dow; 1876, Samuel C. Crockett; 1877–78, Darius Merrill; 1879–80, Frank D. Woodbury; 1881–82, George A. Dickerman; 1883–84, Frank P. Mace; 1885, Frank W. Smith.

The following is a list of the officers for 1885:

Frank W. Smith, W. M.; Waldo A. Russell, S. W.; Frank S. Streeter, J. W.; Darius Merrill, Treasurer; Frank P. Quimby, Secretary; Arthur C. Stewart, S. D.; Fred. A. Carr, J. D.; Ira C. Evans, S. S.; William D. Merrick, J. S.; Rev. Elijah L. Wilkins, Chaplain; George P. Cleaves, Marshal; Samuel W. Emerson,[1] Tiler.

TRINITY CHAPTER.—Charter granted by Thomas Smith Webb, General Grand King of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, February 16, 1807, to John Harris, William Webster, Moses Lewis, Abel Hutchins, Joel Harris, Elisha Hitchcock, Lemuel Hitchcock, Robert Fowle, Aquila Davis, Peter C. Farnum, George Richards, Samuel Boardman and Joshua Darling, empowering them to "form and hold a Royal Arch Chapter" in Hopkinton.

[1] Not a member.

Confirmed by General Grand Chapter in New York, June 7, 1816, next session after granting the charter. Authorized by Grand Chapter on June 9, 1847, to move to Concord. Was represented in convention to form Grand Chapter at Hopkinton, June 11, 1818.

The following were the first officers:

John Harris, H. P.; William Webster, King; Moses Lewis, Scribe; Abel Hutchins, Treasurer; Joshua Darling, Secretary; Aquila Davis C. of H.; Peter C. Farnum, P. S.; Joel Harris, R. A. C.; Elisha Hitchcock, M. of 3d V.; Samuel Hitchcock, M. of 2d V.; Robert Fowle, M. of 1st V.; Joseph Harvey, Tiler.

The following have been High Priests:

John Harris, Joshua Darling, Aquila Davis, Thomas W. Colby, Abel Hutchins, Harrison G. Harris, A. Cady, Horace Chase, Stephen Blanchard, Jr., Artemas Rogers, Stephen Sibley, Jacob Silver, Abram Brown, Daniel Chase, William Little, Nicholas Fowler, Ebenezer Syms, John Moore, Joseph W. Clement, Albert L. Long, Josiah Stevens, Jr., Lyman A. Walker, Charles W. Harvey, Albert H. Drown, Thomas J. Sanborn, John A. Harris, Luther A. Nichols, Jr., Edward Dow, Charles N. Towle, Frank D. Woodbury, George P. Cleaves, J. Frank Webster, Frank L. Sanders, Waldo A. Russell, Horace A. Brown, Will J. Green.

The following is a list of the present officers:

Will J. Green, High Priest: Frank G. Edgerly, E. King; Arthur C. Stewart, E. Scribe; Stillman Humphrey, Treasurer; Frank W. Smith, Secretary; James C. Badger, C. of H.; Frank L. Sanders, P. S.; Silvester P. Danforth, R. A. C.; Charles E. Thurston, M. of 3d V.; Martin E. Young, M. of 2d V.; J. Frank Webster, M. of 1st V.; Charles N. Towle, George P. Cleaves, Stewards; Horace A. Brown, Chaplain; Samuel W. Emerson, Tiler.

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Royal Arch Chapters were chartered in New Hampshire by the General Grand Chapter of the United States, as follows: St. Andrew's Chapter, at Hanover (now at Lebanon), January 27, 1807; Trinity Chapter, at Hopkinton (now at Concord), February 10, 1807; Washington Chapter, at Portsmouth, November, 1815; Cheshire Chapter, at Keene, May 4, 1816.

A convention of the officers of the several chapters was held at Hopkinton June 11, 1818, and a committee appointed to obtain the consent of the General Grand Chapter for the formation of a Grand Chapter, and the convention adjourned to meet at Concord on the 10th day of June, 1819, at which time a Grand Chapter was organized, regulations adopted and the following officers elected and installed:

John Harris, G. H. P.; Thomas S. Bowles, D. G. H. P.; Henry Hutchinson, G. K.; Broughton White, G Scribe; J. Davenport, G. T.; Thomas W. Colby, G. Sec.; Rev. Thomas Beede, G. C.; Timothy Kenrick, G. M.; Albe Cady, Alpheus Baker, Charles A. Saxton, Andrew Pierce, G. S.; Jesse Corbett, G. T.

Since 1819 annual meetings have been held regularly and the proceedings printed. The Grand Chapter suffered more, perhaps, during the excitement of the anti-Masonic times than did the Grand Lodge. But the Royal Arch Masons of those days were not to be easily discouraged.

The Grand High Priests have been as follows:

John Harris, Thomas S. Bowles, Jonathan Nye, Thomas W. Colby, Samuel Cushman, Frederick A. Sumner, Andrew Pierce, Robert Smith, Brackett L. Greenough, Weare Tappan, Daniel Chase, David Parker, Philemon Tolles, John Knowlton, Daniel Balch, John J. Prentice, Albert R. Hatch, John Christie, Theodore T. Abbott, Moses Paul, Jonas Livingston, Samuel W. Wilcox, Edward W. Harrington, John R. Holbrook, Thomas E. Hatch, Nathaniel W. Cumner, Daniel R. Marshall, John A. Harris, Edward Gustine, William Barrett, John D. Patterson, Andrew J. Thompson, John J. Bell, George W. Currier, Albert S. Wait, Charles N. Towle, Alpheus W. Baker.

There are twenty-one chapters, with two thousand four hundred and fifty members. The present officers are as follows:

Alpheus Wooster Baker, Lebanon, G. H. P.; John Francis Webster, Concord, D. G. H P.; John Colin Neal, Franklin Falls, G. K.; Harlan Page Goodrich, Lebanon, G. Scribe; J. Wyman Hildreth, Manchester, G. T.; George Perley Cleaves, Concord, G. Sec.; Joseph Kidder, Manchester, G. C.; Nathan Parker Hunt, Manchester, G. C. of H.; Henry A. Marsh, Nashua, G. P. S.; Horace A. Brown, Concord, G. R. A. C.; William H. W. Hinds, Milford, G M. of 3d V.; William F. Knight, Laconia, G. M. of 2d V.; George P. Kimball, Nashua, G. M. of 1st V.; John H. Steele, Peterborough, George E. Beacham, Great Falls, G. S.; Samuel W. Emerson, Concord, G. T.

TYRIAN COUNCIL OF ROYAL MASTERS (the first in New England) was established at Hopkinton, N. H., in 1815, and was afterwards united with a council of Select Masters established in that town. Subsequently other councils of Royal and Select Masters were established at Portsmouth, Hanover and Claremont. These councils organized a Grand Council in 1823. The Grand Council organized councils in Keene, Sanbornton and Dover. Of the above-named councils, but two are now in existence,—Orphan Council, at Dover, and Columbian Council, at Claremont.

The Grand Council was formed at Keene, July 9, 1823. No record of the Grand Body has been preserved. The list of Grand Officers, as published in the *New Hampshire Patriot* of July 21, 1823, is as follows:

Jonathan Nye, G. M.; Thomas S. Bowles, D. G. M.; Godfrey Stevens, G. P. C. of W.; Albe Cady, G. T.; James Wilson, Jr., G. R.; Sebastian Streeter, G. C.; Charles Abbott, G. C. of G.; Annis B. Young, G. S.; Samuel P. Drown, G. Sent.

This Grand Council was in existence in 1832; whether any later, is not known to the writer. The present Grand Council of New Hampshire was formed at Concord June 11, 1862, by the then existing councils,—Orphan Council, at Dover, Columbian Council, at Claremont, and Adoniram Council, at Manchester: the two former mentioned above and the latter organized in 1856, by authority from the Grand Council of Connecticut. The officers first elected were as follows:

Daniel Balch, G. M.; Charles A. Tufts, D. G. M.; Lewis Woodman, G. C.; Moses O. Pearson, G. Chap.; Richard N. Ross, G. T.; Samuel M. Wilcox, G. R.; John B. Fisk, G. C. of G.; Philemon Tolles, G. S.; Charles H. Woods, G. Sent.

There are now nine councils, with eight hundred and ninety-eight members.

The following have served as Grand Masters:

Daniel Balch, Charles A. Tufts, John R. Holbrook, Thomas J. Sanborn, George H. True, John A. Harris, Oliver C. Fisher, Andrew J. Thompson, Henry P. Glidden, Harvey L. Currier, Frank D. Woodbury, Edward H. Currier, Rensselaer O. Wright, George P. Cleaves, John Gillis.

The present officers are as follows;

Elliott Bernard Hodge, Plymouth, G. M.; Waldo Adolphus Russell, Concord, D. M.; Joshua Wright Hunt, Nashua, G. P. C. of W.; Joseph

W. Hildreth, Manchester, G. T.; George P. Cleaves, Concord, G. R.; Charles J. Darrah, Manchester, G. C. of G.; George H. Everett, Laconia, G. C. of C.; Rev. Josiah L. Seward, Keene, G. C.; Edward F. Houghton, Claremont, G. M.; James C. Badger, Concord, G. S.; Samuel W. Emerson, Concord, G. Sent.

EPSOM.

Census.—By the census of 1773 Epsom had eighteen unmarried men from sixteen to sixty years of age, fifty-three married men of that age, eighty-six boys under sixteen years of age, and one man sixty years old or more; one hundred and nine unmarried women, fifty-three married women, four widows and two slaves.

"Agreeable to a requisition from the Gen^{l} Assembly for making out & returning to the Gen^{l} Court an exact No. of all polls of Twenty-One years & upwards, paying for Themselves a poll Tax, We have Acordingly Numbered Those belonging to the Town of Epson, which Number Amounts to Ninety-Nine.

"Epsom, 16th December.

"JEREMIAH PRESCOTT, } *Selectmen*
"THOMAS BABB, } *for Epsom.*

"State of New Ham^{r} } "December 16th, 1783.
Rockingham, SS. }

"Jeremiah Prescott & Tho^{s} Babb, above nam^{d}, made Oath to the Truth of the above return by them subscrib'd

"Before "MICH^{l} MCCLARY, *J. P.*"

The Gray Family.—Another family that was prominent in town for many years, but leaves no male descendent bearing their name, was that of Captain James Gray.

Mr. Gray was born in Newburyport, Mass., October 8, 1749. He came to Epsom when nineteen years of age and was employed by the town to teach school.

In July, 1769, he married Jane Wallace, who lived but a few years.

At the breaking out of the war Mr. Gray at once joined the American forces and received a captain's commission in the First New Hampshire Regiment.

As will be seen by the accompanying papers, he was appointed an enlisting officer by Colonel Marshall, of Boston, and did valiant service at Ticonderoga.

He married, for a second wife, Susannah Parsons, of Newbury, Mass., daughter of Rev. Moses Parsons and sister to Judge Theophilus Parsons. About 1778 they moved to Epsom, bringing into town the first chaise ever owned in that place.

They lived for several years in the house of the widow of Rev. John Tucke, the first settled minister in town, which we understand to have been where George W. Bachelder now lives. They then moved on to Sanborn's Hill, and owned and occupied the farm now owned by Samuel Quimby. Afterwards they bought on the turnpike, on what has ever since been known as "Gray's Hill."

He had a grist-mill on the Little Suncook River, near where the mill of Horace Bickford now stands. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1788, and was also town clerk, selectman and representative.

His appointment or commission as coroner for the county of Rockingham, dated December 25, 1784, signed by Mesheck Weare, President of the State, is still in a good state of preservation, in the hands of his daughter, Mrs. Susan M. G. Perkins.

He was teacher of vocal music and for several years was church chorister.

The mother of Mr. Gray was with him when he first came to town, and she was employed as a school-teacher.

Moses Parsons Gray, the oldest son of James and Susannah Gray, was born in Epsom June 29, 1779. When quite a small boy he went to Byfield, Mass., to live with his Grandmother Parsons, with whom he moved to Boston and attended school there. At the age of fifteen years he became a clerk in a store for a short time, but soon entered his uncle's employ as a sailor, that he might learn the art of navigation. When he became of age, he took command of the ship "Diana" and made several voyages to the West Indies and other foreign ports, having, while following the sea, visited Spain, Portugal and Russia.

When about thirty years of age he returned to Epsom, where he resided until his death, which occurred November 8, 1858. After coming to Epsom he taught school in the Cilley District and also in the Centre District.

While in Boston, after he had left school, he employed his spare moments in the study of surveying, which art he was very frequently called upon to practice while in Epsom, there being hardly a division line in the town but what he was acquainted with, and he was often called to other towns in the capacity of a surveyor. A plan of the town drawn by him is now in the possession of the town.

Although he never studied law, yet his reading and his intercourse with his uncle, Chief Justice Parsons, made him familiar with much that pertained to the profession, so that he was often called upon to assist in the settlement of disputes.

While he was hardly ever elected to any office by the town, yet he very frequently assisted those who were elected, and his peculiar handwriting can be found in several places upon the records.

Theodore Parsons Gray, born August 8, 1781, followed the sea, and was killed by falling from aloft to the main-deck, September 20, 1796, and was buried in "that vast cemetery where there are no monuments."

Katharine L. Gray, born February 19, 1783, married Dr. John Proctor, and lived in Epsom, where he died in June, 1837. She died in Georgetown, Mass., March, 1854. They left no children.

Lucretia B. Gray, born May 5, 1785, married William Brown and lived in Epsom, where she died May 11, 1875, leaving one son and two daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Susan E. P. Forbes, has recently purchased "Fatherland Farm," the old Parsons homestead, at Byfield, Mass., where she spends her summers.

James H. Gray, born June 29, 1787, was also a sailor, and died when but twenty-three years of age, upon an island off the coast of Florida.

Judith Parsons Gray, born March 12, 1789, married John Rand, of Epsom.

Of the eight children born to them, only one has died,—James G., who died December, 1850.

The following found among the well preserved papers of the late Captain James Gray, we deem of sufficient interest to be given a place in the history of Epsom:

Letter from Captain Gray to his wife.

"Charlestown (No. 4), May 18th, 1777.

"*My Dear Susie:* As I would not, if possible, let any opportunity of writing to you pass unnoticed, therefore I embrace the present by the post to Exeter, viz.: Mr. Waldo. I arrived here last Tuesday at night, as you will find by my Journal, transmitted to your Father; but it was attended with some difficulty, the roads being so excessively miry and my horse taken sick that I was obliged to walk a considerable part of the way; but at present am very well. I expect on Tuesday next to take my departure for Ticonderoga, to put my baggage upon my horse & travel through the woods, which journey is eighty miles from here. When I left Exeter I forgot my Coffe pot and thought not of it until I got to Keene, so that I am now at a loss how to make use of my coffee. Since I came here I have heard from my Brother, by Mr. Tucker, who left him about a fortnight since in good health and high spirits. Capt. McClary has been very ill here, but has marched since through the woods.

"My Love and duty to the family. The reason of my putting my Baggage upon my horse or going on foot is because the wagon cannot get through the woods."

Letter from Captain James Gray to his father-in-law, the original being in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. A. W. Perkins, of Chichester.

"Ticonderoga, June 26, 1777.

"*Hon. Sir:* The last letter which I sent you by Col. Little I hope came safe to hand. I have now the pleasure, by Dr. Conner, of Exeter, to write a second. The Wednesday after the date of my first I set of from No. 4 for Ticonderoga. Our waggon not being able to carry our Baggage through the woods, I was obliged to load mine upon my horse and venture my body upon my Legs through to my Journey's end, which, perhaps, may be said to be no small risque. However, after a tedious Journey, I arrived at Ticonderoga, distance from No. 4 eighty miles, the 28th of May. Nothing worthy of observation has occurred to me since I came into Camp until the 17th instant, at which time the Camp at Ticonderoga was alarmed by the report of small arms at about half a mile distant from the Line, in the woods, which proved to be a party of Indians, about thirty in number, which lay in ambush for us and had then fired upon some of our men as they were returning from duty into Camp, three of which were killed and one carried off by the Savages, upon which a scouting-party was immediately sent in pursuit of them; but so precipitate was their retreat that we could not overtake them; but in their hurry to Crown Point they were met by a party of Rangers, eleven in number, who readily gave them fire. The Indians returned the same, upon which three or four rounds were exchanged, when the Commander of the party of Rangers, Lieut. Little, received a wound in the arm & was obliged to retreat with the loss of three men. The next day a scouting-party came upon the same grounds, where they found one Indian dead and took another who could not keep up with his party; him they brought into Camp and now have him confined.

"Sir: If I am not to tedious, I would observe that those four men who were killed and taken belonged to one Company and one mess, and the fifth, who was the only one left of the mess, was the next day standing with his gun loaded in his hands, leaning his chin upon the muzzle of his gun, when it went off, as he was talking with his Brother, and drove the whole charge through his head, dashing his brains through the side of the house by which they were standing.

"I have just received news from Ticonderoga that the British Troops are landed at Crown Point; this I believe to be depended upon as a fact, so that we are now preparing for Battle.

"Gen. St. Clair has the Command of the Troops in this department. We have fit for duty about 3000 men and about 1000 unfit for duty, by reason of disorders that are incident to Camp life.

"The 18th I was ordered, with my Company, to take command of this post, where we are to keep Garrison within the stockade. How long we shall remain here I can't say. I will endeavor to write again by the post who goes and comes through this Garrison.

"A letter, sir, would be very acceptable.

"My Duty and respects to all.

"Your Son,

"James Gray.

"Rev. Moses Parsons, Newbury Falls.

"To be left at Mr. Davenport's Tavern."

Upon the back of an old document, headed "Return of the 3d New Hampshire Regiment of Foot, in the service of the United States, commanded by Col. Alexander Scannel, Ticonderoga, June 28, 1777," in which Captains Gray and McClary, of this town, were reported as on duty, the former with thirty-nine men and the latter with forty-nine, is found the following in Captain Gray's beautiful writing:

"Sunday, 6th July, 1777,—Retreated from Sheensboro' & lost all my money, Baggage, &c. Lodged in the woods at Night.

"Monday, 7th,—Got into Fort Ann at 6 in ye morning; everything in the utmost confusion; nothing to eat. At 11 o'clock A.M. was ordered to take the Command of a party upon a scout and marched with 150 men besides 17 Rangers; had not marched from Garrison into the woods more than half a mile, after detaching my front, Rear and flanking Guards, when we met with a party of Regulars and gave them fire, which was Returned by the enemy, who then gave back. I then pursued them with close fire till they betook themselves to the top of a mountain. At the foot of this mountain we posted our selves and continued our fire until 6 P.M., when a reinforcement of 150 more joined me; but night approaching obliged me to return with my party to Garrison, after finding one of my party killed and 3 wounded, and three of the enemy killed by our first fire.

"Tuesday Morning, 8th,—Myself, with Capt. Hutchins, with the same number of men, marched to the aforesaid mountain and attacked the enemy very warmly. The engagement lasted about 2 hours, at which time the Commander of ye Garrison sent Colo. Ransleur with a small party of militia to reinforce us. We then advanced (firing) up the hill, where we found the enemy's surgeon dressing a Capts Leg. Those, with two of their wounded soldiers, we took and sent in, and a number of our own people, men & women, who were the day before cut off by the enemy, we retook. At last, finding our ammunition gone and none to be had in Garrison, ordered off my wounded and some of the dead, and formed a retreat. Much fatigued when I returned and found no refreshments, neither meat or drink; immediately a Council was called and the prisoners who were retaken brot upon examination, who gave information that an express just arrived before we made this second attack and gave the enemy intelligence that a reinforcement of 2000, with Indians, were near at hand to join them, at which time they were to make a general attack upon us. It was then determined upon to retreat to fort Edward, after setting fire to the Garrison. Accordingly, the wounded were sent off, except one, who was one of my own Company; him the Surgeon thot proper not to order off, that he would soon expire, or that if he was likely to live, the enemy, when they took possession, would take care of him. This I knew not of till we were ordered to march, at which time I turned back alone (my Company being gone) to the rear of the Army, where I found him. I then picked up a tent & fastened it between two poles, laid him upon it, and hired four soldiers to carry him. I took their four guns with my own and carried them to fort Edward; this was about 3 o'clock P.M.; rained very hard; distance from fort Ann to Fort Edward, 14 miles; arrived at Fort Edward at 10 in the Evening; no Barracks nor Tents to go into; therefore laid down in the rain and slept upon the ground; the fatigue of this day I believe I shall always remember.

"Colo Ransleur, wounded; Capt Weare, wounded; Ensign Walcutt, killed; Isaac Davis, a sergeant in my company, killed. Our loss in the two skirmishes about 15; the Enemy's unknown.

"Wednesdy 9th,—I found my self very much indisposed, having no cloths to shift myself with & nothing to eat or drink, but walking about to make myself warm. Upon parade I met Capt. Peters (a Dutchman), a gentleman I never had seen but once before; he seeing me in my helpless situation took me to his tent, gave me a dram, then ordered some warm breakfast for me. Here I refreshed. He then procured barracks

for my Company and furnished with Blankets to lodge on. I then sent my wounded men off to Albany. Applied for kettles for my Comp^{y}, but in vain; obliged to mix our flour in our hats and bake it upon Chips before the fire and broil our salt beef upon the coals.

"Thur. 10th,—Confined to my barrack; sent for a Doctor—none could attend—no appetite to food.

"Frid. 11,—Applied by an officer to Gen. Schuyler to go down the river to recruit my health; could not obtain it.

"Sat. 12th,—Gen^{s} St. Clair, Poor, Patterson & Termo arrived. Gen. Nixon's Brigade marched into camp in the Evening. Gen^{l} Poor, having heard that I was sick, came with Col^{o} Long & Maj. McClintock to see me and gave me liberty to go to Saratoga to recruit.

"Sun. 13th,—Set off on horseback and rode to Fort Miller, where I met with Col. Scammell, then proceeded to Saratoga, but the inhabitants being alarmed by the Tories, who every night were plundering houses, were moving off; therefore, I was obliged to ride until 12 at night before I could get a lodging. Lodged at Mr. Van Vaiters.

"Mond^{y} 14th,—Set off and well to Still Watter; could get no entertainment; rode to 'Half-Moon.'"

Upon the above return is the following:

"Bill of Loss.

	£	s.	d
"1 Loose coat	7	0	0
3 Jacketts	7	0	0
9 Holland shirts	28	0	0
17 pair stockings	14	8	0
1 pr. Silver Buckles	1	10	0
1 Table cloth	0	10	0
1 pair Knee Garters	0	3	0
1 snug coat	3	15	0
3 pr. Breeches	6	0	0
9 Necks	2	14	0
2 pair Shoes	1	4	0
1 Barcelona Handkf	0	12	0
190 Dollars	57	0	0
Apparatus for mending clothes, etc.	1	4	0

"Total, £131 14s. 0d.. Lawful Money."

The above being in Captain Gray's handwriting, it is safe to conclude that it is what was lost on his retreat from Sheensborough to Fort Ann, July 6, 1777.

"*To Captain James Gray:*

"You are hereby empowered, immediately, to enlist a Company to consist of Eighty-eight able-bodied and effective men, including Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, as Soldiers in the Service of the Colony, to defend and secure the Harbour of Boston, and cause them to pass Muster as soon as possible at Boston.

"Boston, 14th Day of May, 1776.

"Thos Marshall, Collo.

"We, the Subscribers, hereby severally inlist Ourselves into the Service of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, to serve in a Company whereof James Gray is Captain, until the first day of December next, unless the service should admit their discharge sooner, and each of us do engage to furnish and carry with us into the Service a good, effective Fire Arm and Bayonet, if to be obtained, Cartridge Box, Knapsack and Blanket; and when formed we engage to march to the Town of Boston, or such Place within the Colony as the General Court of said Colony shall appoint; and do hereby oblige Ourselves faithfully to observe and obey all such orders as we shall from Time to Time receive from our Superior Officers.

"May 30th, Seth Richardson; June 3d, Joseph Dale; June 3d, Joseph Hilbort; June 6th, Daniel Berry; June 12th, John Maley; June 13th, John Holman; June 13th, John Hutchinson, Jun.; June 13th, Benjamin Jeffery; June 15th, David Tolton."

An evidence of the generosity and benevolence of the early inhabitants is shown by the following subscription-paper found among the papers of the late Captain James Gray:

"*Whereas*, by a late distressing fire, in the Town of Portsmouth, many of its Inhabitants are deprived, not only of common necessaries of life, but even of a comon shelter at this inclement season; and, considering it a duty incumbent on all to commisserate and assist, as far as in their power, by extending the liberal hand to alleviate the distresses of the poor and indigent;

"*Therefore*, we, the subscribers, inhabitants of the Town of Epsom, voluntary subscribe the sums annexed to our names, respectively, to be particularly appropriated to & for the relief of those inhabitants in the Town of Partsmouth who are most distressed by the late calamity, & promise to pay the same to the committee appointed to receive donations in Epsom by the 1st day of February, 1803.

"Jan. 15th, 1803.

Name	*Amt.*	*Name.*	*Amt.*
"Levi Brown	$2 50	Sam^{l} Morrill	5 00
John Babb	1 00	David L. Morrill	5 00
John Ham	1 00	Francis Lock	1 00
Sam^{l} Osgood, Jr	1 00	Jon^{a} Pearson	50
Isaac Osgood	50	Sam^{l} Lock	5 00
Moses Osgood	1 00	John McClary	1 00
Thomas Babb	3 00	James Gray	5 00
John Godfrey	2 00	Tho^{s} Bickford	1 00
Michael McClary	20 00	Daniel Cilley	5 00
Elizabeth McClary	2 00	James Moses	5 00
Benj. Moody	3 00	Jeremi^{h} Prescott	1 50
J. H. McClary	10 00	Josiah Sanborn	5 00
McClary & Gookin	10 00	James Brown	1 00
Thomas Marden	50	John Wallis	1 00
Joseph C. Wallis	1 00	Joseph Wallis	29
Mark French	1 00	Sam^{l} Lear	1 00
Joseph Brown	1 25	Dan^{l} Philbrick	1 00
Josiah Knowles	1 00	W^{m} Barton	1 00
Geo. Sanders	1 00		
W^{m} Sherburne	50	Total	$112 37"
And^{w} Sanborn	2 00		

FRANKLIN.

Congregational Church.—This church was organized June 11, 1822, under the advice and direction of Revs. Samuel Wood and Ebenezer Price, both of Boscawen; Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Salisbury; and Rev. Abraham Bodwell, of Sanbornton, who was appointed by the church its first moderator. A Church Covenant and Confession of Faith was at that time adopted and signed by fourteen persons.

The church edifice, in which the society still continues to worship, was erected in 1820, from funds raised by subscription and the sale of pews. It was built upon a very eligible lot, the gift of Ebenezer Eastman, in what was then known as Republican village, in Salisbury, by residents of four adjacent towns representing different denominations, the Congregationalists predominating. Portions of these four towns, including Republican village, were, December 24, 1828, formed into the town of Franklin. The bell still in use was purchased and placed upon the house, when finished, by individual subscriptions, the only subscriber now living being Richard Judkins, of Franklin.

During the first eight years after the house was built worship was maintained through the assistance of several ministers of the gospel, a complete list of whom, unfortunately, is not found in the records, who served for short periods only; but November 16, 1828, Rev. Joseph Lane became acting pastor and served for more than two years. He was succeeded

by Rev. Benjamin P. Stone, who was ordained the first pastor of the church and society May 26, 1831, and dismissed May 2, 1832. The ministrations of Revs. D. D. Tappan and Samuel Nichols, who served as acting pastors, extended over the next four and a half years, the former serving about one, and the latter about three and a half years. Its second pastor, Rev. Isaac Knight, was installed September 27, 1837, and dismissed December 21, 1848.

Rev. William T. Savage, its third pastor, was installed September 4, 1849. His able and faithful ministrations covered a period of exactly a quarter of a century.

The fourth pastor of the church, Rev. Austin H. Burr, then a recent graduate of Andover Seminary, was ordained and installed over the church November 3, 1875. Mr. Burr was succeeded by Rev. W. A. Hadley and Rev. H. M. Andrews, acting pastors.

In 1831 and the two subsequent years a doctrinal controversy prevailed in the society, which resulted in the surrender of the church edifice for a brief period to those of Unitarian views, who, soon finding themselves incapable of maintaining worship, resurrendered it to those of Orthodox faith, who have advanced in number and strength to the present time.

For many years previous to the ministry of Dr. Savage, the church received pecuniary aid from the New Hampshire Missionary Society, but during the last quarter of a century or more it has been a self-sustaining church. It has, moreover contributed liberally to the support of many of the worthy institutions and benevolent objects of the day.

In 1834 through the agency of Benjamin Woodbury, formerly of New London in this State, a scholarship was founded for Oberlin College, Ohio. Parker Noyes, Esq., Dr. Jesse Merrill and Deacon Dearborn Sanborn, all members of the church, were the principal contributors to this object. The church also took an early and decided stand in regard to the question of temperance. September 6, 1834, Deacon Paul Noyes at a church meeting moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

"*Resolved*, That no person shall be admitted as a member of this church who does not adopt the total abstinence principles of the day in regard to the use of ardent spirits."

The enjoyment of special seasons of religious interest and precious in-gatherings had not been withheld from its experience.

Several years since, the church edifice was extensively repaired by the pew-holders at an expense of about fifteen hundred dollars. More recently, in 1876–77, the society secured ownership of the old academy building and lot, enlarged and reconstructed the house, converting it into one of the best vestries in the State, with excellent facilities for Sabbath-school and social religious work, and convenient apartments for both a Sabbath-school and a public library, at an aggregate cost of more than three thousand dollars.

PEMBROKE.

The Langmaid Murder.—On the 4th day of October, 1874, the quiet community of Pembroke was aroused by the news of a terrible crime committed in their midst. Josie A. Langmaid, a daughter of James F. Langmaid, a prosperous farmer living on Buck Street, was brutally murdered by a fiend in human guise on her way to school at the Pembroke Academy. She was scarcely eighteen years of age, and was generally beloved by all who knew her. Her murderer was twice tried by the highest courts of the State and convicted by a chain of circumstantial evidence. He was hung in the prison at Concord March 15, 1878. His very name should be obliterated from the annals of the State.

The details of the murder were of the most atrocious character, unfit for the ears of the rising generation, but the memory of the murdered maiden-student, kept alive in song and story, will long survive. A commemorative monument on Academy Street marks the place of the cruel deed and testifies to the love and respect in which she was held by her townspeople.

Jewell Lodge, No. 94, A. F. A. M.—Jewell Lodge, named in honor of Colonel David L. Jewell, of this village, was organized April 7, 1879, working under a dispensation which was granted October 20, 1879, from the Grand Lodge, until May 19, 1880, when a charter was granted to Edmund E. Truesdell, Augustus B. Johnson, John P. Johnson, Charles Williams, David L. Jewell, George H. Larabee, George P. Cofran, Nathaniel Head, George P. Little, Oscar B. Truesdell, Enoch H. Holt, James M. Young, Frederick E. Northrop, Joel N. Corbin, Otis S. Eastman, William Wainwright, Lewis S. Dunbar, Henry M. Hadley, Martin R. Sawyer, John B. Haselton, Charles P. Bridgman, Josiah W. Dudley, Edwin P. Northrop, Retyre M. Davis, Benjamin L. Culver, Joseph L. Hosmer, William F. Head, George A. Robie, Eben H. Nutting, Samuel S. Ordway, Charles P. Morse, Addison N. Osgood, Alonzo Osgood, Charles F. Hildreth, Clifton B. Hildreth and Charles A. Seavey, who, realizing from the beginning that liberal contributions and increasing executive labor were the most essential requisitions for the future prosperity and success of the work before them, began at once to lay the foundation of what is to-day one of the most prosperous and flourishing lodges within the Masonic juristiction of the State. Its first officers were George H. Larabee, Worshipful Master; Charles P. Bridgman, Senior Warden; George P. Little Junior Warden; Charles Williams, Treasurer; John P. Haselton, Secretary; Oscar B. Truesdell, Senior Deacon; Enoch H. Holt, Junior Deacon; Frederick A. Northrop, Senior Steward; Henry M. Hadley, Junior Steward; George W. Ruland, Chaplain; William Wainwright Tiler. But one death has occurred among its charter members up to the present time,—that of our beloved

Brother Nathaniel Head—who has gone, we trust, to a higher and brighter Lodge; a good man and true brother, ever ready to stretch forth a helping hand with a free and liberal heart; beloved in life and mourned in death. To Worshipful Brother Edmund E. Truesdell we are indebted for the energy, perseverance and correspondence necessarily required in collecting the portraits of all the charter members, which are grouped in a massive gilt frame, in all respects a combination of good taste and artistic skill, and placed in a position assigned it upon the wall of our reception parlor, there to remain through the ages that are to come. The Past Masters are George H. Larabee, Charles P. Bridgman and Edmund E. Truesdell, and let us here add that too much credit cannot be given to these three brothers for the increasing efforts which they have at all times manifested to render whatever assistance in their power, financially and socially, that would tend to make its work harmonize with the pure principles contained in the order. In 1880 Jewell Lodge, by invitation of Andrew Buntin, then Grand Master, exemplified the work in the third degree before the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and although at that time being the youngest lodge in the State, it won from the craft unexcelled praise for the acceptable manner in which it performed the work assigned it, and it was at this time that Jewell Lodge took its rank among the best working lodges in the State, a position which, by its harmonious and increasing efforts it has maintained up to the present time. Its hall, reception and banquet rooms were fitted up in an elegant and elaborate manner, at an expense of about two thousand dollars, being all paid for and a balance in the treasury when the lodge was dedicated, showing the deep interest and liberality which characterized its charter members, who have contributed many valuable gifts to the lodge, among which was a beautiful and costly set of jewels, presented by David L. Jewell, and I think the aim of Jewell Lodge has ever been liberality and nobility of purpose, always realizing that it is the high character to which its credit has attained that has brought Masonry from beyond the dark ages, and it is its character which will carry the noble work on through an unknown future till time shall be no more.

Although Masonry may, by some of the uninitiated, be considered as derogatory to the advancement of man, yet the experience of ages has taught the conservative and thinking mind that it is an institution whose moral, social and intellectual attainments are so deeply rooted in the heart of civilized society and indorsed by so many great and good men of every age and country, that its advancement is essential to the welfare of a true and noble cause, and, to more fully demonstrate this fact, ancient history informs us that it has been the usual and almost universal custom for even monarchs, for a season, since the reign of the wise King of Israel, to lay aside the sceptre and descend the throne to patronize its mysteries and mingle with the assemblies of the order.

CANTERBURY.

JOSEPH CLOUGH.

Joseph Clough was one of the most prominent men in the political, religious and business affairs of the town for many years.

His life covered nearly a century, and during his active manhood he was diligent and energetic.

He was born in Canterbury February 1, 1795, in the Mansion House, where he spent his life, and where he died, March 24, 1885. He was born during the second term of Washington's administration, and died subsequent to the commencement of Cleveland's administration; thus he lived under the administrations of all the Presidents of the United States.

His grandfather, Thomas Clough, came to Canterbury from Salisbury, Mass., very soon after the town was chartered, probably about 1735. The record of the marriage of this Thomas Clough in Canterbury was the 10th of December, 1741. The father of Joseph was born August 29, 1753.

This family was among the earliest settlers of the town and many of the descendants of it still live there.

Joseph Clough was a pioneer in the cause of temperance, and was true to it through his whole life in theory and practice. His example in this particular never contributed a reproach or a weakness.

He was careful and correct in the transaction of such business as is often necessary to be done between neighbors in country towns where there are no educated lawyers, such as conveying property, disposing of estates by wills and settlements under them, much of which he did and did well.

He was elected a member of the Executive Council in 1848 and 1849.

He married Mehitable Ambrose Chase, daughter of Stephen Chase, of Northfield, May 31, 1817. She survived him thirteen days.

In 1838 he was ordained a minister of the Free-Will Baptist denomination, and for many years preached in the church in what is called the "Baptist District" in the town, and elsewhere in the neighboring towns.

His Christian life was characterized by a constant and steadfast devotion, by a belief that did not weaken when death approached, by a prudence that was not deferred nor abandoned when farm-work was most pressing, and by a conviction that afforded consolation through the many vicissitudes and trials of a long life.

He was a representative man in his sphere and time, and whose memory is cherished in these respects: that he was an industrious farmer, an obliging neighbor, a conscientious business man, a worthy example and a faithful Christian to the end of life.